For the benefit of the heirs of John Cole.

The committee on revolutionary claims have reported favorably on the petitions of Susanna Banham, of Annapolis, and John Deavor of Kentucky.

Mr. Rogerson reports unfavorably on the petition of Robert Crain.

[*Republican.*

Mr. Tyson, chairman of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, has delivered the following report:

The committee of grievances and courts of justice to whom was referred an 'order to enquire into the expediency of dispensing with the offices of judge of the land office, and examiner-general for the eastern shore,' beg leave to report—

That in the opinion of your committee the said offices should not be dispensed with entirely. Although such is the disproportion between the salaries of said offices, and the business done in them, that they have become almost sinecures.

The express provisions of the constitution of Maryland, prevent in the opinion of your committee, a decrease at this time of the salary of the judge of the land office, but as this objection does not operate in reference to the office of the examiner-general of the eastern shore, your committee are of opinion that a bill ought to pass for the decrease of his salary. Wm. H. Emory, Cl'k.

ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

In the Senate yesterday, the Judiciary bill was reported by the Committee without any material amendment, and the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the further relief of purchasers of public lands. About two hours were passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the constitution were introduced, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.—The amendment of Mr. Dorsey is to establish the direct system, to make the electors vote "viva voce," and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the two highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to the House of Representatives; providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose a President and Vice President from the two highest on the list.

After the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, addressed the house in committee on the subject of the amendment of the constitution.—*Nat. Jour.*

The Senate, as our readers will have seen by our Congressional Journal, has spent a large portion of the three or four last days of its sittings, in the consideration of Executive business, and rumor has been, as usual, busy on the subject of its private deliberations. It was currently and confidently reported, last evening, that the Panama mission was, in the sitting of yesterday rejected. This, however, is not correct; and, although it is believed that questions growing out of that subject have been the principal topics of consideration during all the recent private sessions of the Senate, yet it is said, by those best informed out of doors, that no vote has been taken affecting the main question, nor has it been yet directly debated.—*Nat. Int.*

FEB. 22.

In the Senate yesterday a Bill was reported to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, and Mr. Marks gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to lay out and make a Canal through the United States public ground near the city of Pittsburg.

In the House of Representatives, a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, entitled "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States." Mr. Powel of Va. laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell of Maryland, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of publishing a system of Cavalry organization.

The Bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida was finally passed, and a number of private bills went through Committee, the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the Gentleman who had possesion of the floor.

[*National Journal.*

Upon inquiry, we find there is no truth in the Report of Mr. Poinsett having concluded a Commercial, or any other treaty with Mexico.—*ib.*

FEB. 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Chambers of Maryland, appeared and was qualified.—After the presentation of a few petitions the Senate went into Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported concerning the Staff of the army of the United States, and also, a bill to establish an armory on the western waters. Mr. Boon, of Indiana, and Mr. Hayne, of Geo. laid on the table resolutions to amend the Constitution of the U. States, the former giving to the qualified vote of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, the right of directly voting for the President and Vice President; and the other, making the voting to be by general ticket in the several states, and in case of no choice, to return the two highest candidates to the people, to be again chosen in the same manner. The Judiciary Committee were instructed on motion of Mr. Wright, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the District Judges.

It will be seen that the Committee on the District of Columbia prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial of certain inhabitants of this District, complaining of the act of incorporation, by which the right of suffrage has been restricted.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Senate sat, with closed doors, yesterday to a late hour, and it was supposed, from the lateness of the sitting, that the question respecting the Panama Mission would have been definitively settled. Such, however, we believe, was not the fact. The question is supposed to be still open.—*Nat. Int.*

FEB. 24.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the State of Mississippi: and notice was given by Mr COBB, of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims.

In the House of Representatives, two bills were reported by Mr. WOOD, of N. York, on the subject of Military Pensions and pensioners; and the resolution offered by Mr. BARNEY, of Maryland, on the preceding day, relative to the protection of our trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was adopted. Mr. ARCHER then resumed, and concluded his argument on the subject of the Constitutional Amendments which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.

FEB. 25.

In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Naval Committee to consider whether the supplies for the navy be best or most economically made by purchase or by contract. The Navy appropriation bill was passed, and the bills, 'making appropriations for the Library,' 'for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Cretien, deceased,' and 'for the relief of John A. Webster,' were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—about two hours were passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Several propositions were made yesterday in the House of Representatives to amend the Constitution, by Messrs. Hemphill and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Sloan of Ohio, Weems, of Maryland, and Livingston, of Louisiana. Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, laid a resolution on the table of a different character and tendency; its object being to preserve the Constitution in its present form. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, addressed the committee for about an hour and a quarter. On motion of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday, contains the following remarks in reference to the subject.

"The Editors in other states have manifested the most liberal temper in relation to Mr. Jefferson's application. They sympathise with all his embarrassment: they demand his relief: and they have poured out all their reverence and gratitude for the author of the Declaration of American Independence. Such is the spirit in which after ages will speak of this man.—But some of those Editors have mistaken the manner of relief, which Mr. Jefferson would accept. The National Gaz. contends that the Legislature of Va. ought to force upon him as a free gift a sum of money sufficient to relieve him from all pecuniary embarrassment. The National Intelligencer proposes a subscription to be entered into by individuals in all parts of the state, and entertains no doubt of an overflowing amount. But Mr J. will accept of not one cent from the public coffers, or from the pockets of his fellow-citizens. That fact has been most distinctly ascertained. Mr. Loyall avowed it in his eloquent and most appropriate speech. If it had not been so ascertained, there would not have been wanting public spirit in the Legislature, or among the citizens of Virginia to make a munificent oblation on the altar of public gratitude."

Bolivar.—He is a very small thin man with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of this quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.

FOREIGN.

Greece.—There is a peculiarity in the Grecian character which few nations—none other probably—are capable of assuming. We approach it, says the Baltimore Patriot, view it, but shrink back from even the thought of imitating its sublimity, with reverential awe. It is emphatically and appropriately denominated the SPARTAN CHARACTER. Two thousand three hundred and six years ago, Leonidas the king of Lacedæmon, with three hundred chosen Spartans, took leave of friends and kindred, and resolved to die rather than submit to the dictation of Xerxes, who had offered him the kingdom of Greece if he would not oppose his views. The Spartan heroes met the legions of Xerxes at the pass of Thermopylæ, and before the engagement Leonidas thus addressed his little band:—"*Dine heartily, for you are to sup in the realms of Pluto.*" But one man escaped from the battle, who was treated with reproaches for ingloriously flying from a battle in which his prince and companions had perished. How well this Spartan character is sustained even to the present day let the following testify—

ZANTE, Nov. 16.—The intrepid defenders of Missillonghi, perceiving that they are on the point of being attacked by sea and land, have resolved to sacrifice their lives for their country, and have taken a last farewell of the world, amidst religious and military ceremonies, after a general review in which the chief embraced the soldiers, at the same time the Bishop giving them his benediction, sprinkling the holy water on their standards, which were decorated with crowns of laurel. At the same time were embarked for Zante and Cephalonia, the archives of the government, as well as the old men, women and children—the separation caused the greatest grief. All communication is still open with Missilonghi, by sea and land, and numerous bodies of troops have entered, as well as a great quantity of provisions. They will defend the batteries inch by inch, as there is no hope of retreating.

At one of the public schools in Paris, the annual prize for good behaviour was conferred on two American boys.

Mr. Alexander Cockburn, the British Minister to the Republic of Colombia, has a salary of six thousand pounds a year. This is considerably more than the salary of the President of the United States.

About 500 emigrants were expected to arrive at Buenos Ayres within a few months from France. The commissioner who was employed to send them, was careful to get moral and useful men and had extended his offers to Switzerland and Germany. 400 were expected from Great Britain, half of whom were Scotch.

A private letter from Potosi, says that Bolivar has 15,000 troops of the line, and munitions in plenty, and the means of doubling that number, so that he could now renew his campaigns.

The late Alexander.—The latest intelligence from Europe, represents that on the demise of the Russian Autocrat, the seals of a paper left behind him, were broken open, by which it appeared that there had been under the signature of Constantine, a renunciation of the crown on his part, in favor of his younger brother, the grand Duke Nicholas. Three copies of this paper were made out, one of which was in the possession of the grand Duke Nicholas, who went personally to the senate, destroyed the paper and took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to Constantine. The account goes on still further to state, that Constantine was unaware of all this and awaiting at Poland the annunciation of his brother Nicholas, pursuant to the terms of the paper, renouncing his own claims to the sceptre, when to his astonishment, he found the paper destroyed and himself metamorphosed into the soverign of Russia. This is a story so beautiful and so romantic, that we sincerely hope that it is true, for the honor of all the parties concerned.

Three Empresses.—There are now three Empresses in Russia. The Empress-mother, widow of Paul the First, Princess of Wurtimburg, aged sixty-five years, but enjoying good health; the Empress dowager, widow of Alexander the First, princess of Baden, aged thirty-six years, in bad health; and the Empress regnant, wife of Nicholas the First, and daughter of the king of Prussia; she is 27 years old. These Princesses are of German origin, and born in the Protestant religion. They have all received educations which should place them above the frivolities of a court, and moreover, the Empress mother is a woman of great intellectual powers.

Cobbett.—In the Dumfries and Galloway Courier of the 27th December, we perceive a letter from that Proteus in politics, William Cobbett, on the subject of the currency and the embarrassments in the money market. He impudently invites Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson to come and dine with him, and promises to show them, "the straight, the short, and honest way to get out of all their difficulties." After a long tirade upon the cause of the bank failures in that country he pays his compliments to the American merchants in the following characteristic style:

"I have the pleasure to hear the vagabond merchants of New York and Baltimore, who wished to sell their country during the late war, are crushing under the weight of our *thing*, just as a gardner crushes snails under his feet. These modern double distilled Jews are certainly in a ticklish way in every quarter."

STATE FINANCES.

From the report of the committee of ways and means, it would appear that our estimated receipts and expenditures for the year 1826, are estimated as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From interest on United States 3 per cent. stock	$10,053 12
From Bank dividends	27,762 00
From road stocks	590 00
From miscellaneous sources	63,057 36
From direct taxes	47,610 77½
From lotteries	45,000 00
From inspection on tobacco	30,000 00
From interest on bank stock to constitute funds for free and county schools	15,298 36
	239,471 61½

But in order to shew the exact amount of revenue which may be expected to accrue in the year 1826, we must deduct the following items, viz—

Direct taxes	7,610 77½
Lotteries	33,000 00
Inspection of tobacco	30,000 00
Interest on bank stock for free schools	15,298 36
	85,909 13½
Total est'd accruing receipts	$153,562 48

EXPENDITURES.

Executive	6,916 67
Judiciary	34,933 33
Various officers	8,700 00
Colleges, academies, and schools	27,498 36
Pensions	16,269 50
Miscellaneous expenses	10,570 69
Second instalment to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	10,000 00
State Warehouses	10,000 00
Washington Monument	35,000 00
Penitentiary	9,800 00
Payment of debt to Farmers' Bank of Maryland	20,000 00
Journal of accounts Dec. session 1825.	40,000 00
Total expenditures	$227,688 55

But to shew the exact amount of expenditures for 1826, we must deduct certain items, some of which were also deducted from the estimated receipts, viz—

Colleges, academies and schools	15,298 36
State Warehouses	10,000 00
Washington Monument	33,000 00
Payment of debt to Farmers' bank of Maryland to be paid out of surplus now in the treasury	20,000 00
Instalment to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to be also paid out of surplus	10,000 00
	88,298 36
Total expenditures	$139,390 19

WILMINGTON (DEL.) FEB. 24.

Masonic Procession.—On Wednesday last, being the anniversary of Washington's birth day, Warren Lodge, No. 16, of free and accepted masons, meeting at Glasgow, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, was installed in due form, by the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Josiah F. Clement, Esq. A procession was formed and the ceremonies were performed in the Presbyterian Meeting House. The day was favorable, the number of brethren assembled was very considerable, the concourse of spectators was quite large for the place; and every thing was conducted in a manner highly agreeable, and calculated to impress upon the mind of every one present an idea of the importance of the business which was transacted. As we calculate upon receiving some account of the proceedings, it is perhaps, unnecessary, at present to say more.

Masonry is in a flourishing condition in our state, which is apparent from the fact that within a little more than a year, no less than four new Lodges have been installed within the very limited jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Gazette.

The following is the weight of several large Animals, the flesh of which was exposed for sale in the High street Market, Philadelphia, on Saturday week.

The four quarters of an Ox, raised in Chester county Pa.	1717 lbs.
Do do do	1845 lbs.
Weight of Beef,	3562
Three Hogs, weighing 861, two pigs, 10 months old, 371,	843, 793, 305.

SUMMARY.

The Athenæum company of Baltimore, with a spirit of liberality for which this city is peculiarly distinguished, have purchased a lot 70 by 99 feet, on which they contemplate erecting a splendid edifice as a gallery of fine arts.

The coroner of New York was called on the 18th ult. to view the body of an unknown colored woman, found at the store No. 171 South street. She was shipped on board the schr. Mirror, from Baltimore. The discovery was made in consequence of the barrel being opened, in mistake, by the wrong consignee. The barrel was marked P. X. No. 2.

A very distressing fire occurred at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 26th ult. 4 houses were consumed, and more than 40 persons were wounded by the explosion of gun powder, which blew up the whole range of buildings. Almost every person in the immediate vicinity was knocked down, either by the shock or by flying timber.

The late Mail from the West brought the news of the death of Judge Todd, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, as for his ability in the line of public duty.

The whole number of cadets attached to captain Patridge's Military Academy at Middletown, is 289.

The Lotteries actually drawn in the state of Maryland last year, had an aggregate capital of 1,242,330 dollars. The amount of the present year will, probably, be larger than the last.

The family of Pliny Merrich, Esq. of Worcester Mass. had a narrow escape from suffocation and fire on the night of the 1st ult. One of the family happening to awake, found respiration so difficult as to induce an examination into the cause. Twenty-five bushels of Charcoal in the cellar, were found to be on fire.—The effect of the vapor was so great that all the family were sick two or three days after.

Since the 4th of July, 1776, the government has expended in the purchase of real estate, in behalf of the U. States within the territorial limits of the States, the sum of 561,958 dollars.

A bill is before the Legislature of N. York to incorporate the Jefferson *Hot* Dock Company to establish *Dry Docks*.

Since the 1st of January, 1824, the Naval Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial have cost the Treasury, altogether, the sum of 18,977 dollars.

Mr. Clay is much improved in health. Mr. Gaillard, of the U.S. senate, is so ill that his dissolution is hourly expected. His physicians have no hope of his recovery. He is a gentleman of great worth, and much esteemed.

A vessel having a *case* of small pox on board, has been ordered to perform quarantine at Mobile—*singular freight this!*

Three additional attempts have been made to burn the city of Charleston, S. C. in three different parts of the town. The Courier states that in all these situations one at each extremity, and the other in the centre of the city, the most unequivical evidences of a determination to destroy the town are exhibited.

The purchase and erection of Custom Houses and Public Warehouses, has cost the general government since 1816, the sum of 563,694 dollars.

John Cleves Symmes has arrived in Washington city, and is delivering lectures in explanation and support of his theory of the earth.

Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at St. Barts, St. Kitts, Nevis and Antigua, about the 1st ult.

Accounts from New-Harmony of the 21st January, state that Mr. Owen arrived there in good health, on the 12th, and so great was the eagerness of the people to see him, and to receive an account of his progress, that he was induced to hold a meeting in the church on the evening of the same day.

On Tuesday week, a sword was presented to Captain Warrington, by the Governor of Virginia, in the hall of the House of Representatives—as a testimony of respect on the part of that State for the services of the gallant captain, in the action with the Epervier, in April 1814.

Making Pins by Steam.—An immense structure is now building near London by Messrs. Taylor & Wright, for the manufacture of pins. The building is 185 feet long, 40 feet wide and 50 feet high; it contains 120 windows besides loop-holes. The pins are to be made entire by one blow of the machinery, at the rate of 10,000 per minute; they are for export trade. The steam-engine chimney is 110 feet high; but the foundation having sunk, causes it to incline two feet from the perpendicular, on one side, and it is thought must come down.

Dr. Hull, of Genessee, N. Y. has made an important and delicate surgical operation upon the body of a young gentleman of that village, named Stewart. An orifice was made under the arm between two of the upper ribs, into the cavity of the body, above the diaphragm, into the region of the lungs. The lungs were found extensively maturated—the discharge has been more than two quarts. There is some hope of his recovery.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, March 4th 18

Printed and Published by LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT, N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

William Byus	James Thompson
Philip S. Yates	Levin Woolford, [Parson's creek
George Lake	Minos Adams
Francis Webb	Wm. M. Robinso
Samuel Rauleigh	Ezekiel Wheatle
James Layton	Thomas Lee
John Muir	Levin Richardso
Eccleston Brown	John Willis
Thomas Hill	Thomas Byus
Joseph Evitt	James Cropper
James B. Travers	Thomas Hicks, [Red head.
Jeremiah Bramble	Richard C. Keen
James Carroll	William Medfor [Cabin creek.
John Brohawn	Asalom Thomps
Clement McNamara	George Graham
Thomas Summers	Henry Kenne
G. C. Pattison	Peter Harringto
W. Geoghegan, of J.	Wesley Woodla
Thomas Chapman	Arthur Willis
Daniel Cannon	Robert Hurley
Jas. Hammersley	Thomas Jones, [White marsh.
James Lecompte	James Houston
Morris Roach	Washington Jon
Joseph K, Traverse	James Pattison, [Town Point.
Denwood Barrow	Jno. Travers, of J
Edward Griffith	Matthias Traver
William I. Ford	Noah Dixon
John Donovan	Isaac Williams
Moses Goeghegan	Lewis Ross
N. G. Eccleston	Benj, Keene, of
William Wheatley	Edward Wright
Joseph I. Nicolls	Richard Phillips
Jos. Whittington	Thomas Light
Nat. Woolford	Reuben Lewis
Levi D. Travers	Samuel Corkran

JUSTICES OF THE LEVY COUR

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY:

George Lake,	Jona. Breerwood.
Wm. M. Robinson	Joseph Byus
Henry W. Hicks	John Shehee

and George Piercey.

Justices of the Orphans' Court, Worcester county.

Zaddock Sturgis, John P. Duffie, George W. Purnell.

Justices of the Levy Court.

Sewell Turpine, Thomas S. Fape, John Williams, Isaac Bredell, Thom N. Williams, Isaac Mitchell, John Selby.

Justices of the Peace.

Joshua Prideaux, John Williams, Se ell Turpine, Nathan Gordy, Edward bins, Joshua Round, Elijah Ennis, Ad Brevard, John P. Slemaker, Saml. M son, Benjamin Melson, Isaac S. Johns Robert Givan, Jr. Ashur Burroughs, ses Purnell, Levi Duncan, Elijah Hea Johnson Gray, Caleb Morris, Thom Milbourne, Isaac Bredell, Joseph J. liss, Schoolfield Lamberson, Elij. La (of Wm.) Henry Franklin, Sen. Is H. Sayd, John Holland, sen. Isaac Hea Samuel F. Carey, George Maddox, W F. Riley, John B. H. W. Clarvoe, Jo Reddish, Jonathan Cluff, Saml. R. Sm Peter Whaley, William Showell, Tur Davis, Joseph Hutcheson, Saml. D. H per, Samuel Tubs, Isaac Houston, H dy Mills, Jonathan Fooks, (of D.) Le Cottingham, James Wonnel, Willi Holland, sen. John Sturgis, (of Jno.) sha Parker, (of Jno.) Daniel Maddox, vid Howard, John Dickerson, Willi Mezick, Thomas Gray, (of B.) Es Bowen.

Coroners.

Jesse Long. William Brown, Willi Corbin, (of Jno.) James D. Hayman, Heron, James A. Collins.

The number of deaths of children, der one year of age, was precisely same last year in New York and Ph delphia, viz. 1109 in each city. Th were 1206 more deaths in New Y than in Philadelphia.

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