think that *they* have been touched very lightly indeed, and hope that when the year 1835, to which time all the present banks of the state are chartered, shall arrive, that that kind of property which in the general, can afford to share the public burthens, as well at least as the land holders, will be brought into a full participation, which they have heretofore contrived to avoid. In the above bill incorporating the Steam Navigation Company, the house of delegates finally incorporated a provision requiring of the company availing themselves of the act, to pay annually to the state treasury one half of one per cent upon the amount of the capital stock actually paid. In this form the bill passed the house of delegates. and is now before the senate, and has been ordered by them to be re-printed as amended.

Mr. Bowie's bill changing the constitution so as to limit the duration of the sessions of the General Assembly. It proposes to fix a period beyond which no session shall continue without a proclamation to that effect from the Governor, induced by an application from the two houses.

Mr. Tyson's bill relating to Justices of the Peace of the city of Baltimore. This bill gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in the city of Baltimore in cases of debt to the amount o $100, and in all other civil actions not penal, where the demand does not exceed that sum, except writs of dower, actions of ejectment, and for slander There are some other special cases excepted The bill restricts the right of removing cases out of the jurisdiction a bove granted, to the Baltimore county court, and regulates the serving of process, &c. in cases of repl-vin. It goes on to create a new court for the city to be held monthly, the chief justice of which shall be a practising member of the Baltimore county court, and the four first named justices of the peace for the city shall be associates. It is to be a court of record. and the clerk of Baltimore county court shall be keeper of the rolls or clerk. To this court, appeals shall in future be made from the judgment of justices of peace. The bill goes into detail regulating the court and its authority.

Mr. Gilpin's bill to incorporate the Susquehanna and Elkton Turnpike Company, to make a road from the Lower Ferry of Susquehanna River, to Elkton, capital $40,000, shares $25; books to be opened on or before the 1st June next.

Mr. Duvall's bill for the relief of the poor of the several counties, which repeals so much of the act of 1768, as allows persons misbehaving to be punished by whipping.

Mr. Scott's bill for enlarging the powers of the court of chancery and county courts, setting as courts of equity

Mr. Miller's bill relative to insolvent debtors, extends the benefit of the general laws upon this subject to persons proceeded against by process from the court of chancery or equity courts.

Mr. Harlan's bill, supplementary to the act incorporating a company to make a turnpike from the Susquehanna Bridge, at Conawingo Creek, to the Pennsylvania line, renews the act for the above purpose passed 1816, and extends the time allowed for opening the books, to the last of October next; the time for proceeding to open the road, to April 1829, and the period for completing the road to 1839.

Mr. Gilpin's bill, for incorporating a company to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace—capital $100,000, shares $25, books to be opened on or before the 1st of May, 1827.

Mr. Tyson's bill, authorising limited partnerships, which has passed the house of delegates with amendments. The senate has ordered this bill to be printed as amended.

Mr Edelen's supplement to the law establishing state warehouses for the inspection of tobacco. It authorises the governor and council to purchase or contract for the building of warehouses for the state, in the city of Baltimore, and pledges the nett proceeds received for inspection, for the payment therefor.

Mr. Merrick's bill relating to illegitimate children, which designs to enable such children to inherit estate descending from the mother, or any maternal ancestor.

Mr. Spencer's bill, regulating the fees of public officers of the state, which is printing.

(From what passed in the house of delegates when Mr. William's bill, relating to attorney's fees was debated, there is every probability that this bill will be seriously considered this session)

Mr. Williams' resolution for repealing the direct tax, was read a second time on Tuesday last, and occasioned considerable debate The vote upon a reference to the first June, was decided, ayes 32 nays 34. It was afterwards postponed for a fortnight by a majority of 8 votes.

Mr. Douglass' supplement to the laws for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, provides that a justice of the peace, before whom any case of debt is tried, of which he has cognizance, may give judgment against either plaintiff or defendant, for such sum as may appear to him to be just and right, upon which judgment the same proceedings may be had in one case, as is provided by law in the other.

Mr. Eccleston's bill to alter the common definition of larceny in certain cases, proposes that any person who shall willingly, or maliciously, cut down, break off, tear up and remove from any field, meadow, orchard or garden, where the same may be, or may have been growing, any grass, corn, wheat, or other grain, fruits or vegetables, shall be guilty of grand or petty larceny as the case may be, and suffer punishment as in other cases of larceny.

Mr. Maxcy's bill to provide a revenue for the support of government. This is the direct tax bill—it imposes a levy of the same amount on the several counties that was levied last year, making in all to $40,000.

Mr. M'Culloh's bill for creating a board of public works, and

Mr. Merrick's bill for the promotion of Internal Improvement, of which the outlines are given in the able report of the committee given in another column.

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PETITIONS *Presented by*

Mr. Tyson, from Ann Ryan, for a divorce.

Mr. Duvall, from the volunteer cavalry of Anne Arundel county, praying that the regimental meetings of the cavalry, may be discontinued; referred to the committee on the militia.

Mr. S. R. Smith, from Mary Hall and daughter for support.

Mr. Millard and Mr. Gough, each from sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, for an increase of jury allowance.

Mr. Millard, from Arnold T Windsor, of Montgomery county, to be enabled to sell the real estate of minors for the benefit of the estate

Mr. Speed, from Mary Morgan of the city of Annapolis, for support.

Mr. Spencer, from the vestry of St. Michael's Parish, for the confirmation of a deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Montgomery, from Wm. Sloan, of Harford county for support.

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BILLS REPORTED By

Mr. Millard, to divorce Elizabeth Hammond, and her husband, Joshua Hammond of Washington county.

Mr. Wilson, to empower the judges of Montgomery county court to direct the sale of lands therein mentioned.

Mr. Douglass. An act for changing part of the divisional road between Dorchester and Caroline counties.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, February 7

In the Senate, there were reported by different Committees—a bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. of Savannah; a bill authorizing the re-opening of King's road to New Smyrna, in the Territory of Florida; a bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for repairs on the road between Jefferson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi; and a bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army. A resolution of the Gen. Assembly of Maryland, recommending Annapolis as a suitable place for the establishment of a Naval Academy, was presented by Mr. Smith And two resolutions were offered, one by Mr King, relative to an inquiry into the expediency of making an appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of Mobile Harbor; and the other by Mr. Ellis, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of extinguishing Indian titles to land within the State of Mississippi.

The general appropriation went through the Committee of the whole in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, made an important report on the subject of the Finances, of which 3,000 additional copies were ordered to be printed; as well as another report in relation to the African Settlement, which will be found in our regular proceedings. Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to authorize a survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which will also be found in another column A great number of resolutions were introduced: among the most important of which were two offered by Mr. Talliaferro, one proposing a change in two of the Committees of the House, and the other having reference to the organization of the army. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, on the subject of the number of Supreme Judges necessary to be present on final judgments of the Court in particular cases. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr Newton, of Virginia ordering 100 copies of Ingersoll's Abridgement for the use of the House. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. F. Johnson, of Kentucky, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill repealing any law of the United States calculated to confer on the Courts of the United States Legislative powers. Several resolutions were also introduced on the subject of public lands.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

The Senate were engaged in the consideration of the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by a vote of 28 to 13. The Senate adjourned before coming to any decision.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of an amendment in the General Appropriation Bill relative to the surveying of the public lands, consumed the day. Among the communications laid before the House was one showing the state of the incorporated Banks in the District of Columbia. Several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and agreed to; and, among the resolutions introduced and agreed to were one on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, relative to an annual examination of the books of the officers of the Land Offices; one by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General; one by Mr. M'Lean of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Ohio; one by Mr. Humphrey, of New York, in relation to a survey of the Susquehannah; one by Mr. Cassedy, relative to liens and judgments; one by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, relative to the powers of Indian agents to locate traders.—Mr. White, of Florida, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of War, in relation to the surveys of Pensacola Bay. Mr. Kerr, of Maryland introduced the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a Naval School. The President had observed in his Message, at the opening of the session, that such an institution was greatly needed, and would be of eminent utility to the naval service of the country—a sentiment in which all must concur who had reflected on the subject. The purpose of these resolutions is to present to the consideration of Congress the propriety of fixing the site of such a school at Annapolis; on the claims of which place, from its beautiful and healthful situation, Mr. K. made a number of remarks. It had already been tried as the seat of one institution for the instruction of youth, and was found well adapted as a place for a College; and he presumed it would be found to possess equal advantages as the place of a Naval school. A bill had been reported both in this House and in the Senate, for the founding of such a school. And in the bill reported in this House, the choice of a spot was proposed to be left to the selection of the President of the United States. Yet Mr. K. said, he had viewed it as his duty to present to the House the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland on the subject; and he moved their reference to the same committee of the whole to which was referred the bill for founding the school.

The motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions of the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, on the subject of the late Treaty with the Creek Indians at the Indian Springs. The bill relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge underwent some discussion, without coming to any decision. A motion to go into Executive business was lost—Ayes 13, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole reported the three appropriation bills, namely—Fortifications, Military Service, and the General Appropriation Bill, and the last was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. A select committee was ordered to be appointed, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, to consider the subject of increasing the impost duty on foreign Spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits. The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. White, of Florida, relative to the fortifications in Pensacola Bay, was agreed to, after some illustrative remarks by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Mr. Garrison, of New Jersey, calling for information as to the names of the officers and crew of the Chesapeake who were killed or wounded when she was captured, and of those who were confined at Halifax; Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for further information on the subject of a National Armory on the Western Waters.

FRIDAY Feb 10.

In the Senate, a number of bills were reported, of which, the bill to erect a monument to General Washington, the bill to increase the pay of the Captains in the Army, while engaged in active service, and the bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in making the proposed canal between Lake Michigan and the river Wabash, were the most important. The resolution offered by Mr. Macon, proposing to diminish the patronage of the Executive of the United States, was agreed to, without debate. A large portion of the day was passed with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Missouri, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the War Department, on the subject of restricting Indian traders Mr. Ward, of New York, laid a resolution on the table calling for an account of unclaimed dividends, from the Treasury Department. Mr. Whipple, of New Hampshire, laid resolutions on the table inquiring if any measures have been adopted for the introduction of vaccination into the Army and Navy: and Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the President for information as to the claims for indemnification for slaves taken away, and the decisions of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the subject of giving the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court a compensation which would make the reports come at a more reasonable price to the purchasers. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to inquire into the expediency of digesting a system of fortifications for the sea board, which would not require a larger annual appropriation than $500,000. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to additional allowances to the Receivers of public money for remitting the same A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, relative to the navigation of that river; of Mr. Holmes, of N. C. as to the navigation Cape Fear: on motion of Mr Storrs, of N. Y. on the subject of the Navy Yard in this city; & on motion of Mr Boon, of Indiana, relative to payments for subdivisions of public lands.—The General Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were passed; and that for the Military Service was ordered to be read a third time to morrow. Several private bills went through Committee.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate, the bill extending the limits of Georgetown, and the bill for the relief of Elijah Buckley were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. to Savannah, was called up, and gave rise some debate, but was again laid on the table. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to incorporate the Medical College, a bill to exempt the officers and students of the Columbian College from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war, and a bill to enable the college to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, for the benefit of that institution.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1826; and the several private bills enumerated in our report of proceedings. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, with the exception of those introduced by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, and Mr. Ward, of N. York, were agreed to The House was occupied for the residue of the day on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, which was finally passed by a vote of 87 to 71. The House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

In the House of Representatives, on the 30th ultimo, *Mr.* Bartlett, from the committee on that part of the President's Message relating to the Navy, reported a bill concerning the Naval Establishment of the United States, of which the following is an abstract—

This bill provides that, after the first of June next, the Naval Establishment shall consist of—1 Vice Admiral, two Rear Admirals. 30 Captains, 30 Masters Commandant, 220 Lieutenants, 10 Chaplains, 50 Surgeons, 65 Assistant do. 50 Pursers 20 Sailing Masters, 450 Midshipmen, 30 Boatswains, 30 Gunners, 30 Carpenters, 30 Sailmakers; and such number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys as the public exigencies require, to be determined and assigned to different yards stations and vessels, in the Navy under the direction of the President of the United States

The pay and emoluments of these officers to be as follows—One ration a day, and the following monthly pay; to a Vice Admiral, $225; a Rear Admiral, $200; a Captain, $150; and to each of said officers, above named, when commanding a squadron, the additional sum of $56 per month, with the title of Commodore to a Captain so commanding; to a Master commanding, $100; a Lieutenant commanding, $75; a Lieutenant not commanding, $60; a Midshipman, $25; Purser Chaplain, & Sailing Master, each $50; Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter, each $32 The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron, when in actual service, shall be entitled to a Secretary, who shall receive $50 a month, and one ration a day. And to the petty officers, sailmakers, seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, there shall be allowed and paid compensation, pursuant to such rates as shall, from time to time, be established: Provided, that commanding officers of yards and stations, where quarters are not provided by the United States, may be allowed—per month additional for house rent; and the commanding officer of a recruiting station shall receive two dollars for every recruit delivered conformably to regulations of the service. No officer shall receive pay for more than one service, at the same time, or any other additional compensation, than is above provided, for any purposes whatever.

Officers not attached to vessels in commission. to navy yards, naval stations recruiting stations, hospitals, or employed on special service, shall receive a compensation to be denominated 'Reduced Pay,' one ration per day, and two thirds of their monthly pay; officers on furlough, or excused from service, at their own request, except excused for sickness or debility, shall receive for compensation, to be denominated 'Furlough Pay,' one half the amount of their monthly pay: Provided, that any officer who shall have declined actual service, or shall exceed his furlough, except from unavoidable necessity, shall receive no further pay, and shall be liable to punishment by court martial; and the President of the United States may, in time of peace, permit officers to engage in the merchant or other sea service of the United States, and, while actually at sea, shall be entitled to the reduced pay.

The President may appoint Naval Storekeepers from the Pursers, or otherwise, who shall give security, and be subject to naval law, and shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by the President, not exceeding $1,700 annually

No person to be appointed Assist. Surgeon unless he shall have been examined and approved by a Board of three or more Surgeons of the Navy; and no person shall be appointed a Surgeon, until he shall have been commissioned an Assistant three years and have served at least two years as such, at sea, and shall also have been examined and approved as aforesaid. All Surgeons' Mates now in the Navy to be deemed and taken as Assistants.

To every fleet or squadron an experienced Surgeon to be appointed, to be denominated the 'Surgeon of the Fleet,' who shall have a general superintendence over, and direction of, the medical department of the fleet or squadron, and be entitled to an addition of $20 per month. All Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons to receive one ration a day, each, and the monthly pay of Surgeons shall be in proportion to the time of service as follows: A Surgeon who shall have served less than five years, 60 dollars a month, which, after the first five years shall be increased at the rate of ten dollars a month for every additional term of five years; but the highest rate of pay shall not exceed one hundred dollars a month, and one ration a day.

An Assistant Surgeon, before passed for promotion, shall receive forty dollars, and, after being passed, fifty dollars, and when on board of vessels having no other medical officers on board, an addition of ten dollars a month shall be allowed. No other allowance whatsoever to be made to medical officers of the Navy.

In all cases where life is not affected, a general Court Martial shall not consist of more than seven, nor less than three, members.

All marine officers and marines, when serving on shore, or on board vessels in ordinary, shall be subject to naval law, in the same manner as at sea.

N. Y. Gaz.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

By the official report of the managers of this institution to the government of the state, it appears that there were confined on the 30th of November, 1824, 318 prisoners.

Of whom the time have expired of	71
Pardoned	20
Died	7
	98
Remaining of those confined previous to the last year	220
During the last year, there have been entered	
For 25 years	1
From 7 to 12 years	12
For 6 years	5
For 5 years	23
For 3 and 4 years	13
For 2 years	13
For 1 year	47
For 3 months	1
Total admitted last year	120
Total now confined	340

Of those committed this year, 92 were natives of Maryland, 20 of other of the United States, 3 English, 4 Irish and 1 German.

Eighty-one were convicted in the Baltimore courts, 3 in Caroline, 2 in Montgomery, 10 in Frederick, 1 in Kent, 2 in Harford, 3 in Washington, 2 in Prince George's 2 in Dorchester, 3 in Somerset, 1 in Worcester, 6 in Queen Ann's, 3 in Talbot, and 1 in Cecil. (*None from Anne Arundel, St. Mary's Charles, Calvert, or Montgomery counties*)

The crimes were, 72 for felony 29 stealing, 2 assault with intent to kill, 2 forgery, 3 horse stealing, 2 concealing stolen goods, 1 stabbing a horse, 1 larceny, 3 burglary, 1 intent to commit rape, 1 manslaughter, 1 assisting slave to escape, 1 concealment in house.

Of the whole number, 37 were white males, 3 white females; 37 black males, and 23 black females—just two blacks to one white.

Financial concerns of the Institution.

The report exhibits a list of debts due to the institution from solvent persons including notes receivable, of $23,369 16, besides $1,369 92 in cash. The amount of inventory of goods in store, and materials, &c. on hand, including the fuel, clothing, &c. is $45,887 44. The debts due by the institution amount to $12,430 21. The lot and buildings thereon, cost $145,442 87. The present nett capital, including this item, is set down at $203 840 18.

The profit of the past year upon the weaving account, was $6,480 62; upon the batting account, $3,126 21; upon cordwaining $1,203 52; upon sawing 931 73; upon comb-making $909 63. upon dying $903 15; upon brush-making $354 45; upon carding and spinning $175 42; upon smithing $106 81. Besides these, there is $119 23 for admittance to view the institution, and $7,141 85 *for gain on account of household expenses and its various branches.* These items make an aggregate of $22,053 65 of profit for the institution the last year. On the contra side of that account is charged $1,300 for commission account for amount of the principal keepers salary, paid out of the funds of the institution—$7,008 08 for loss on the collective accounts of the prisoners generally, and $1,337 36 interest paid to the state on loan due the state, making $9 705 44—which deducted from the gain as above, leaves a balance of $12,347 21, as the nett profit realised by the institution during the last year.

It will be recollected however, though not mentioned in the report, that the state pays annually, about $3,000 towards the deputy keepers' salaries, guards, &c. If this sum were deducted from the years profits, it would yet leave nearly $5000 gain, realised the last year by the penitentiary establishment.

Under such a view of the subject as the above finances present, the question may very fairly be asked, to what extent is the stock on hand to be increased in amount before it will be advisable to withdraw the aid of the state treasury? Has that time now arrived? Could this material item of 8 000 dollars be safely retained in treasury the ensuing year, in aid of the ways and means necessary to new improvements?

Leaving the decision of the questions to those who have the subject in charge, it is due to the managers of the institution to say, that the result of their agency, must in general, be satisfactory to the state—few, if any penitentiary institutions in the country, perhaps, can shew as this has, that they have realised a clear profit to the state of five thousand dollars by its operations the last year.

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.		$4 50 a 4 62
" City Mills, superior qual.	"	4 00 a 4 25
Do. standard qual.	"	none
" Susquehanna,	"	5 00
Wheat—red, per bush.		90
white,	"	100 a 105
Indian Corn,	"	55 a 60
Rye,	"	55 a 58
Oats,	"	40—Flax

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