

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 17, 1835.

Notice is hereby given to the Ladies of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that a FAIR will be held...

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term, 1835.

Thursday, Dec. 10th.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Asa Spence.

The argument of Nos. 43 and 44, Thomas N. Baren et al. vs. Aldridge, Higdon and others, was continued by Bruce for Burch and others, and Pinkney and Johnson for Aldridge, Higdon and others.

Friday, Dec. 11th.—Present the whole Court, Nos. 43, 44, Thomas N. Burch et al. vs. Aldridge & Higdon, and others. The argument of these cases was continued by Johnson for Aldridge et al. and Magruder, for Burch et al.

Saturday, Dec. 12th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Magruder for Burch et al.

Monday, Dec. 14th.—Present as on Saturday.

No. 55. John Green, Adm'r. C. T. A. of Sebastian Hentley vs. Susanna Hickley, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Catharine Hickley. The argument of this case was commenced by D. Stewart and Johnson for the Appellant, and Bolt and McMan for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 15th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellant.

No. 63. John Cook vs. Murphy, Adm'r. of Richardson. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

No. 46. Walter Pierpoint vs. Adam Waltermeyer. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and in writing by Hall for the Appellee.

No. 123. Ely Kelsey and Wife vs. Charles H. Hitchcock. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellants. Bolt for the Appellee to meet a written argument.

Wednesday, Dec. 16th.—Present as yesterday.

The motion to dismiss the appeal in No. 149, Sarah Watts vs. Charles Waters, was argued by Alexander in support, and Speed in opposition to the motion.

No. 70. Stillinger, Ex'r. of Riddimoser vs. Felix McCaffry. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 47. Dalany, Trustee of Stinchcomb & Swall vs. Hoffman, Bend & Co. The argument of this case was commenced by Bolt for the Appellant, and Hoffman and Johnson for the Appellees.

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 another of the Representatives in Congress, the Hon. ZALMON WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, has departed this life in this city.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral of the Hon. ZALMON WILLIAMS, deceased, late a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Connecticut, will take place to-day, (Saturday), from the hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

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

It is our melancholy office to announce the death of the honourable ELIAS K. KANE, Senator from Illinois. He expired at his father's house in this city, on Friday night, the 11th instant.

We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Kane; and it affords us a melancholy satisfaction to speak of his worth. He was, in every sense, an excellent man—honest and able—in his duties inflexible—in his manners amiable, affectionate, affable—every way engaging.

under the shade of his own trees, at home—and rose in his bed, and seemed to pluck the cool verdure to which his imagination and affections had wandered in search of relief.

As a public man, Mr. Kane stood among the first of his State, and was held in the highest estimation by the Republican party throughout the Union. He was distinguished for his zeal and firmness as a party man, and exerted a potent 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.

From 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.

MONROVIA.—Emigrants.—On the 9th inst. brig Louisiana, Capt. Willoughby, arrived from Norfolk, Va. with 46 emigrants, 38 of whom are Africans, principally, we believe, from the regions of the Nunez and Pongas.

On the 12th inst. the Susan Elizabeth, Captain Lawlin, arrived from New York—Passengers, Dr. E. Skinner, Colonial Agent, and eight or ten, Mr. Sney and family, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Rev. Messrs. Crocker and Melin, and lady of the Baptist Mission.

On the 11th inst. the schr Harmony, Captain Pascal, from Baltimore, with 27 emigrants for Cape Palmas, arrived. This expedition has been long expected at Cape Palmas, and will no doubt prove an acceptable reinforcement to the colony.

On the 19th inst. ship Indiana, Capt. Wood, arrived from Savannah, with 65 emigrants, among whom was Dr. Davis and family.

Volunteers.—On the 14th ult. one hundred and twenty men, volunteers embarked for Bassa, in the Schooners Tinctoo and R. R. Gurley.

Since the above went to the press, the schooners R. R. Gurley and Tinctoo, have arrived from Edina, with a part of the troops sent there, the rest having returned home by way of the beach.

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 esteemed invidious.

After the preparations for crossing the river and the point for landing selected, the troops embarked in their boats, and advanced in the face of a heavy fire and continual shower of shot.

They secured themselves behind the stumps of large trees, ant hills, and every object that could present an intervention between them and shot, when they kept up a continual firing, as innocent as incessant.

As soon as the Americans were all landed, they advanced in a body, when a sharp engagement ensued; the natives gave way, and retreated to their Barricade.

on the opposite sides. The town was then entered and taken possession of.

The natives had found means to convey away their effects. Remnants of apparel, the property of the unfortunate victims of Port Cresson, were found in the town.

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 lasting 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 with France the message is clear, explicit, dignified and satisfactory. We entirely concur in the propriety of the language and sentiments used, although we do not retract our opinion of the impolicy and impropriety of the tone assumed by the President, in relation to our concerns with France, in the message which has given rise to the present misunderstanding.

It is to be anticipated, we apprehend, that the demand ordered to be made by Mr. Barton will be refused, and that he will return home—for it is, we presume, the settled purpose of the French Government, not to do any thing in the matter, till the Message of the President, now before us, shall reach them.

Our object now, therefore, is, that notwithstanding Mr. Barton may return, and the possibility that on his return the President may, in a special message, hold language less moderate than that now used—there will be no interruption of the friendly relations of the two countries—and that all will end well.

From the N. Y. Mercantile. 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 communications that are daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires at Paris—the President having done all he intends to do in the way of negotiation or the indemnity. HE WILL MAKE NO APOLOGY.

From the N. Y. Commercial. There is energy, and dignity, in all this portion of the message—and the concluding paragraph of this discussion is well put, and will not be without its effect.

From the Baltimore Patriot. The French question is treated at considerable length, and on the whole, with candor and ability, in this document. It was the most important and exciting subject likely to be introduced in this annual State paper, and has therefore received a full share of Executive attention.

The history of the question now given will not tend to unsettle this opinion—though there is nothing in it of a character to shake our faith in the belief heretofore expressed, that the friendly allusion to the King of the French in the previous Message was uncalled for and inexpedient.

The last paragraph on this subject, in the message, we deem to be partly in bad taste, and somewhat objectionable in such a document. It should not, we hold, be assumed that the 'explanation' required or expected by France, would be in any view of the subject, 'national degradation.'

From the New York American. The topic about which the greatest solicitude is felt, our French affairs, is treated without passion. After stating that since the last meeting of Congress, the validity of the treaty had been acknowledged by all the branches of the French Government—by voting the money—the withdrawal of payment is officially announced.

holding of payment is officially announced. A just and convincing recapitulation is then made of the nature and origin of our claims upon France, and of the protracted negotiations, which finally resulted in the treaty of July, 1831.

No recommendation is made by the Message, in connection with this subject, of any measures to 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.

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the whole country would with one accord unite in defence of its honour, and the claims which we yesterday heard being stated by their country in the hour of peace.

In thus briefly reviewing the character of recent messages when considered as an explanation to France, we have endeavored to look at it as it is most reasonable to suppose the French ministry will when brought before them for consideration; and such certainly the aspect in which it should be considered.

Our next inquiry is whether the demand made for the indemnity by our Charge without further explanation, has been complied with; if not, the consequence of a refusal? The President informs Congress that he has authorized Mr. Barton to make the final demand for money, and if not paid with explanation, to return home; and he adds, that he expected to have received the answer of the French Ministry before the meeting of Congress.

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