

# The Maryland Gazette.

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## CONGRESS.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the first session of the 29th Congress, was opened at the Capitol.

In the Senate, a quorum having assembled, the chair was taken at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SERRIS, the President pro tempore. After the presentation and reading of the credentials of the new Senators, whose names are given in our report in another column, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, was severally administered to them, and they took their seats. A committee, consisting of Messrs. KING and FORT, having been appointed to wait on the President, in conjunction with the committees of the House of Representatives, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might make, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives upon the first call of the list, a very full attendance appeared, two hundred and one members answering to their names. Seven members only were absent—one from Massachusetts, one from Rhode Island, one from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia, one from North Carolina, one from Ohio, and one from Alabama. The return from Missouri has not yet been made, and there are five vacant seats. The House being organized proceeded to the election of Speakers when, on the first ballot, the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON, of Virginia, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the two last Congresses, was re-elected to that office; the vote being for Mr. STEVENSON 95, for the Hon. JOHN R. SUTHERLAND 54, the Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE 15, the Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR 18, and 10 scattering. On the motion of the Hon. JESSE SPIGHT, Mr. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARK was unanimously re-elected Clerk of the House. A committee was appointed, on the motion of the Hon. AARON WARD, to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, to inform him that the two Houses of Congress were assembled, and ready to proceed to business. The usual resolution respecting the supply of members with newspapers, was adopted after which, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock this day.

**THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.**  
The vote for Speaker was as follows:  
Andrew Stevenson, of Va. 95  
John R. Sutherland, of Pa. 54  
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Ky. 15  
John W. Taylor, of N. Y. 18  
L. Condict, of N. J. 4  
Erastus Root, of N. Y. 2  
Edward Everett, of Mass. 2  
William Drayton, of S. C. 1  
Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pa. 1

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that there were present two hundred and one members, and we learn that Mr. Cook, of Ohio, came into the House and tendered his vote while the tellers were counting the tickets. The tellers doubted the propriety of receiving it, and he being a new member, yielded his right to vote. He would have voted for Mr. Sutherland. As it is, it is a curious fact, that there were two hundred and one members present, as appear from the report of the Clerk, and of that number Mr. Stevenson received but 95 votes, being three less than a majority. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Stevenson holds the chair by the vote of a minority of the members present.

## MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the 29th Congress.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The representation of the people has been repaired for the twenty-second time since the organization they formed has been in force. For near half a century, the chief magistrates, who have been successively chosen, have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, so few periods have there been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present time; if ever, we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive

country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and enterprising mechanics. The labourer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement which are spreading with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is suggesting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to the next. By our militia, whose spirit is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered prompt and easy—the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of rail roads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the entire parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible as to remove an apprehension sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well-informed and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvases.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His past favours by the manner in which His future favours have been bestowed, He has made our national prosperity dependent on the preservation of our liberties—our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions—from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States—from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted, in a great degree from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them; and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other powers; but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all in a greater or less degree infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise, has been succeeded by arrangements, productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to the 30th September last, upwards of 50,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping in the outward voyages; and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes which may prove more

than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favour the trade of the Northern colonies with the West Indies. After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarcation of boundaries, and described with sufficient precision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Possessions, have been definitively fixed. That, however, which separates us from the Province of Canada and New Brunswick to the North and the East was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, have been unable to agree; a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 3th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred to a friendly arbitrator, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference; and the King of the Netherlands having, by the late President and his British Majesty, been designated as such friendly arbitrator, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the agreement so made into full effect. To this end I caused all the necessary to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the sovereign Arbitrator; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated, by a special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that the suggestions, made by my direction, to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens, who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed Territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received, of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hope that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concur to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honour of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other, two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by my Minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed which will immediately be laid before the Senate for its approbation, and which, containing stipulations that require Legislative action, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous execution of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others overrated through error, and which therefore it would have been both ungracious and unjust to have insisted on; or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end.

A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part, to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government; and a reduction of duties on our Cotton and their Wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the cession of Louisiana. Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that, has, for so many years, in some degree alienated from each other, two nations, who from interest, as well as the remembrance of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations;—an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice by their new proofs, that, if steadily pursued, they will be listened to;—and indemnity will be offered to those Powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow-citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations at the same time that the frank acknowledgment and provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned; and having renewed the treaties of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those Powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences up to the 22d of February, 1819, were settled by the Treaty of Washington of that date; but at a subsequent period, our commerce with the States, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships. They captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commerce, and sold them and their cargoes, and at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of a blockade of all the ports of those States. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it, was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable, and the minister whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations; and had been abandoned by Spain herself in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures, made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when His Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavour to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore despatched a special messenger with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision that cannot be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favourable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other powers, and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants, who were the principal sufferers, have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature; the injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor are they at all atrocious and perfidiously under which those injuries were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those powers

upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by His Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honour and regard to justice which are said to characterize him, and to feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizens commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a speedy issue, have been given, and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels, and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded, and I was on the point of despatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period, frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable, delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that Government has shown by an actual reduction of the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern states, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favoured nation.

With the other powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussion for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russia, our political connexion is of the most friendly, and our commercial, of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favoured nation; but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges by a commercial treaty. The ill health of the minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburg, and the attention of that Government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from His Imperial Majesty, and the Emperor his predecessor.

The treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open that vast country to the enterprising spirit of our merchants, on the North; a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obliterated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen and extend them by Treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantage, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow-citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

To China and the East Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connections with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial treaty with the United Republics of Mexico, has been for some time under deliberation in the Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy rival

**A GARDEN.**  
MISS A. M. SCHAFER,  
Proprietress, is now the Citizen of Annapolis, that she intends opening a  
**SCHOOL.**  
On Monday the 5th of September, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—  
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Sewing, and French.  
MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystallizing and Wax Work—Alms, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work—Also, Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Chest-Hill street, three doors below the State-House. Sept. 1, 1851.

**AUCTION ROOM.**  
THE Subscriber having determined to open for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

**AUCTION ROOM**  
in the Front Room of his Dwelling, situated at the corner of the

**Furniture, Books**  
And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE, Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.  
WILLIAM McNEIR.  
Annapolis, Oct. 20.

**LAND AND NEGROES.**  
BY virtue of two several decrees of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will propose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

**THE FARM,**  
Whereon Col. Lewis Duval, now deceased, lately resided, with the lands attached thereto, adjoining the City of Annapolis, containing about 340 acres. There is on the premises a large and elegant BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with out houses, which are in good order, there is attached to the Dwelling House, a large garden containing the most valuable Shrubs and Fruit Trees; also a fine Orchard consisting of a variety of the best Fruit Trees. The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rice, Corn, Tobacco, &c. It is deemed unnecessary to give a farther description of the above valuable property, as it is presumed, those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said decrees, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, amongst which are some valuable hands,—also a variety of stock belonging to said farm, plantation Utensils, &c. and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
The purchaser of the Real Estate to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in one and two years from the day of Sale—the personal property for cash payable on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee.  
Baltimore Gazette, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above law till the day of Sale, and forward their accounts for collection.  
Nov. 10.

**GEORGE SCHWARZ, BAKER.**

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has heretofore received of the public, and respectfully invites a continuance of their kindness. He is determined to use every effort to accommodate his customers, and will provide the best of materials in his line of business. Parties can be furnished with

**POUND CAKES, &c.**  
at the shortest notice, in any style required, and at the lowest BALTIMORE PRICES. Retailers furnished with Bread and Cakes as usual, at the same prices.  
Nov. 24.

**ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.**  
The public are respectfully informed, that the Annapolis Theatre will be opened for the winter season, under the management of the subscriber, on Monday, December 12th. An excellent stock company is engaged, and arrangements have been made with many of the first performers, in the country, who will appear in the course of the season.  
C. A. LOGAN.  
Nov. 24.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
From the N. Y. Post and Opinions, Episcopate, &c.

**THE HOLY BIBLE.**  
Price, \$1.25, \$1.75, &c.

**THE GEORGE MANS**  
ALMANAC, for 1852, published by George M. Mans, No. 100, Prince Street, Baltimore.

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