last, as Delegates to the General Assembly, for the respective Counties of the said State, and the Cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, were, as usual, called over by the Clerk of the last House of Delegates, from the official returns made by the Judges of Elections, and placed in his hands for the purpose, according to the seniority of said Counties and Cities, in the following order, to wit:—

From the County of Queen-Anne's.—Richard Thomas, John T. Hawkins, William Y. Blacklstone, and Stephen H. Gough Esquires.

From the County of Kent.—Joseph Moffett, William W. Brown, Hugh Wallis and Bartis Piner, Esquires.

From the County of Anne Arundel.—Charles R. Stewart, Thomas Hood, Robert W. Kent, and Richard G. Stockett, Esquires.

From the County of Calvert.—Joseph W. Reynolds, Richard Mackall, James A. D. Dalrymple, and William Smith, Esquires.

From the County of Charles.—Henry Brawner, Daniel Jenifer, John G. Chapman, and Thomas Rogerson, Esquires.

From the County of Baltimore.—James Turner, Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes, and Zachariah H. Worthington, Esquires.

From the County of Talbot—William Hughlett, Solomon Dickinson, George Dudley, and Spry Denny, Esquires.

From the County of Somerset.—Littleton D. Teackle, William Done, Daniel Ballard, and Peter Bell, Esquires.

From the County of Dorchester.—Thomas B. Hicks, Benjamin G. Keene, John N. Steele, and Martin L. Wright, Esquires.

From the County of Cecil.—John Evans, William B. Biles, John W. Comegys, and George Gale, Esquires.

From the County of Prince-George's.—William T. Wootton, Benjamin L. Gantt, George W. Duvall, and Raphael C. Edelen, Esquires.

From the City of Annapolis.—Dennis Claude, and Nicholas Brewer, Esquires.

From the County of Queen-Anne's.—John Brown, John Tilghman, John B. Thomas, and Robert Goldsborough, junior, Esquires.

From the County of Worcester.—John S. Spence, William U. Purnell, John Mitchell, and Charles Parker Esquires.

From the County of Frederick.—Davis Richardson, David Kemp, Evan McKinstrey, and John H. McElfresh, Esquires.

From the County of Harford.—James Montgomery, James Moores, Frederick T. Amos, and Stephen Watters, Esquires.

From the County of Caroline.—Jacob Charles, Thomas Burchenal, Wm. M. Hardcastle, and William Jones, Esquires.

From the City of Baltimore.—Jesse Hunt and John Spear Nicholas, Esquires.

From the County of Washington.—Andrew Kershner, Benjamin F. Yoe, David Brookhart, and Joseph I. Merrick, Esquires.

From the County of Montgomery,—Henry Harding, Thos. Gittings, Horace Wilson, and Archibald Lee, Esquires.

From the County of Allegany.—Wm. McMahon, William Ridgely, William Shaw, and William Reid, Esquires.

When it was ascertained, that of the above named Delegates, so declared and returned to have been duly elected, fifty five appeared in the Chamber of the House of Delegates, and responded to their respective names, that is to say:

Messieur Thomas, of Saint Mary's Blackistone, Gough, Hood, Kent, Stockett, Smith, Brawner, Chapman, Rogerson, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Dickinson, Dudley, Denny, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Hicks, Keene, Wright, Evans, Biles, Gale, Comegys, Wootton, Gantt, Edelen, Claude Brewer, Tilghman, Thomas, of Q. Anne's, Goldsborough, Spence, Purnell, Mitchell, Kemp, M'Kinistry, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moore, Amos, Watters, Charles, Hardcastle, Jones, Harding, Willson, Lee, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, and Reid.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of Delegates declared and returned to have been duly elected as before mentioned, being thus convened,

On motion of Mr. Rogerson, they proceeded to qualify agreeably to law as Members of the House of Delegates.

All the attending Delegates above mentioned, having then severally qualified, in the presence of each other, as Members of the House of Delegates, before Gideon Pearce, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, for Anne-Arundel county, in the manner and form required by the Constitution of the Government & laws of said State, and of the United States, they took their respective seats in the House accordingly.

On motion by Mr. Rogerson,

The members present adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday Dec. 22.

The members who attended yesterday, assembled this day at ten o'clock, according to adjournment.

Messrs. Hawkins, Moffett, Brown of Kent, Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Dalrymple, Duvall, Brown of Queen Anne's, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, and Gittings, delegates returned, appeared and qualified.

On motion of Mr. Teackle,

The members present resolved to proceed by ballot, to the election of a speaker, (as required by the constitution,) to preside over the deliberations of the House of Delegates.

Richard Thomas, Esq. one of the Delegates from Saint Mary's county, having been nominated for that office by Mr. Teackle, and the ballots of the members being collected,

On motion of Mr. Teackle, it was

Ordered, That the clerk *pro tempore* appoint two of the members to examine and count the ballots, and report the result.

Messrs. Teackle and Merrick, were thereupon appointed, who, having performed the service assigned them, reported, that of the sixty seven ballots taken, Mr. Richard Thomas had received fifty two votes, Mr. Littleton D. Teackle had received two votes, and that there were thirteen blank ballots. Whereupon

Mr. Richard Thomas, who declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates, being conducted by Messrs Chapman and Blakistone to the speaker's chair, he made his acknowledgments to the house, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. Parker a delegate returned, from Worcester, appeared and qualified.

On motion by Mr. Duvall,

Ordered, that the Speaker be requested to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Somerset county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done Esq. a delegate elect and returned for said county.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the Speaker and Clerk, and transmitted by express, to the Sheriff of Somerset county.

On motion by Mr. McMahon, Leave was granted to bring in a bill to authorise the Clerk of Allegany county, to record the deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.—Ordered that Messrs. McMahon Reid and Shaw, prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. McElfresh, Leave given to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this state. Ordered, that Messrs. McElfresh, Nicholas, and Spence, prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Ely;—Leave given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered that Messrs. Ely, Hunt, Kershner, Brookhart, Goldborough, Hardcastle, and Comegys, prepare and bring in the same.

On motion by Mr. Hood;—Ordered that Messrs. Hood and Brewer, wait on the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, and request his attendance in this House every morning during the session, to perform Divine Service.

Mr. Nicholas presents a memorial from George Howard and Benjamin Howard and others of the City of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act to widen Monument Street in the city of Baltimore, and offering to cede to the public a quantity of land for that purpose; which was read and referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Hunt and Turner.

Also a petition of Mary Hall and others, praying the passage of an act to enable the guardians of the infant heir of Mary P. Pleasants to make a deed for their benefit which was read and referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Jones, and Waters.

Also a memorial of the Trustees of Bath-town in Virginia, relative to the sale of certain lottery tickets within this State, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the clerk of this House be directed to cause the members thereof to be furnished during the session of the Legislature, with such newspapers as they may respectively direct, not exceeding the price of one dollar per paper.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the question was put, that the words *six three months* be added to the end of said order? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the original order, resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That no person having been Governor, in the opinion of this House, eligible to that office, until the expiration of four years from he shall have been out of that office.

Mr. Merrick moved that the said order be laid on the table and be made the order of the day. The question being put, it was determined in the negative.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday of the fast sailing packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, who she sailed on the 18th Nov. we have received our regular files of London papers to the 17th, Liverpool to the 18th, and Glasgow to the 15th of Nov. all inclusive, together with Lloyd's and shipping lists and our Liverpool Correspondent's letters to the latest dates. The intelligence, which was to us unexpected, and which to all is important, is

A CHANGE OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

In the house of Commons on the 15th of Nov. upon the motion for the appointment of 'A select committee to take into consideration the accounts presented by order of his Majesty, relating to the civil lists.' The vote stood, for the Ministers 206, against them 233 showing a majority against the cabinet of 29. The opposition papers state that all the regular & staunch supporters of the Treasury were in their places, while many of the neutrals were absent. In consequence of this strong opposition to the Ministry, Lord Wellington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, the next day, (16th Nov.) announced that his Majesty's Ministers had resigned, and that their resignation was accepted by the King, but they would however still continue in office, but only as it was necessary, for the King to form a new Cabinet.

In the report of the debates of that day, we find, that the Duke of Wellington thus addressed the house of Lords, on the subject to which we have just referred.

'I think it proper to acquaint your Lordships, that in consequence of what occurred last night in the House of Commons, I have felt it to be my duty to wait on his Majesty, and to tender him my resignation of the office which I had the honour to hold, his Majesty has graciously had his pleasure to accept of that resignation, and I now only hold the office until my successor be appointed.'

After pronouncing these words, which were heard with marked attention, he resumed his seat for a few minutes, and then withdrew.

Sir Robert Peel rose in the House of Commons—the deepest attention prevailed in every part—and addressed the chair as follows:

'Sir—The unfeigned respect which I owe to this House induces me to take the earliest possible opportunity of publicly stating, in my place, that, in consequence of what occurred last night, I felt it my duty to wait upon the King, and humbly and respectfully to inform his Majesty that I no longer found it in my power to administer public affairs, (so far as those affairs depended upon me) either with satisfaction to my own feelings, or advantage to the country—(loud cries of hear, hear.) I therefore tendered to the King my resignation, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and I now hold the Seals of the Home Department only till my successor shall have been appointed. In like manner, my colleagues, the other members of the Cabinet, hold office only till other individuals shall have been appointed to succeed them'—(hear, hear.)

Lord Althorp immediately rose, that in consequence of the communication just made, every one must feel that at this moment when there is no government—no administration—it would be both improper and inconvenient to undertake the debate which stands for this night, on the motion of Mr. Brougham. The circumstances which have occurred render it quite impossible that such a motion could be discussed to-night with any advantage to the country—(hear hear.) And I hope that he will see the propriety of not urging his proposition this evening—(hear.)

To which Mr. Brougham replied, (after some preliminary remarks) that he would put off his motion—which was on the subject of reform, but it would be only till the 25th Nov. and no longer; for I shall positively, call he, bring it forward then whoever may be Minister.

The London Chronicle of 17th Nov. says 'we have good authority for stating that after the sudden but not unexpected resignation of the Ministers yesterday arrangements were instantly taken for the formation of a new Cabinet. Earl Grey was sent for, and we have reason to believe that the office of Premier will be offered to him. Should he accept of it, it is said that Mr. Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Althorp, Lord Palmerston, Lord Morpeth, Lord Durham, Lord Holland, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Hume, will among others be invited.

It may not be inappropriate in this place to take as comprehensive a view, as our time and limits will at present permit, of the panic in London—for panic there was—and of the immediate causes which led to the resignation of the Wellington Cabinet.

After the King's speech was delivered on 2d Nov. (which we published on 2d) that from a French copy received by the Dolphin, (our English papers do not reach so far back) an animated debate took place in the House of Lords; only part of which is in the files before us—it appears that speaking on this subject, the Duke of Wellington said that the King had no information, nor was it the intention of any foreign power whatever, to interfere by means of arms, with the affairs of the Netherlands, but it was the desire of England and every other party concerned, to settle, if possible, every point by means of negociation, and by negociation alone. On the subject of the repeal of the Union, he said it was objected to, on the strongest terms by all his noble friends in Ireland—by all the proprietors in that country—by a great majority of the Roman Catholics, and by nearly all the Protestants of Ireland; and it was opposed by the unanimous voice of both houses of Parliament or at least with only one exception. This was also well received. [The Dublin Evening Post is opposed to Mr. O'Connell's plan of the dissolution of the Union. We find the London Times a strong advocate on the same side.] It was, however, when the Duke of Wellington spoke on the subject of Parliamentary reform, that not only the indignation of Parliament, but also of the people was raised loud and strong against him. On this subject his Grace said, he was not prepared with any measure of reform, and so also was the government.

Earl Grey spoke in opposition to the Premier, as well as many other distinguished members of the House of Lords; and in the debate of the following evening (3d Nov.) the Earl Winchelsea—fill now of the Ministerial party, said,

'If that passage of the Noble Duke's speech which related to Parliamentary Reform had been framed with a view of conciliating and gaining the support of the noble and high minded Noblemen with whom he was usually united, he could tell the Noble Duke that he might as well attempt to take high heaven by storm. The country was in such a situation, that it required the most efficient men in the administration. The present Ministers were not in possession of the confidence of the country, and other individuals placed in their stations must rescue the country from danger. He firmly believed that all the Protestant part of the community had no confidence in the present administration, and could only place confidence in such men as the Noble Duke, (Richmond, we believe,) and the Noble Earl (Grey, we believe,) who had always acted consistently, and had never betrayed their principles and the confidence of other men, in a manner unparalleled in the history of the country. Such men, possessed and deserved the confidence of the great body of the country. He implored their Lordships to consider the situation of the country, and place before his Majesty (meaning, but respectful terms, their want of confidence in his Majesty's advisers, and point out to his Majesty the necessity of placing the government in the hands of men of more political honesty and integrity than the present Ministers, and more capable of discharging the duties of Ministers of the Crown. Such was their unpopularity, that he believed, were it not for the influence of their office, they could not find in the new Parliament fifty votes to support their Administration. For the peace and safety of the country, he hoped, ere long, to see another set of men in their place, for they could not hold office without endangering all the institutions of the country.'

It was the speech of the Premier, the substance of which we have given above, and the opposition of Earl Grey, Winchelsea and others, on the 2d and 3d November, which appears to have been so instrumental in increasing the unpopularity of the Wellington cabinet. On the very heels of this, followed the course which he pursued in relation to the king's visit to the city, and his advice to his majesty to refuse the invitation of the Lord Mayor to the fete at Guildhall on the 9th November. The following are the particulars of this affair, which all the papers now under our review, term a rash and imbecile proceeding, and which was the immediate cause of the panic in London, to which we have already alluded. In consequence of the Premier's speech against parliamentary reform, at which the popular indignation had been so strongly roused, Ald. Key (the Lord Mayor elect) feared that his reception, at least previous to entering the city, might be dangerous to his personal safety; that therefore he wrote a letter begging the minister to be upon his guard, and to use such precaution as would avert the danger feared.

This intimation so much alarmed Wellington—who still continued to meet with indignities from the people, going and returning from the House—that he induced the King and Queen to decline the invitation for the Lord Mayor's day—and in consequence, Sir R. Peel, under date of 7th Nov. sent a letter to the Lord Mayor, signifying the King's refusal.

Lord Wellington brought the whole subject before Parliament on the 8th Nov. In the House of Lords he read the letter from the Lord Mayor, and added, that the King's refusal to the fete, had no reference as to the question of his Majesty's popularity, for there was no doubt of the affection and attachment of his subjects; but the Premier said that he could not think himself justified in braving and undergoing the risk of exciting a confusion and tumult in a procession in which his majesty was to appear, and where it might be necessary for him (Wellington's) protection to resort to civil and military force. Sir Robert Peel addressed the Commons on the same subject, and informed them of the King's determination.

When these things were known in the city, a ferment took place; the public stocks declined; the Tower was strengthened with men and munitions; the Bank of England was drained of specie; the pay and provisions of the Royal Navy were secured by an additional number of seamen; the Guards were drawn out with the ball cartridge; the Lord Mayor elect, went to Guildhall, with a minister to be sworn in, in a private carriage, and returned, followed by a great number of people; the preparations made for a tumultuous reception broke down, and every precaution used to prevent any disorder during the evening and night, which was not fulfilled. The day passed, however, without any serious occurrence, and the fears which agitated the public mind subsided, though the city was still full, and crowded with an immense concourse of strangers.

The Duke of Wellington is generally acquitted of the fears of the Mayor elect, which caused the fear and commotion, but the former, nevertheless, was disapproved and disavowed by the Court of Aldermen on the 8th Nov.

Paris dates of 13th Nov. state, that according to letters from Algiers of 6th inst. the Emperor of Morocco is supposed to have an intention of assuming the Regency of Tripoli to be occupied by the Turks. This news was not agreeable, and it is said the English Consul had been publicly insulted. It is stated that that agent and some of his colleagues of other nations were preparing to make the sacrifice of important property.

WEST INDIA TRADE

The George Canning, from this port, which carried out the President's proclamation for opening our West India trade, arrived at Liverpool Saturday Nov. and the British Government immediately repealed their Order in Council which prohibited that trade. This repeal was published at London on the 6th. It will be found in our Journal this morning.

Supplement of the London Gazette of Friday Nov. 5.

Saturday, November 5.

At the Court of St. James's the 5th day of November, 1830.

Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the IV. entitled, 'An act to regulate the British possessions abroad;' it is enacted, that by the law of navigation, for such ships as are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries, and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedient that such provisions should be subject to certain conditions; it is therefore enacted, that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British ships, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of their country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favoured nation, unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not in all respects be fulfilled by such foreign country.'

And whereas by a certain Order of his said late Majesty in Council, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1825, after reciting that the condition mentioned and referred to in the said Act of Parliament had not in all respects been fulfilled by the government of the United States of America, and that, therefore, the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of navigation to foreign ships, could not be lawfully exercised or enjoyed by the ships of the United States aforesaid, unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council, should grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of the United states, aforesaid, his said late Majesty did in pursuance of the power in him vested by the said act grant the privileges aforesaid, to the ships of the United states; but did thereby provide and declare, that such privileges should be duly enjoyed by the said United States, and to certain others of his Majesty's possessions abroad, upon and from certain days in the said Order for that purpose appointed and which are long since passed.

And whereas, by a certain other order of his said late Majesty in Council, bearing date the 16th July, 1827, the said last mentioned order was confirmed; and whereas, in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament to that behalf made and provided his said late Majesty, by a certain order in Council, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1823, and by the said order in Council, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1826, was pleased to order that there should be charged in all vessels of the said United States which should enter any of the ports of his Majesty's possessions in the W. Indies or America, with articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said States, certain duties of tonnage and of customs thereon particularly specified.

And whereas, it hath been made to appear to his Majesty in Council, that the restrictions heretofore imposed by the laws of the United States aforesaid upon British vessels, navigated between the said States and his Majesty's possessions in the West Indies and America, have been repealed, and that the discriminating duties of tonnage and of customs, heretofore imposed by the laws of the said United States upon British vessels and their cargoes entering the ports of said States from his Majesty's said possessions, have also been repealed, and that the ports of the United States are now open to British vessels and their cargoes coming from his Majesty's possessions aforesaid, his Majesty doth, therefore, with the advice, of his Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers so vested in him as aforesaid by the said act as passed in the fifth year of the reign of his said late Majesty, or by any other Act or Acts of Parliament, declare that the said recited Order in Council of the 21st day of July, 1823, and of the 27th day of July, 1826, and the said Order in Council of the 16th day of July, 1827, (so far as such last mentioned order relates to the said United States,) shall be and the same are hereby respectively revoked.

And his Majesty doth further, by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuade of the powers aforesaid, declare that the ships of and belonging to the said United States of America, may import from the United States aforesaid into the British possessions abroad, goods the produce of those States, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Hornet, we have London papers to the Evening of 22d Nov. inclusive. It will be seen that Earl Grey, has been called upon by the King to form a new Ministry. This new Premier has long been one of the ablest leaders of the Whig party, and seems delighted that the tory administration is at end. The cabinet is not yet formed, but its members as far as certain, will be found below.

Disturbances still continue in several counties of England; but nothing of an alarming nature has transpired, and we look forward to the speedy arrival of that time, when all will be peace and happiness throughout the realm.

From the Continent of Europe we have no further news of much moment. France continues quiet; one or two changes have already taken place in the new Cabinet.—Trade there, is reviving from the depression caused by the events of July last, the funds are improving—the preparations for the trials of the ex Ministers are going on slowly, some petitions have been presented to the King to postpone their trial till after the holidays. The popular feeling against them, though still strong, was subsiding, and hopes were indulged, that these misguided men would escape with life. It is said that the present Ministers hold their situations merely till the trial of Polignac has taken place. It is the King's intention then to form a Government possessing the entire strength of the moderate party, at the head of which, as at present arranged, M. Casimir Perrier will be placed.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Globe of 22d Nov. states, that the King held a Cabinet Council this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock at St. James' Palace, the summonses for which, were issued by his command yesterday evening.

Among the members, who have been summoned to attend the Council, are Earl Gray, Lord Brougham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Goderich, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Althorp, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn—Cabinet Ministers.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Mr Denman, also attended to receive their seals of office and appointments.

All the Members of the late Administration attended, and resigned their respective seals of office.

The new appointments will, says the Globe appear in the *Gazette* on 23d Nov.—and as the subordinate offices are not yet filled up, therefore we abstain from giving circulation to vague, rumors, till the official list appears. Mr. Edward Ellice, is Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Planta. Sir James Mackintosh will have an appointment.

Mr. Charles Grant is President, and Mr. John Evelyn Denison is Secretary of the Board of Control.

The Marquis of Anglesea, it is rumored will be appointed Lord Lieut. of Ireland. If this be so, hopes are entertained that Mr. O'Connell will be forced to abandon his Anti-Union projects.

A bill was before the House of Lords, providing for a Regency in case of the demise of the King before his successor should be of age, and appointing the Princess Victoria, now in her 12th year to that office, and her Mother, the Dutchess of Kent, as her guardian.

Several petitions have been presented to Parliament for the abolishment of Colonial Slavery.

Mr. Brougham is Lord Chancellor,

Mr. Brougham will be created Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, in the county of Westmoreland.

The resignation of the late Ministry seems to have been received throughout all England with great joy—and in some of the towns the working classes have resolved to testify their satisfaction by a public procession. The Globe of 22d Nov. has given very copious extracts from the provisional journals and prove thereby, that the country from one end to the other was unanimous in its opposition to the Wellington administration.

In the house of Commons, a motion was made for new writs for Northamptonshire, in the room of Lord Althorp, now chancellor of the Exchequer and for Cumberland, in the room of Sir James Graham, now first Lord of the admiralty.

It was expected that Earl Grey, the new Premier, would, in the House of Lords, on 23d Nov. make some kind of expose in regard to the politics and the system that the new Administration are going to adopt—and it is expected that both houses will then adjourn for a week.—The conjecture is, that there will be a reduction of three or four millions of taxes.

It is reported the Ex-King Charles will not remain at Edinburgh, but remove shortly to Rome, and devote his life, in the Capital of Christendom, to religion.

The National Congress of Belgium, was organised on the 9th, Nov. M. Surlet de Chockier, was chosen President.—The Belge of the 25th, says—'This morning the question of the forfeiture of the family of Nassau is to be discussed in the Congress. The Association at Liege have recommended to the Congress to establish a republic.—M. de Potter has resigned as a member of the Provisional Government.

Venloo is taken! Two generals, all the garrison, the materiel, 800 muskets, 115 pieces of cannon, and the magazine of military equipments, are in the power of the Belgians.

Letters from Brussels and Antwerp state that the Congress refuses to acknowledge the Prince of Orange, in consequence of which great fears are entertained that hostilities will commence.

The Hague, Nov. 18—Batalions of regular troops continue to march from different quarters to the fortresses. The garrison of Bergen op-Zoom consists now of 6000 men. That of Nimeguen, has lately been considerably reinforced; both that fortress and Grave are declared in a state of war, probably in consequence of the taking of Venloo by the insurgents.

According to the latest accounts from Antwerp, all was tranquil there. Gen. Chassé continued to strengthen the works of the citadel: Therefore the report that the citadel had been evacuated is untrue.

Francis 1st, King of Naples, died at his Capital on 7th Nov. and is succeeded by Ferdinand Charles, Duke of Cabria, who is in the 20th year of his age.

The *Lisbon Gazette*, from 8th to 13th Nov. inclusive, received in London, contains no political news relative to Portugal. Don Miguel's birth day was celebrated at various places. The *Madrid Gazette* announces the defeat of the refugees in the north of Spain.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh are to the 7th Nov. The Cholera Morbus continues to spread in Moscow, and other places in that direction. Austria has taken strong measures to prevent the disease entering her dominions.

There had been serious disturbances in Chichester.

The Paris papers state that the Portuguese troops are marching in all directions towards the frontiers, and insurrections are expected to take place at Montalegre, Corvani and Portalegre.

Vienna dates of 6th Nov. say, it is affirmed on good authority, that one of our most celebrated statesmtnt, has asked leave to retire into private life. Is not this Metternich?

Gen. Bourmont, according to the Court Journal, with his three sons, is residing at Hemstead.

The Paris Correspondent of the Morning Herald, says that the Count D'Espagne has been defeated, in a battle, with the Spanish Constitutional forces, and is dangerously wounded.

The French Garernment have followed the example of the American Consul in demanding from the King of Holland complete compensation for the losses which their countrymen may have sustained by the burning of the Entrepot at Antwerp.

The change of the Ministry will, we have no doubt prove favourable to the Belgians. Though the Duke of Wellington, would not have pushed upon them a Nassau by forcible intervention, yet it is well for them that they should have umpires less impressed with a belief in the virtues and talents of the late Royal family.

Foreign Office, London, Nov. 12.—Information has this day been received by his Majesty's Government from his Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, that, in pursuance of a Decree of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, dated the 7th inst. the coast of the King of the Netherlands, belonging to the province of West Flanders, with the ports of the same, including those of Antwerp and Ghent, are declared to be in a state of blockade.

ANTWERP, Nov. 9.—Fresh difficulties exist as to vessels laden with goods lying at Flushing to proceed up the river. The Belgic vessels ready to put to sea were, it would appear by vessels from Flushing, prevented, and the registers taken from the masters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Subscriber of Calvert County, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Baden of James, late of Calvert county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they will otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twentieth day of Dec. 1830.

JAMES HARRISON, Adm'r.

Dec. 30. 6w.

THE distributees of Jesse Leitch late of Anne Arundel county deceased, are hereby notified, that a final account of the personal estate of the said deceased, has been passed with the Orphans Court, and they are requested to call on the subscriber, and receive their respective proportions of said estate.

THOMAS J. HALL.

Dec. 30.