ment of the conversation which Mr. Clay held with him, if it should be considered necessary or material.

I should have thought strange, of it, if Mr. Clay had voted for Gen. Jackson after saying what he did of military men, and military violence and rashness in the debate upon the Seminole war; and still more strange after declaring as he has often done in my hearing—in the most solemn manner that the Constitution has been trampled down and violated by the lawless arm of military power in that war, and stranger still, after advancing the opinion and principles and giving the votes which he did on that occasion; but I should have been astonished beyond measure if he had supported General Jackson for the Presidency, after what he said to me at Frankfort on the subject. A vote, so much at war with his principles and inclinations and so entirely contrary to his better judgment and his known avowed intentions would have left me in amazement, and I am bold to say, that I should have turned my back upon him and voted for Mr. Adams, even if I had been in a minority of the delegation from the State. I say that I would have turned my back upon him & I would certainly have done so, because knowing what I did I should have been compelled to doubt the integrity of his character, and the soundness of his political principles. If he had voted for Jackson, and taken office under him, my amazement would have had no limits. A change of principles and preference so sudden and singular and so inconsistent with his previous character and conduct, could not have been explained upon the ordinary approveable motives of human action; and I should have been driven to suspect the existence of extraordinary seducements, and censurable compliances. Voting as he has done, I still consider him—as I always did—an able, independent fearless statesman; uncorrupted and uncorruptable.

I am satisfied in my own mind, that the imputations of corruption made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams by their enemies, are entirely groundless. Speaking for myself, I am bound to say in justice to both of them, that I have no knowledge of any fact or circumstance connected with them, or either of them, directly or indirectly which throws a shade of doubt upon the fairness of their conduct in the election.

Some days after the election, Mr. Adams made an offer of the Department of State to Mr. Clay and requested a conference with him.—The course pursued by Mr. Clay from that time until he concluded to accept the office forbids the belief that he had any previous assurances from Mr. Adams, or that there was any previous understanding between them on the subject.

With assurances of regard, I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

DAVID TRIMBLE.

Tobias Watkins, Esq.

(To be Concluded.)

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

The House met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Leaves were this day granted by the house for the introduction of bills of the following titles:

To Mr. Douglass, of Dorchester, An act relating to constables' sales, and for other purposes.

To Mr. Hooper An act to alter and change so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

To Mr. Mercer, An act to prevent the clerks of the several county courts from making improper charges under the act relative to justices of the peace, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1814, chapter 82.

Mr. Teackle, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, accompanied by a bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department and to improve and distribute the public revenue of this state, which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

The committee to whom was referred an order to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the treasury department, with a view to the improvement and more efficient collection and distribution of the revenues of this state, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

With respect to the existing organization of the treasury department, there appears to be a total absence of that controling power and essential supervision, which the public interest very obviously demands.—The entire management of the public money is, in effect committed to a single individual, without control or sufficient check; and admitting the integrity of that individual to be above reproach, which the committee are ready to admit, and that his intelligence is of the first order; they cannot consent at the same time, that it consists with a due regard to the financial relations of the state to permit the continuance of a system so very imperfect and defective. In the view of this committee the proper duties of a treasurer are to receive disburse, and account for the revenues; and a faithful discharge of those duties is sufficient to employ the diligent attention of an able officer, from day to day throughout the year. But for the beneficial administration of the treasury department, the public welfare demands more than a faithful discharge of these duties. It demands, in fact, the constant vigilance of a competent statesman to superintend the collection to avoid evasions, and to secure a similarity of construction, and unity of action in every fiscal regulation.

The committee have reason to believe that many of the revenue laws are either dormant and inoperative, or that they are very partially, and consequently very unjustly, executed; and they have understood that immense losses have accrued from numerous delinquents escaping through the inadequacy of the Laws, or through indiscreet indulgencies and the insufficiency in point of form of official bonds; and that the inequality of contributions and the great injustice which arise from these defects might be avoided by a modification which would not only provide the necessary checks and salutary control, in the receipt and expenditure, but protect the treasury from many frauds and wasteful evasions of the revenue laws; they therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of an officer under the title of Comptroller of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to have in charge, and be responsible for, the administration of these concernments.—The expediency & political justice of a general valuation of all estates, to include the mass of productive property which hitherto has escaped taxation, as an equitable basis of contribution, has presented itself to the consideration of the committee; & after the best reflection which they have been able to devote to this branch of the subject matter referred to them, they have concluded, that according to the true understanding of the charter of our rights every able adult person within the state is presumed to possess some estate, and ought to pay in due proportion for its support; and that actual paupers only are excepted from the operation of this rule.—And this principle being assumed, the committee proceeded to mature a system of valuation, which they conceive will correspond with the equal rights of every interest, and harmonize with the intent and meaning of the constitution.

The committee would also suggest, and beg leave to recommend, the establishment of a fiscal institution, which shall exclusively belong to the state and be conducted by independent and disinterested officers, for the common convenience of the several departments of industry, and the improvement of the treasury. The foundation of this institution to consist of so much of the state's capital as is now invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the stocks of different banks, or is loaned out to individuals or corporations. And when it is ascertained that these investments, have long been, and now are, of greater amount than the silver and gold of all the banks of this state, they feel justified in believing that an institution so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided in its progression by the invigorating effects of incidental operations, would be found competent, not only to nourish and augment the public revenue, but very extensively to promote the convenience & accommodation of individuals. And they would propose, in the apportionment of its distributions, that the one moiety should be upon personal or commercial security, at common interest, and the other upon real estate, in the several counties, at the reduced rate of five per centum per annum; and this distinction, in their conception would be founded upon the ground of substantial jastice as commercial drafts are calculated to abstract the specie and to drain away the essential sources of nutrition whilst loans on land would be free from this effect, and would moreover diffuse the advantages of circulation throughout the interior of the state.

The committee reserves the illustration of various facilities for the essential advancement of agriculture, manufactures and commerce for the proposed enactments to result from this report; and would barely remark at the present moment, that when they reflect upon the long neglect of this great fountain of our wealth they have cause to marvel at an omission which is now so apparent to their view; and when they consider, that privileged classes have monopolized its vast avails, they are constrained to ascribe the existing scarcity of circulating medium, and the distressing depression which arise from that cause to the gross misuse, and wanton waste of this sovereign right and prerogative.

As a measure of finance, warranted by the most palpable justice, the committee would recommend a resort to the duties on sales at auction and licenses to auctioneers. This resource has, hitherto, been exclusively devoted to the special interest of the city of Baltimore; but as these duties and the tax reserved on licences, are in effect an practical operation, an imposition upon the consumption of the whole state, it is but just that the public treasury should receive the accruing fruits for the common good of the whole people; and if the deepening and clearing of the harbour of Baltimore be a concernment of general charge, which the committee are not disposed to admit in its utmost latitude, the superintendence and disbursements for that object, they apprehend, should be committed to an approved assent of the state; and in the spirit of conciliation upon this matter, the committee respectfully would recommend, that the necessary funds for that purpose should be provided and appropriated at the joint and equal charge of the state's treasury, and that of the corporation of Baltimore.

With regard to the order of distribution the committee beg leave to recommend, that the revenues arising under the existing law, and the avails of those herein proposed, shall be appropriated, and applied, in the following cause of expenditure; that is to say,

1st. To the general support of the government of this state.

2. To the payment of pensions, donations, specific appropriations and incidental charges. 3. To the promotion of public instruction. 4. To the extension of internal improvement. 5. To the institution of a redeeming fund; and 6. That all unappropriated balances in the treasury, at the end of every successive fiscal year, shall be transferred and added to the capital stock of the state's bank.

Detailed enactments for each and every of these foregoing suggestions and recommendations will be prepared and the committee indulge the confident hope and expectation that the required supplies for the support of government, and the several improvements in contemplation, might be achieved from the effects of their operation, without the pressure of any onerous taxation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Littleton D. Teackle, Chairman.

By order,

George A. Farquhar, Com Clk.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on claims, delivered the following report in relation to the proceedings and accounts of the treasurer of the eastern shore which was read; and with the accompanying statement and account referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed, viz:

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

Your committee report, that they have examined the accounts and proceedings of William K. Lambdin, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and it appears to your committee that he has received from the 1st day of December 1826 to the 1st of December 1827,

On act of Marriage licenses	1955	63
Dry goods licenses	1160	10
Ordinary licenses	1257	91
Retailers licenses	4468	28
Billiard table licenses	162	37
Hawkers & pedlers licenses	152	20
Licen's to dealers in lot'ry tickets	47	00
Taxes on chancery proceedings	19	63
Direct tax	6217	13
Amerciaments	390	44
Fines and forfeitures	693	91
Taxes on plaintiffs	686	88
Composition on escheats, &c.	232	40
Miscelleneous account	159	90
Interest account	536	73
Making the sum of	$18,170	51

That it appears to your committee the said treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the sum of 7822 dollars and thirty two cents, for all which payments, have been produced to your committee, the necessary vouchers and receipts, viz:

On act't of Civil officers	1024	93
The judiciary	451	50
Pensions	40	00
Miscelleneous acco't	103	54
Treasurer of the western shore	6202	35
A mounting to the sum of	7822	32
Leaving in the eastern shore Treasury on the 1st day of December 1827 a balance of	10,348	19
	$18 170	51

Which balance it appears to your committee, the said treasurer paid over to the treasurer of the western shore on the 8th day of December 1827.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order,

D. Ridgely, Clk. Com. on Claims.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Potter, it was Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the propriety of regulating by law the fees of notaries public in this state, so as to make their charges uniform for the same or similar services.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, it was Ordered, That the committee on the militia inquire into the expediency of prescribing the duties of the armourers of this state by law.

Leave was granted to Mr. Martin, to introduce a bill of the following title:

An act to repeal the act authorizing the appointment of state's agents. Messrs. Martin, Banning, Millis, Turner and Price were appointed a committee to prepare and report the bill.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills, sent from this house for concurrence of the following titles:

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to exempt the servants of overseers of the county roads, in Dorchester county, from doing duty on said roads, passed December session eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter ten.

An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Dorchester county; And,

An act to provide for the payment of jurors in Dorchester county; severally endorsed, 'will pass;' whereupon it was ordered that the said bills be engrossed.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

Mr. Williams, of Worcester, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, which was read and laid on the table, viz.

The committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, "An act to extend to Worcester county, the provisions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act to declare certain trespasses Felony, & for other purposes," beg leave to report, that they had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it ought to pass. By order,

Jas. H. Milbourne, Com. Clk.

The bill accompanying said report was then read the second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Potter, entitled, An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court, was read the second time, considered, and passed without amendment.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Thomas of Cecil, to whom leave of absence was yesterday granted. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The several bills passed by this house on Saturday last, and also on yesterday, of the following titles, were sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:

An act to fix and regulate the time of opening the orphans court of Dorchester county, on the respective days of meeting of that court, and for other purposes.

An act to authorise the erection of two gates on the road leading from St. John's creek to the termination of William D Traverses' land on Taylor's Island, in Dorchester county.

An act for the benefit of Joseph Richardson, clerk of Caroline county court.

Petitions and memorials of the following titles were this day severally presented;

By Mr. Martin, the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, of Talbot county, praying that a special act of assembly may be passed to enable him to take the benefit of the several acts of assembly of this state relative to insolvency; which was referred to the standing committee on insolvency.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported:

By Mr. Shower, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a Presbyterian and Lutheran Church in the county of Baltimore, passed November session 1800, chapter 14.

By Mr. Potter, A supplement to an act for building a bridge over the North West Fork of the Nanticoke river, in Caroline county, at or near a place called & known by the name of the Old Bloomery, and for other purposes therein named, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty six.

Which said bills, (except the one first mentioned,) were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The several bills of the following titles were this day read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence, viz:

Reported by Mr. Tilghman, an act to change the time of holding the November term of the court of appeals for the Eastern shore. And

An act to authorise Joshua W. Massey, of Queen Anne's county, to convey the land therein mentioned.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr Hope, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven. The bill was read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. Mr. Thomas, of Cecil, who had leave of absence for a few days, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

On motion by Mr. Harlan, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mackey, who had received information of the death of his wife.

Mr. Thomas of Cecil, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the state of New York praying that no such alteration in the inspection of lumber, as was prayed for by the lumber merchants of the city of Baltimore at the last session, may be made, and remonstrating against the unfair and unlawful practices of the lumber inspectors of Baltimore; which was referred to Messrs. Thomas of Cecil, M'Mahon, Steuart of Baltimore, Mercer and Harlan.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was Ordered, That a select committee, to consist of five members, be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into the situation of the state's claim on the government of the U. States, for interest on monies expended in the late war, and to report to this house upon the measures which may seem proper and necessary for the recovery of the said claim.

On motion by Mr. M'Neill, the following resolutions, submitted by him for consideration, were read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That they entertain the same opinion, as expressed at the session of 1825, that the Congress of the United States does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement by means of roads and canals.

Resolved, That our members in Congress be requested, and our senators instructed, to use their best exertions to procure a subscription, by congress, of at least one thousand shares in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday except Mr. Mackey, to whom leave of absence was yesterday granted. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Steuart, of the city of Baltimore, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of said city, praying for the repeal of that part of the act of assembly, entitled, An act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore, which provides for the appointment of three commissioners of insolvent debtors, and that the clerk of Baltimore county court may be substituted and authorized to perform certain duties relative to insolvent debtors, instead of said commissioners; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Thomas, of Frederick, obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the establishment of Vestries for each Parish in this state.

On motion by Mr. Lee, it was Ordered That the clerk of the House of Delegates require of the several clerks of the county courts, who have not made their returns of levy lists agreeably to law to furnish said returns forthwith.

The bill from the senate, entitled, An act to extend to Worcester county the provisions of the act of assembly entitled, An act to declare certain trespasses felony, and for other purposes, was taken up for consideration, read the third time passed without amendment and returned to the senate.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Hope entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people; when on motion by Mr Goldsborough the house was called & the door keeper sent for the absent members, who shortly afterwards returned and reported that all the members in the city were attending. The clerk then proceeded to read the said bill the second time and in the progress thereof,

On motion by Mr. Hope, the blank in the first section of the bill was filled with the words 'eighteen hundred and thirty one.'

Mr. Sellman moved to amend the first section by adding the word 'one,' after the word 'twenty,' for the purpose of allowing a senator to the city of Annapolis; and the question thereupon being taken it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, it was Ordered, That the blanks in the several sections of the bill be filled in with the words, 'eighteen hundred and thirty one,' wherever said blanks may occur.

Mr. Semmes moved to amend the said bill by striking out the fourth and fifth sections thereof, in the following words:

Sec 4. And be it enacted, that in case any new county should hereafter be made in the state that the representation of the western shore in the senate of the state shall not be in a greater proportion to the representation of the eastern shore in the Senate, than twelve to eight.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no alteration in the said proportion of representation shall at any time hereafter be made unless for the alteration and conformation thereof, at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the general assembly shall concur.

And the question thereon being put, Will the house agree to the amendment proposed by striking out the said sections? The yeas and nays being required by seven members were taken and appeared as follows:—

Affirmative 42—Negative 31;

So it was resolved in the affirmative, and the said sections were accordingly stricken out.

The bill having been read through, the question was put, Shall the bill pass as amended?' The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:—

Affirmative 50—Negative 25;

So it was resolved in the affirmative; and the said bill being passed was sent to the senate for concurrence

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the treasurer for the eastern shore, prepared in obedience to the order of third instant, requiring the treasurers of the western and eastern shores to report to this house the variance of construction by the clerks of the county courts of the act of December session 1826, chapter 247, commonly called the Fee Bill, with reference to the mode of taxing fees on licenses, commissions and other charges, in the settlement of their respective accounts with the said treasurers; which was read, referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. Tilghman, the following message was read and agreed to:

By the House of Delegates, Jan 18, 1828.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose, with the concurrence of your honourable body, to proceed to the election of directors in such banks as the state is interested as a stockholder, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock—And, the house accordingly adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1828.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The bill passed by this house the day before yesterday, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Benjamin B. Wroth, late of Kent county, deceased, passed December session 1825, chapter 217; and the several messages adopted yesterday, viz. a message in relation to the state library; a message with the bill to which it relates, entitled, An act to authorise the recording of a deed from Samuel Coale to Henry Miller, of Cecil county; and a message proposing Wednesday the 30th instant, as the time for electing bank directors on the part of the state, in the several banks where the state, as a stockholder, may be entitled to directors, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report, accompanied by the bill therein referred to, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department; which were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bills sent from this house for the concurrence of that body, of the following titles:

An act to fix and regulate the time of opening the orphans' court of Dorchester county on the respective days of meeting of that court, and for other purposes, endorsed, 'will not pass.'

An act to authorise the levy court of Somerset county, to contract for the removal of certain obstructions in Menokin river, and its several branches, and to levy the expenses thereof upon the said county, And,

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