ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 17, 1835.

Notice is hereby-given to the Ladies of Anapolis, and its vicinity, that a FAIR will be held sometime in January next, for the benefit of the Fe nale Orphan Society of said city .of the Man gere.

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term, 1935.

Thurs lay, Dec. 10th.—Present as yesterday,

and the don. Asa Spence. Baren et al. vs. Aldridge, Higdon and others, ed him .- Globe of Monday. cross appe ds from Chancery, was continued by Brice for Burch and others, and Pinkney and Johnson for Aidringe, Higdon and others.

Friday, D.c. 11th .- Present the whole Court. Nos. 43, 44. Thomas N. Burch et al. vs. Atdridge & Higdon, and others. The argument or these cases was continued by Johnson for Alarrige et al. and Magruder, for Burch et al. Saturday, Dec. 12th .- Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was con-cluded by Magruder, for Burch et al. No. 45. Samuel H. Beale vs. James Deale and James Deale, Jr. The argument of this

No. 95. John Gress, Adm'r. C. T. A. of Se-Johnson for the Appellant, and Belt and McMahen for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 15th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above one was concluded by Johnson for the Appellant.
No. 63. John Cook vs. Murphy, Adm', of Ri-

chordson. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

Decree afrine!.
No. 46. Wilter Pierpoint vs. Adam Walter myer. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and in writing by Hall for the Ap-

No. 123. Ely Kelsey and Wife-vs. Chorbs H. tlitchcock. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellants. Belt for the Appellee to me

a written argument. Wednesday, Dec. 16th .- Present as yester.

The motion to dismiss the appeal in No. 149. S rah Watts vs. Charles Waters, was argued by Alexander in support, and Sp. d in opposition to the motion.

No. 76. Stillinger, Ex'r. of Riddlemoser vs Foix McCaffry. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 47. Dulancy, Trustee of Stinchcomb & S wall vs. Hothnan, Bend & Co. The argument of this case was commenced by Belt for the Appellant, and Hoffman and Johnson for the

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Saturday. Neither House of Congress sat yesterday, nor will either House sit to-day.

It is painful to be obliged to state that ano ther of the Representatives in Congress, the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, of Connecticut, has ders, that victory, the most complete and decideparted this life in this city. He died at his departed this life in this city. He died at his lodgings, at 8 o'clock on Friday were at, of a complaint of which he was ill when he came to

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral of the Hon. Zahnon Wildman degeased, late a member of the House of Re-presentatives of the United States from the state of Connecticut, will take place this day, (Start. day,) from the hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock meridien. The members of the President of the United States, the Heads o' Departments; Foreign Ministers, the Reverand Clergy, the Physicians who attended the inined, and deliberate bravery evinced by the deceased, and citizens of Washington, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement: ELISHA HALEY, Ch'm.

house in this City, on Friday night, the 11th inscison. His arduous journey, undertaken be-fore his health was confirmed, from an anxious zoal to discharge his duty to his constituents, was doubtless the cause of the fatal relapse, under which his constitution sunk.
We had the pleasure of a personal acquain

tance with Mr. Kane; and it affords us a melancholy satisfaction to speak of his worth. was, in every sense, an excellent man-honest and able-in his duties inflexible-in his manners amiable, affectionate, affable-every way engaging He was most strongly characterized by his filial attachment—and he knew no selfish feeling, but that which existed in solicitude and tenderness for his wite, and the offspring she ed to them, that fighting was not over. The gave him. Almost in his last moments he fancied himself in the midst of his dear domestic

4 to 6 pounders silenced the garrulity of the

under the shade of his own trees, at home—and len the opposite sides. The town was then en- holding of payment is officially announced. A the whole country won verdure to which his irragination and affections had wandered in search of relief. Alas! his their effects. Remnants of apparel, the properwife and children were far from him, and he for- the unfortunate victums of Port Cresson ever lost to them—but he sunk to rest on the bo-soms of those who mourn his fate as deeply, although they may not feel so keenly or so long the sad deprivation.

As a public man, Mr. Kane stood among the The Man gers of this Institution respectfully first of his State, and was held in the highest and carneally solicit aid in preparing for this estimation by the Republican party throughout Exhibition, and cherish the hope that it will be the Union. He was distinguished for his zeal afforded. Individuals wishing for materials to and firmness as a party man, and exerted a powork up c n be supplied by application to any tent influence through his talents and moral worth, as well as by the rectitude of his political principles, for the cause of Democracy in the West. Yet, such was his sense of decorum, and his power of entorcing its obligations on others, that he was scarcely ever reached by the bitterness of party invective. His political The argument of Nos 43 and 44, Thomas N. friends loved him-his political enemies respect-

> I rom the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. FROM LIBERIA.

By an arrival, we know not at what port, we have received the Liberia Herald of Aug. 20th. -The fell wing are extracts:

Mongovia.—Emigrants.—On the 9th in ... brig Louisiana, Capt. Williams, arrived from Norfolk, Va. with 46 emigrants, 39 of whom are Africans, principally, we believe, from the regions of the Nunez and Pongas. They ar strolling people. A number of their countrymen, and among them some acquaintances, have case was commenced by Alexander for the Ap. found their way to this settlement. They were pellant, and Pinkney and Magrader for the Ap. it alled by their redeemed brethren with th lees. most extravagant expressions of joy, embracing Monday, Dec. 14th.—Present as on Satur. each other with the utmost cordidity, a hun dred times repeating, "Emainar, Koorah hato go?" How are you, how are you, bestian Hockley vs. Susanna Hickley, Ad'x. D. are you well? It is thought they will return to their native country, but we think it doubtful; as this case was commenced by D. Stewart and they are aware, that in that case, they would they are aware, that in that case, they would President has said all that the occa-ion called more than likely be found again on board a

> tain Lawlin, arrived from New York—Passen-gers, Dr. E. Skinner, Colonial Agent, and to withhold any thing in the shape of apology. Aughter, Rev. Mr. Seys and family, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Rev. Messrs, Crocker and Myln, and lady of the Baptist Mission to wraming any thing in the snape of apology, after the ample explanations already given, and in explicit disclaimer of designed offence, in the has but echoed the universal sentiment of the sion. We nail with joy the arrival of the passen fers of this vessel.

Pa-cal, from B Itimore, with 27 emigrants for Pa-cal, from B Itimore, with 27 emigrants for without further concessions, she will be responsible to the world for the consequences that may on long expected at Cape Palmas, and will ensue—and will have put herself so entirely in no doubt prove an acceptable reinforcement to or. Hall.

O . tne 19th inst. ship Indiana, Capt. Wood, rrived from Savannah, with 65 emigrants, as their binding influence upon the two nations: mong whom was Dr. D vis and family. These repeated arrivals, following so closely in the trick of each other, seem to have given some degree of uneasiness to the natives. They do not understand it, and imagining that Americans move by the same principles that they do -that is to say, animal instives, they conclude that "Rice be done for big 'Merica," and hope they will plant more next year, or ablack man will no have place for set down."

Volunteers. -On the 14th ult. one hun lead and twenty men, volumers embarked for Bassa, in the Scheoners Trabactoo and R. R. Gurley.

Since the above went to the press, the schooners R. R. Gurley and Timbuctoo, have arrived from Edina, with a part of the troops sent there, the rest having returned tome by way of the heach. The result of the mission, has been a general engagement. And with feelings of inexpressible gratitude, we announced to our reaand ruthless Joe Harris, and all his savage adherents, have been chased from their territories, and their towns and places of defence, completely demolished.

The conduct of the officers and men have been beyond all praise. So general has been the display of bravery, both by men and officers, that to mention only a few might be justly es. teemed invidious. On the part of the Americans, there has not been a single man lost. This circumstance so unusual in conflict, and so the two Houses of Congress, with their officers, reasonably to be expected where there is the use of fire arms, by both parties, is to be attributed, humanely speaking, to that cool, deter-

After the preparations for crossing the river After the preparations for crossing the river are not deveraged, which certainly had not flation between the two countries; and anxious and the point for landing selected, the troops right to take exception to the language of a to bring the whole matter to a close before the embarked in their boats, and advanced in the communication from one department of our go-opening of the present Congress, had instructed face of a heavy fire and continual shower of vernment to another, and not intended for that Mr. Barton to ask the final determination of the It is our melancholy office to announce the shot, with such a steady movement and cool dehonourable Elias K. Kane, Sena- termination, that the savages retreated from the The List paragraph on this subject, in the message, we deem to be partly in bad taste, and They, nowever, rallied in a rice field, tor from Illinois. He expired at his father's river, and yielded the landing to the Ameri-

> could present an intervention between them and such searthices, and to never stain the honour shot, when they kept up a continual firing, of his country by an apology for the statement mericans were all landed, they advanced in a too much in the ad captandum style, to suit well body, when a sharp engagement ensued: the natives gave way, and retreated to their Barri-The Americans followed them as rapidly as an almost impenetrable forest and deep marsh would admit the passage of the ord-

As soon as they came in view of the fown, a tremendous volley of musketry from the embrasures and perforations in the stoccade, announcordinance was brought up: and a word' from the 4 to 6 pounders silenced the garrulity of the circle—spoke to his children as if fondling them, natives, who after an interchange of a few acknow, and invited them to play on the grass plot, and rounds effected their escape, through the gates Govern

The natives had found means to convey away part of the natives. There were some few bullocks in the town, but they partook of the general consternation and scampered away after the flying natives, as fast as their legs could carry them.

Monrovia, Aug. 20 .- The thanks of Liberia are due to John Hanson, Esq. of Philadelphia, whose benevolent attention and acts of kindness to this Colony since the unfortunate affair of Port Cresson, have entitled him to our asting gratitude.

For the last three weeks, his brig though navigated at a heavy expense, has been continually in the service of the Colony, going to and from this place and Edina; and at both places his boats whenever requested, have been cheerfully rendered for the service.

COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE. From the Baltimore Chronicle.

On the important subject of our difficulties the propriety of the language and sentiments with France, in the message which has given repairing it and thus the regrey and the redress repairing it and thus the regrey and the redress will have been conveyed through the same channel.

France ne resolved to seek a quarrel with us without she be influenced by other considera.

It is to be anticipated, we apprehend, that the hope they will promptly pay us what they mit to be honestly due; but for the shockers, and demand ordered to be made by Mr. Barton will mit to be honestly due; but for the shockers, and they made they will require home—for it for-all that could be said, having a due regard Slave ship.

On the 12th inst. the Susan Elizabeth, Capon the 12th inst. the Susan Elizabeth inst. the Sus sides-and, in making known his determination country. Should France, however, still continue to be dissatisfied, and adhere to her reso-On the 11th inst, the schr Haymony, Captain lution not to tulfil the stipulations of the treaty the wrong, as to be universally condemned. But we anticipate no such result. of the ties of ancient amity, which still have and even taying saids those lofty principles of h mour b. which show as so uniformly professed to be governed, her interests will demand that she shall not sacrifice the friendship of the Unied States upon frivolous pretences of enquette. It she were ever justified in construing the for nor message into a threat, and in consequence leclining the furtilment of the treaty-(which we deny)—she can no longer justify an a lh rence to her hostile attitude, now that she has an official disclarner of the intention to offend. Upon the whole we are much pleased with

this portion of the message; and reiterate the opinion heretofore expressed, that the friendly clations of the two countries will be restored without the intervention of war.

From the Bultimore Patriot.

The French question is treated at consideraability, in this document. It was the most imduced in this annual State paper, and has there-fore received a full share of Executive attention. The message presents a plain and not overwrought history of the negociations, and other features connected with the question for the last ix years. It has never been doubted on this side of the Atlantic, that the substance of right in all matters relative to this question, was on our sid. The history of the question now given will not tend to unsettle this spinion-though there is nothing in it of a character to shake, our faith in the belief heretofore expressed, that the unfriendly allusion to the King of the French in the previous Message was uncalled for and inexpedient. In reviewing the question, the message intimates that all necessary explana-tions' have been already given. We trust it will ultimately be so deemed and taken by the French Government, which certainly had no

the Americans.

They secured themselves behind the stumps dation. And what follows, as to the determine of large trees, ant hills, and every object that As soon as the A. of truth, or an act of duty, appear to us to be the occasion. In one thing the message is certainly correct, though that might not have been the most approved place for ultering the sentithe most approved place for untering the sent-inent—that the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will not indeed have the weight of a feather in the estimation of that appertains to our national character and independence.

From the New York American.

The topic about which the greatest solicitude s felt, our French affairs, is treated without passion. After stating that since the last meetin, of Congress, the validity of the treaty had been acknowledged by all the branches of the Frenc Government by voting the money—the with-

just and convincing recapitulation is then made of the nature and origin of our claims upon France, and of the protracted negociations, which finally resulted in the treaty of July. The right plany foreign Government to ask explanation of any thing that passes between the dif-ferent branches of this government, is formally denied, and the ground is distinctly taken that no such explanation, can or will be made. The notice of the subject is concluded with a state. ment, that on receiving the answer, momentari. ly expected from France, to an official demand ly expected from France, to an omeian demand by our Charge there that the treaty be complied with, the result shall be communicated in a special on the part of the Executive which treaty be necessarily and the metallic of the Executive which treaty is a special on the part of the Executive which treaty is a special on the part of the Executive which treaty is a special on the part of the Executive which treaty is a special on the part of the Executive which treaty is a special or the part of the Executive which treaty is a special or the part of the Executive which treaty is a special or the part of the Executive which treaty is a special or the part of the by our Charge there that the treaty be complied cial message. In case of a refusal on the part of the French Government, the Charge is orered to leave France immediately.

No recommendation is made by the Message in connection with this subject, of any measures be taken on our part. On the whole, the Message may be deemed

pacific-while the general conviction will certainly be strengthened by it that, in the language of the resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on the 2d March last in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on.' The white France the message is clear, explicit, dig-mitted and satisfactory. We entirely concur in Message states, in the most explicit language, Message states, in the most explicit language. that no offence or insult, or reproach of bad faith, used, although we do not retract our opinion of was intended by that of last year. If, therethe impolicy and impropriety of the tone assumed the impolicy and impropriety of the tone assumed tore, that gave offence, this may—if the dispoed by the President, in relation to our concerns sition really exist in France—be considered as

sempulous adherence to justice, the present messes be refused, and that he will return home—for it country, we trust the world at large will be sign must prove entirely satisfactory to her, and is, we presume, the settled purpose of the French for a moment imagine that the American plot in the person of their Executive, has be remove every barrier to the restoration of the Government, not to do any thing in the matter, anneable relations of the two countries. The till the Message of the President, now before us, shall reach them.

If they find in it-as we think they will and should-satisfactory evidence, that the purport of the former message was smisapprehended— the condition annexed to the vote of the Chambers, will be comed complied with, and he mowill be paid.

Our conclusion, therefore, is, that notwithstanding Mr. Barton may return, and the possi bility that on his return the President may, in a special messige, hold language less me ured han that now used-there will be no int rruption of the triendly relations of the two countries-and that all will end well.

We have not room for any other comments and therefore submit the message to our readers, with hearty congratulations on the national ship Formost prosperity, of which it presents such a glowing September. picture, and such conclusive evidence. From the N. Y. Mcrcantile.

We have only time to remark, that the subject of our relations with France, is laid before the public in a perspicuous form by this document—and the future action of our government will depend on the character of the communirations that are daily expected from our Charge PAffires at Paris-the President having done all he intends to do in the way of negotiation or the indemnity. HE WILL MAKE NO A. POLOGY.

From the N Y. Commercial.

There is energy, and dignity, in all this portion of the message—and the concluding pargraph of this discussion is well put, and will not be without its effect. France can certainly have no reason to complain of the language, or the tone, of any part of the message relating to ble length, and on the wasle, with candor and her, although the phrase in one paragraph portant and exciting subject likely to be intro- nistry," &c. might better have been avoided; while there is a taunt in the next paragraph but one following,-we allude to the sentence-"Having, in the manner, vindicated the dignity of France, they next proceed to illustrate her justice," which was also unnecessary.

Should it prove true that the fresh demand through Mr. Barton, has been refused, it is clear that we cannot ask for money again. This nation, now in turn, stands upon its dignity, and the next overtire must come from France.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. The Message is of the greatest interest. Wo have but little time for comment. We say on a hasty perusal, unhesitatingly, that the Message, all things considered, is decidedly pacific.
Our affairs with France have undergone no change whatev r, since the last session.

The President recapitulates the whole nego-French Government, and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalment now due, to return house in this City, on Friday night, the 11th incans. They, however, rallied in a rice field, stint. He is the third member lost to Congress only a few yards from the river, and seemed during the first five days of the session. Mr. determined to dispute, the further advance of matter than the first five days of the session. Mr. to this country. The result of this order is not known, but is hourly expected. The President tile measure-no non-intersoures-no increase of duties, nor any embarrassments whatever to our commercial relations

News from France is now looked for with increased interest.

From the N. Y. Courier. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—OUR RE LATIONS WITH FRANCE.—It is fo us at least, a source of unmingled satisfaction that so much of the Message of the President as relates to our relations with France, has met with the unqualified approval of our fellow citizens, with out reference to their party feelings and predi-lections. We never for a moment doubted, that when the time should arrive when Americans were called upon to stand by their country in demanding or exacting from France a full execution of the condition of the treaty of 1831. and that too, without explanation or apology, or what, we are free to admit was an ill-timed sbullition of feeling on the part of the executive,

nite in defence of its hor sions which we yesterday heard sates, the Whige at all events, will be found stand by their country in the hour of per They it is, who own nineteen twentieths commerce of the country—to their belong commerce of the country—to ment belong teen-twentieths of our shipping—and on along the Atlantic seaboard, would ment twentieths of the losses resulting from a number of the control of t ly, fearlessly, and patriotically arowed the of the Executive which treats of our F

In thus briefly reviewing the character of recent message when considered as an er-or explanation to France, we have endead or explanation to transcript in more endeave to look at it as it is most reasonable to ap the French ministry will when brought be them for consideration; and such certain the aspect in which it should be conside the aspect in whiten it should be considered we aim to airive at just conclusions. We sh cast aside all prejudices or feelings in the c tion, and look at the facts as they are, not a would wish them to be; and when thes exer ed by an intelligent reader, we think they agree with us in the conclusion, that the nothing apologetic or explanatory in the sage of '35 which was not in that of '31, sage of '35 which was not in the sage of most sincerely do we rejoice for the reputation most sincerely that such is the fact. It upon the success of their discovery, and humbled before the footstool of Louis Philip.

Our next inquiry is whether the demand ma for the indemnity by our Charge without f ther explanation, has been complied with; if not, the consequence of a refusal! The Pi sident informs Congress that he has authorise Mr. Barton to make the final demand for money, and if not paid with explanations, return home; and he adds, that he expected have received the answer of the French Man try before the meeting of Congress. There no doubt-or at least we have none-that final instructions referred to, which directed) final instructions referred to, mind money di-Barton to demand payment of the money diwithout further explanation, and return hor refused, were conveyed to him by the picker ship Formosa, which sailed hence on the 16:

She arrived at Havre on the 14th Oct. an our last accounts from Paris are by the way London to the 26th, on which day, it is state both in private letters and public newspap that the demand had been made by Mr. Bart. and that it had been met by a refusal. The there must be some truth in this, we infer fro the fact that the period at which it is stated the demand was made, agrees with the time at which the instructions by the Formosa must have reached Mr Barton, and with that when he ve ry probably did make it. This rumour is i part, therefore, no doubt true; and a part of being thus verified, there is reason to believe that the demand has been actually made and re jected.

On the reasonable supposition then, that the French ministers would not and could not, in the face of the law, pay the indemnity "without further explanation," there can be little doub that Mr. Barton will arrive here in the Silvie de Grisse, the Havre packet of the 8th November. On his arrival, or the arrival of despatches from him, the President has declared his intention of sending a special message to Congress. Can we doubt what its tenor will be? Is it reasonable to suppose that under such circums ances, he will abstain from recommending a total non-intercourse with France and a prohibition of all French goods? And if he should recommend such a course, where is the man or set of nea in Congress, who will not respond to it? Such a result we may reasonably anticipate

as being due to our national character; and we leave to the judgments of our readers to deter-mine in what spirit it will be met by France. She may retrace her steps, acknowledge the folly of her demand, and pay us the amount of the indemnity; or she may pretend to discern in the recent message an ample spology for that of '31, and act accordingly. We care not which course she adopts, so that she only pays her just debt; but in the meantime we advise all concerned, to be prepared for the worst, and determine with one accord to stand by the Government in resisting any encroachment upon the honour or welfare of our eventry, come from what source it may:

TWENTY-POURTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Trivispart, December 10, 1935.
The following message was received from the President of the United States: WASHINGTON, Dec. D, 1833.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTIEMEN: I herewill communicate, for the information of Congress, a report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, showing the progress made during the present year in the astronomical observations made under the act of 14th July, 1832, relative to the northern boundary of the state of Ohio. The controversy between the authorities of the state of Ohio, and those of the Territory of Michigan, in respect to this boundary, assumed, about the time of the termination of the last session of Congress, wery threatening aspect, and much care and exertion were necessary to preserve the jurisdiction of the Territorial Go.

revent a forci The nature and measures taken pose of compos companying rej The formatio inhabitants of t their application Union, g

On motion of recompanying of On motion of

and documents a select commit Mr. Mangum, tance of the sub ing with deliber. thin, moved to pe committee till A greed to. The Chair Land

ing communication 1st. A report i 3rd of March las mount of duties t pirted into the Ur ed or imposed by and collected afte

or before the th

year, designating

the amount return dered to be printe 2J. A report in the 20th January, mount of duties ass seys, and Kendall States, which wer the act of 14th o. pusage of the act 31. A report fre States, under the a partment, accompa of the accounts set surer of the Unite rieds specified. (The chair laid be the War Departme

chief engineer, co Wabash river.
On motion of M
ordered to be printe
The chair laid ing reports from the 1st. A report, in the senute, containis diares of the senat of books.

24. A report co in obedience to a requiring annual ret. of the contingent for Mr. Grandy offer and asked for its im Resolved, That the rext, proceed to the ing committees. At the suggestion

lion was modified by day,' instead of 'Mor The motion to cor being objected to, the brer until Monday. On motion of Mr. that, when the sens neet on Monday. Mr. Tomlinson off fica, and asked for it

tion being agreed to, pered and agreed to. Resolved, That the e requested to notify of Connecticut of the Emih, late a senator that state. MICHIGA!
Mr. Benton presen

he term of six years be, from the Territor that the courtesy of the them by assigning soat the castomary mode un ur Ewing stated il orang, and required In order to affor ion, and to exam in similar circums The motion was agr HOUSE OF REP

HOUSE OF REP On motion of Mr. B. as the House adjourn the House adjourn and for the adoption of the adoption of the adoption of Gallet moved in the Gallet moved in the Gallet moved of the adoption of the sec. a Committee of the Address of the sec. a Committee of the Address of the dion, making at the rays and Means to

thia thirty d. • or to report