lish the Real Estate Bank of the State of Maryland.

The house refused to adopt the substitute.

The question then recurred upon concurring in the report of the committee of the whole house, recommending the rejection of said bill,

Determined in the negative.

Saturday, March 12.

The bill entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to prevent the destruction of Oysters, in the waters of this State, passed December session 1833, chapter 254, so far as relates to St. Mary's county,

And, the bill entitled, an act to authorise and empower persons owning real estate, on any of the navigable waters of this State, to construct the wharves thereon,

Were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Lassell reported a bill, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill, entitled, an act to establish the Real Estate Bank of the State of Maryland.

Mr. Bruff, moved to refer the bill and substitute to the consideration of the next General Assembly of Maryland,

Resolved in the affirmative; yeas 39, nays 30.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From Correspondence of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette and Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, March 1.—We had an unusual occurrence in the House of Representatives yesterday, which may lead to some consequences of a personal character, although it is more probable that nothing immediately injurious will grow out of it. In the course of debate yesterday, upon the question concerning the Virginia resolutions concerning Slavery, Mr. Wise had several times persisted in a course of remarks which the Speaker deemed out of order, and at length he proceeded so far as to require Mr. Wise to take his seat. Mr. Wise appealed from the decision of the Chair, but afterwards withdrew the appeal, and one of his colleagues moved that he should have leave to proceed with his remarks. Leave, however, was refused by the House, and this circumstance roused the indignation of Mr. Wise. He did not, however, give any expression of his feelings during the sitting of the House; but after the adjournment, he was near the door at which the Speaker was going out, when he placed himself directly in the way of the Speaker, and accosted him in some such language as this (according to report): "Sir, you talked in a d——d arbitrary manner to me to-day." And, as Mr; Polk made no reply, and was passing on, Mr. Wise is said to have added—"I intend this as a personal insult, and you may pocket it, or act in any other way you please." The affair has caused a great deal of conversation to-day, and some expected that Mr. Polk would take the matter up as a personal quarrel, and that a meeting would take place. This, however, does not seem likely to be the case.

You will see by the papers to-day, that Mr. Clayton has made a report from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the dispute between Ohio and Michigan, and that Ohio is to retain her own territory, and Michigan is to be pacified by receiving a slice from the territory of Wisconsin. The report, which was drawn up and read by Mr. Clayton, places the whole question before the public in a simple point of view, displays labor and research, is written with great force and perspicuity, and is incontrovertible in its conclusions. It is the work of an able lawyer and experienced statesman, and, as I believe, is in unison with the feelings of all parties in the Senate. If so, the question may be regarded as settled, and Michigan may at once go to work, and conform her Constitution to the decision to which Congress will, in all probability, come on this mooted subject.

March 3.—It was a matter of some interest for me this morning, to get into the Senate Chamber within the *space time*, or, in other words, ere the waves of living beauty, and the ground swell of ugly manhood, had filled up every part of the galleries. The object of my desire was to hear Mr. Goldsborough, (Senator from the Eastern Shore of Maryland,) but, as is often the case, I was exceedingly disappointed—he had occupied the floor some time before I could elbow myself into a situation—however, I was glad to hear and see him upholding the true position of Maryland in this controversy about slavery.

Mr. Goldsborough pursued the cool, dispassionate course—said that it was preposterous to suppose that our rights were not to be held paramount to a *mere* SENTIMENT of the East and North—was it expected that we would sacrifice our property to please a speculative opinion of the non-slave holding States?

He then took a view of the question as respects the constitutional powers of Congress upon the case; said that the limits of action upon slavery had been laid down by the Eastern section—that they had refrained from touching it in former days, when the understanding, the spirit, of the Constitution was as much a matter of fact as its language is now—hooted at the idea of Maryland and Virginia's relinquishing this District to make it the neutral ground where free negroes, debased free negroes, could operate, and whence, radiating into Virginia and Maryland, they could corrupt the slaves of these States—he then painted the meeting of the members from the South, at their return after a long session, to their homes. Were they met by cringing bondsmen? No! They were met with all the glowing and fine feelings of the heart—their slaves tripped gladly to the welcome interview—he wished Northern men could witness this spectacle—he doubted not that they would be struck with its force and beauty. In conclusion, Mr. Goldsborough asked what was the nature of this Government. Was not its federal character that of protection to our diplomatic and general political concerns—a general federal supervisfon; but the States had interlocal rights and duties imposed upon them, independent and without reference to each other, to preserve the harmony of their domestic affairs. Let no man disturb that repose, said Mr. G. Let no man raise his hand against the peaceful domestic action of any section.

Mr. Goldsborough was listened to with flattering attention; in fact, his manners are so urbane, his manner oratorical, so good and chaste, his language so classical, and his ideas so profound and philosophic, that it could not be otherwise. Mr. Goldsborough was for rejecting the memorial praying for abolition—he was followed by Mr. King, of Alabama, who argued against the abolition project and the constitutionality of Congressional interference. He was in favor of reception and reference to Committees, because it had been practised years ago by the Senate. This is the falsest and frailest argument yet—the present increase of abolition societies and the wide spreading of the doctrine, show how inexpedient and time serving was that policy.

March 4.—I said in my letter of yesterday's date, that I was disappointed in hearing the opening of Mr. Goldsborough's speech; through my misfortune in not being able to do so, I was led into an error. Mr. Goldsborough was not opposed to the reception of the petitions—he wanted them received, laid upon the table or referred. I thought, from a remark which fell from him and which I shall give below, that he was opposed to the reception of them; that he had seen how futile the practice of receiving them alone had been. Upon the following passage, in which he paints the power of abstract principles upon the opinions and *feelings* of the people, I made up my opinion.—The passage of his speech is nearly, as I can now remember, as follows:—"We all know the force and power of opinion—we know its progress, and to prove the position, we have only to refer to the early period of the French revolution, when she was in her bloody infancy. England was alarmed, not at the physical power of the French, but the principles she was preaching—republicanism in its most horrid and brutal form she feared, but it required the whole strength and wisdom of England to keep those principles from encroaching upon her institutions and spreading among her people.' This was the amount of the remark, and I took it for granted, that, as a slave-holder, as a Maryland-er, as a man who can conceive of treason being promulgated under the mildest and gentlest garb, Mr. Goldsborough was for the most active and efficient proceeding; and if I have done him wrong among his constituents, who ought indeed to be truly proud of this gentleman, I am sorry that I did not better inform myself upon the important view he has taken. He disagrees with the South and the majority who represent the interests of those States; but, whatever motive actuates Mr. Goldsborough depend upon it that it is based upon a high, patriotic and honorable foundation.

March 7.—Mr. Rives did not take his seat to-day, as had been expected. I suppose he will make his appearance in the course of to-morrow, and then we may expect to have the expunging resolutions pressed on the Senate.

It was generally believed that the nominations of Mr. Stevenson and Major Eaton for England and Spain will speedily be taken up; and I am told that although there is little doubt that, in the present construction of the Senate, they will be confirmed, there is likely to be a very formidable opposition vote. As to the Judges, there will be no action until the Judiciary bill before the House shall have been disposed of. The rumor abroad is, that Amos Kendall still remains very sick, so much so as to render his situation critical. His nomination will not probably be acted on for the present, as there is likely to be an accumulation of legislative business which will occupy the Senate. The Slavery debate will consume to-morrow, and the Land Bill will monopolize the attention of the Senate for the rest of the month of March, as it will probably experience some interruption to allow some of the appropriation bills to be passed upon.

The Slavery debate to-day was not particularly interesting. Mr. Cuthbert addressed the Senate, in a state of indisposition, and I think his remarks were delivered with more deliberation of tone and manner than usual—a great improvement. His style was also exempt from that extreme vehemence which has frequently characterized it. Mr. Brown is a very poor specimen of Senatorial oratory, and Mr. Hubbard, who succeeded him, rises to no extraordinary standard of excellence. Yet he delivered himself with unusual spirit to-day, and this, with the brevity of his speech, made it quite tolerable. Mr. Grundy and Mr. Calhoun are the only two speakers, as far as is now known, who intend to be heard on this question.

March 8.—The New York bill passed to-day, after a hard fight. Many efforts were made to spin it out until it would be too late to take a vote.

In the Senate, there were speeches made about abolition. The chamber was crowded—not an ear could I get into the gallery—so, therefore, I cannot give you an account of the proceedings.

March 9.—Mr. Calhoun, as you will see by the papers, made his reply to-day, and closed the argument on the specific motion which he had made not to receive the petition of the Society of Friends. The vote was then taken, and his motion was rejected, there being 36 members in favor of receiving the petition, and 10 against it. Mr. Mangum was absent, and Mr. Rives has not yet arrived. It is curious to see, after all that has been declared by the Southern men about their unanimity on this subject, that only three of the slave holding States were unanimous in favor of the motion of Mr. Calhoun. Mississippi and Louisiana, the two smallest of the slave holding States, and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee were divided, and Maryland went entirely against the motion. Delaware also took the same course. The motion of Mr. Buchanan that the petition be rejected might have passed without debate, but that Mr. Clay moved certain reasons to be recorded as the reasons for rejection, which seems to have opened the door for a new debate. It is not believed that this amendment will be successful. Even by the North it is not deemed satisfactory, and by the South it is already denounced. All ultras on both sides will unite against the proposition. I believe the Senate has generally become sensible that this debate has been protracted to an injurious extent; that it has produced a general unsettling of the public mind in the North as well as the South; and that the sooner it can be terminated, the better for the peace of the country. I am told that Mr. Calhoun himself begins to be of this opinion, and that the message of Governor McDuffie in South Carolina, has had the effect of prodigiously increasing the numbers of the abolitionists. There is danger in the subject, much greater danger than has been imagined; and much I fear that it should break out in an explosion before we are much older.

The plan for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to the States of Virginia and Maryland, begins to find converts among those who have no desire to be pestered with these constant petitions on the subject of the abolition of slavery. Such a measure would produce a total revolution in our circumstances; I fear not one for the best. We shall probably get a representative in Congress, and a representation in the Legislature, but I know of no substantial benefits which we shall enjoy in greater perfection than now.

Now that the House of Representatives has disposed of the New York Relief Bill' we are to have the whole subject of the surplus revenue discussed in that branch, and a very eloquent and stirring debate is anticipated, consuming perhaps some weeks. It will arise on the Naval Appropriation Bill, on the question of an appropriation for Portsmouth Navy Yard.

March 10.

Fanaticism has raised its standard and has crowded the halls of Congress with the supporters of "abstract principles." On yesterday a vote was given on the right of petition, granting much of future advantage to the abolitionist.—To day Mr. Leigh, that gloriously disobedient son of Virginia, proposed an amendment to Mr. Clay's amendment to Mr. Buchanan's motion to reject.—

His position is, "that Congress has not the constitutional right to legislate upon slavery in the District of Columbia." The constitution says, that Congress shall have power to purchase property for the use of government. But does the mere fact of purchase destroy the principle of property.—does it destroy the right to hold property? If a man have twenty slaves, and government need ten, and purchase that ten, does it follow that the other ten become free? As to exclusive legislation, he was of opinion that it meant not tyrannic and despotic sway over the District—it did not mean that Congress should have the power to exercise arbitrary rule in the District. It meant that its legal capacity to act was limited to the ten miles square, but that jurisdiction was not to conflict with the settled principles of law and justice; that no legislature had a right of itself to abolish slavery within the sphere of this State; that power was possessed by the people in their conventions, they could instruct their representatives to abolish the right, in specific objects, of property. Mr. Leigh's manner of logic, if I may so express myself, is so close, so fine, subtle and strong, that though the main points stand out in a broad and bold light, the peculiar strokes by which he arrives at his conclusions escape the memory, leaving impressions however of their combined strength.

Mr. Clay spoke also to-day—proposed to withdraw his amendments of yesterday—expressed his regret that they had not been received in the spirit he had hoped they would have been. Spoke of his own motives—spoke eloquently, most eloquently, and God knows we all believe him to be sincere—we believe that his patriotism is pure as the light of truth. We all reverence his great virtues; his far-seeing and universal comprehension—but in this instance he has not succeeded—the times are not in keeping with his spirit of conciliation. The fanatics are not to be met in smiles, but in frowns.

Mr. Leigh moved, in order to obtain time for reflection, that the whole subject be laid upon the table. He had not made up his mind certainly upon Mr. Clay's amendments he wanted that time; he had been taken suddenly to act upon them.

Mr. Bedford Brown, the immortal Mr. Brown, called for the ayes and nays—he, with Cuthbert, wanted to get Mr. Clay's amendments through—they could not stand up to the constitutional question. When the vote was taken to grant leave for reflection to Mr. Leigh, a glorious minority of Bentons, Browns, Wrights, Shepleys, Niles' *(vox et preterior nihil)* stood out against the more humble names of Clay, Calhoun, Ewing, Porter, Preston, Moore, &c. &c. &c.—So the result was to lay the subject on the table. You ask me when it will come up again. I will then tell you. Mr. King, of Alabama, asked Mr. Leigh when he would call up the subject—"When I have made up my mind!" sharply retorted the *unit* Senator from Virginia. So when he has *made up* his mind, we will hear more of it.

N. B. Mr. Pinkney's committee are to make —— no report. So much for abolition!

In the House, an uninteresting debate upon appropriations additional to the Seminole war.

March 12.—The Senate did not sit.

The subject of the North Carolina contested election engrossed the attention of the House of Representatives throughout the day.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following extract of a letter to the Fredericksburg Arena, is from a most intelligent source, and presents no favorable aspect of things in Florida:

PICOLATA, Feb. 22, 1836.

The enemy, consisting of Indians and Negroes, may be estimated certainly at 2000—and, probably, a greater number, as it is believed that some of the lower Creeks have joined them. The country is very favorable for the enemy, and extremely unfavorable for us. A part of it is almost a terra incognita—other parts not to be penetrated—scarcely a road for wheel carriages, and none leading to their fastnesses. Then the difficulties of finding the enemy, and the almost insurmountable difficulties of transporting provisions and ammunition, will cause us incalculable labor and trouble. The war would soon be brought to a close, if we could encounter the enemy, but they can so easily elude us, and force us to harrassing marches and counter marches, that I apprehend we shall have a protracted campaign.—And again, not one of the least difficulties we have to encounter, is the insubordination and want of military knowledge (which only can be acquired by experience) of the militia. The loss of public property, by their negligence, and propensity to waste and destroy is enormous. It is clearly evident that the expense of maintaining an equal force of militia, with that of Regulars, would be more than quadruple. This war will, in all probability, cost the Government at least $2,000,000; whereas, if we had had a larger army, the expense of conducting it to a close, would not have exceeded one fourth of that sum, and the war would be terminated in half the time it will now take to accomplish that object by the mixed forces. Our little army is literally used up—at one period you hear of it, or a part of it, on the confines of the rocky mountains, at another in the marshes of Florida—and a communication perhaps, directed to an officer at Portsmouth, N. H., may, if there be no obstruction to the mail, or the letter not returned to the General Post Office, as a dead letter, follow and reach him on the Gulf of Mexico; and the reverse, in every three or four months in the year—and this is known to the country and to Congress, and still the Army is not increased, and the officers thus harrassed allowed to subsist on a poor miserable pittance It is impolitic and ungenerous. There is a charm, a fascination, in a military life, particularly in the stirring time of war, that attracts to the service; and which notwithstanding the admonitions of policy, to seek some more lucrative employment—and the unfeeling parsimony of Congress—we cannot resist.

We have a rumor here that Gen. Gaines is at Tampa Bay, which I believe to be true. If this be so, he has not received the *order* from Army Head Quarters to move upon the Arkansas River with a designated force, or he is acting in violation of orders. The command of the army of Florida has been assigned to Gen. Scott, by the President of the U. States, and it might be attended with unpleasant and unfortunate consequences, if he and Gen. Gaines should meet, since their relative rank has not been definitely settled by Government—at least the two Generals are at issue on the subject.

[General Macomb left Washington on Saturday last, for Florida, to take command of the troops there, apprehensions being entertained that some dispute might arise between Generals Scott and Gaines, in regard to the right to command.]

Florida.—Letters have been received in Charleston from the volunteers from that city, dated St. Augustine, Feb. 25, one of which is as follows:—

"The Indians are now coming over to the Whites in small parties of 10 or 12 at a time. Those friendly Indians who a few weeks since came over to act as guides, have confessed that their only reason for so doing was to escape punishment, which they saw was coming upon them. The rumor that Powell is dead is gaining ground every day. The whole force now in Florida may be rated at about 3000 men, volunteers and all.

The Creek Indians.—The Tuscaloosa (Al.) Intelligencer, of the 20th ult. says:—We understand that recent information received by the Executive of this State, induces the belief that these Indians are making preparations to commence hostilities against our citizens: in consequence of which, we are informed, the Governor has ordered out one thousand mounted men, to be stationed at different points and act as a corps of observation for the protection of the inhabitants near the Indian locations in the Eastern part of this State. We learn further, that these men will be ordered mostly from Madison, Jackson, Limestone, and some of the other North Eastern Counties."

The Indians.—The official papers, taken from the Congressional documents, are of particular interest at this moment, when our Indian Relations are attracting so much attention. The number of Indians removed or emigrated from the east to the west side of the Mississippi is, it appears, 31,348; the number yet to be removed is estimated at 72,000. The number of Indians of the indigenous tribes being estimated at 150,000, it is calculated that the total number of Indians between the frontier settlements of whites and the Rocky Mountains, after the emigration is completed, will exceed 250,000, constituting a formidable aggregate force, if any occasion could unite in a common cause so many tribes differing from each other almost as widely as the whites differ from each other.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Star.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

O'Connell is making a triumphant progress through England. On Wednesday, the people of Liverpool gave him a public dinner, the largest ever held in this town—1000 persons, at a guinea each, having dined together. One passage of his speech is, "We (the Irish members) stood by the ministry when they abolished negro slavery, and sent it across the Atlantic, to cover America with disgrace." In private conversation, he said: 'America—where their only idea of liberty is permission to lick the *niggers.*" It seems that O'Connel has taken some dislike to America. *He goes out of his way to attack you.*

Not a syllable in the French papers about the Indemnity. They look upon the quarrel as at an end.

On the 17th January, all the convents in Madrid were closed, the inmates released from their vows, and sent home to their families. In six months there will not be a monastery or convent in Spain.

At Villareal de Alava, on January 17, the Carlists defeated Cordova and 18,000 troops. They were driven back upon Vittoria at the point of the bayonet.—The French legion fought well, for the Christanos;—most of General Evans' brigade are said to have been drunk.—The Christinos lost 1000 men. I hear however that this is an apocryphal account. I know it is the latest.

Miscellaneous.—On Monday last, Mr. S. Melland, a dashing fox hunter, ranaway with a Miss Gladwin, an heiress with a trifle of £150,000 ($740,000) in her own right.—They went to Gretna—got married—drove home—and got parental forgiveness.

Messrs. Rostron of Manchester, fustian manufacturers, have failed to the tune of £200,000 (one million dollars.)

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, vs. RUSSIA.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, closes his last letter with the following paragraph:

"I have this moment learned, on good authority that England and France, as a mode of effectually checking 'the troublesome and aggressive Russian power,' have, at last, hit the nail upon the head, by a mutual determination to reduce the enormous power of the Pacha of Egypt, and 'by reducing this rebellious vassal to his proper dimensions,' completely to restore the ancient power of Turkey, now laboring 'in the crisis of its fate.' The incredible exertions of Russia in every one of its diplomatic departments, to thwart this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, forms a complete key to her policy: she can only keep Turkey weak, by strengthening Egypt, her 'rebellious vassal;' this, England and France have at length discovered, through all her mystification, and are determined to act.—The quotations are from an authentic letter on this head."

From the Liverpool Courier.

A climax is fast approaching in the struggle between despotic and constitutional principles on the continent of Europe. The opposing clouds are daily gathering weight and blackness, and whether they are eventually to burst in hostile collision, and deluge Europe with war, or to be averted by some happy event yet concealed in the bosom of futurity, is a problem upon which not only the attention of statesmen, but a great portion of the public of this and other States, is at present deeply fixed.

An impetus has been given to the settlement of this question by a recent decision of the French Chamber of Deputies. On the moving of the address, which seemed purposely to shun allusion to Russia and Poland, M. de Mornay proposed an amendment, hoping for a "restoration of the balance of Europe, and as the first pledge, the preservation of the ancient nationality of Poland, as consecrated by existing treaties." The amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This event will, of course, not produce any result upon the constitution of the French cabinet, inasmuch as it involves no definite obligation as to present policy, and the ministers themselves did not think proper to vote against the amendment. Still it is pregnant with meaning. It shows that the scoundrel speech of the Russian despot has not struck unheeded on the ear of France. It shows that as Russia fills up the cup of her iniquity, she hastens the deliverance of Poland. In all State affairs a certain progress bars the way to an honorable retreat. Nicholas, there is reason to believe, has gone too far to recede, and were it not so, his blind bigotry and overweening ambition would hurry him on. What then is to be done? France is interested in checking Russian influence in the centre of Europe, and she has another bond of enmity in her sympathy with Poland, which has manifested itself on this occasion, not in the cold common places of an official document, but in a spontaneous burst of indignant feeling. England is also interested in checking the encroachments of Russia in the east, and both are but points of defence against one grand scheme of aggrandizement. Whether France will be prepared, when the proper moment arrives, to carry out her resolution to its natural consequences, a war for Polish independence; and whether, assuming this, England will unsheath the sword in the same cause must depend upon ulterior considerations. But no such war will be worth engaging in if that does not contemplate, in connexion with Polish independence, a Polish hereditary monarchy. An elective monarchy would be only, as it has been already, an open door for intestine feuds and foreign domination. A constitutional monarchy, on a firm basis, which must be that of hereditary succession would spread around it a moral atmosphere, which would penetrate to the very root and centre of despotism, and diffuse a gradual renovation over the whole surface of society in that quarter of Europe.

Great law suit.—The New Orleans Union of the 23d ult. says—"The suit so long pending between the United States and the City has at length been terminated by the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, against the claims of the government. The consequences of this decision to the city are of an important nature. The sum of $1,600,000, the proceeds of the sale of the lots on the Levee, and which amount is now in the City and Commercial Banks, will become the property of the city; this is more than sufficient to pay the whole debt of the city, and thus removes one of the most serious objections to the bill of Alderman Labatut dividing the city into three sections."

A singular mist appeared yesterday on the Elizabeth. It was first seen like a man of war under full sail from sea, and followed steadily the course of the stream. It conquered as it came, and although retaining its shiplike front, it widened and developed the entire surface of the river in its folds. These mists are born of rivers, and we have seen them above the James River, clearly making its meandering for several miles, although a range of mountains intervened. When lighted up by the brilliancy of a summer sun, they present one of the most splendid phenomena of nature.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The British trade with the port of Canton, for the year ending March 31, 1825, was, imports $20,387,822; exports, $18,808,577.

Died, on the 7th February, on the Seneca Reservation, in Pennsylvania, the celebrated Chief GAR YAN WAH GAH, or CORNPLANTER, aged about 100 years.

This noble Indian, at an early period of the Revolutionary war, took an active part on the side of the Americans in that glorious struggle, and has ever since manifested the utmost friendship for the whites. When solicited by Washington to send some of his young men to Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated, he sent at the head of the band his son, Henry O'Bail—an evidence of a strong mind overcoming deeprooted and long existing prejudices.

He, with his associate, Red Jacket, was for many years, the counsellor and protector of the interests of his nation; and we regret that our sources of information are too limited to furnish the particulars more fully of the eventual life of this "NATURE'S NOBLEMAN."—*Buffalo Jour.*