mendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by *Mr.* Donoho, entitled, An act to repeal a part of the act of December Session 1820, chapter 24, so far as the same relates to the waters of Nanticoke river, was also taken up for consideration, read the second time and will not pass.

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

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

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

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the register of the court of chancery transmitting a list of taxes accrued on proceedings in said court during the past year up to the first of Jan. last amounting to the sum of $1,206 34½; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gough chairman of the committee on insolvency, delivered the following report; which was twice read, and concurred in.

The committee on insolvencies, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas D. Singleton, of Talbot county having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report—That after due examination of his petition, they deem any special legislation upon the subject totally unnecessary as his case is fully provided for by the act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty five chapter one hundred and five, and therefore recommend that he have leave to withdraw his petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

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

THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The honorable John G. Chapman, the Speaker of the house, again appeared and resumed the chair. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Tilghman, from the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act to ascertain and fix the allowance of members of the senate, members of the house of delegates, and their respective officers; when on motion by Mr. Hughes of Charles, the house was called and the absent members sent for.

Mr. M'Mahon, then moved to recommit the bill to the committee on Ways and Means with instructions to said committee to reduce into one bill, all the contemplated reductions of the salaries, or allowances of the several officers of this state, and to incorporate the provisions of this bill in said bill.

Mr. Steuart of Baltimore proposed, to amend the motion of Mr, M'Mahon, by adding thereto the following; 'and that they include in said bill a clause repealing the law already passed, making the usual allowance of $500 to the members of the executive council.'

The amendment proposed, was accepted by Mr. M'Mahon, and adopted by the house.

On motion by Mr. Hughes of Charles the question was then taken, That the further consideration of said motion, as amended, be referred to the first day of June next? And it was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and, was propounded, Will the house agree to recommit the said bill, with instructions, as proposed by the motion, amended as above.

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—48—Negative—26

So it was resolved in the affirmative; and the said bill was accordingly recommitted.

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

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

And a supplement to the act entitled, An act for the more effectual protection of public worship in this state, passed at December session 1824, chapter 53; endorsed, 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were read the first, and by a special order, the second time, and severally assented to. Whereupon it was ordered that the said bills be severally engrossed.

The bill reported by Mr. Stevens, entitled, An act for the relief of Jesse Robinson, of Queen Anne's county. And,

The bill reported by Mr. Ringgold, entitled, An act for re-establishing a road and landing at a place commonly called The Ship Yard in Kent county; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Hitch, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110, was read the second time, and passed without amendment.

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

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

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

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty one, chapter 110.

An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member.

On motion by Mr. Potter, it was

Ordered, That the committee on education be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of withdrawing a part of the funds now paid to the Hillsborough school, in Caroline county, and applying the same to the purpose of education in Denton, in the county aforesaid.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Sellman, entitled, An act to alter and abolish so much of the constitution as relates to the election of governor and council, by ballot, and to introduce, in lieu thereof, the viva voce system; and the same having been read the second time,

On motion by Mr. Mackey, the question was put, That the further consideration of said bill be referred to the fourth day of July next? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follow:

Affirmative—39—Negative—32.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

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

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

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

Mr. Martin presented the petition of Mary Harris, of Talbot county, praying for an act divorcing her from her husband Nicholas C. Harris.

Mr. Hooper presented the petition of Charles Farrow, keeper of the public gaol in Worcester county, praying for a law providing compensation for his trouble, and reimbursement of his expenditures, in taking care of, and victualling, certain negroes confined therein, who have petitioned for freedom; which was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

The clerk of the senate returned the several bills, sent to that body for concurrence, of the following titles:

1. An act to provide for the valuation and condemnation of water at the mouth of Windsor's creek in Somerset county, for the erection and establishment of a tide mill.

2. An act for the preservation of the navigation of the rivers Transquakin and Chickamacomico, in Dorchester county.

3 An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named, passed at December session eighteen hundred and sixteen. And,

4. An act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member, severally endorsed, "will pass." Whereupon, it was ordered, That the four last mentioned bills be severally engrossed

The bill reported by Mr. Tilghman, entitled, An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, was then taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.—The house then adjourned.

WAYS AND MEANS OF THE STATE.

From Annapolis we have received the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, made to that body on Wednesday. It is a document of great length, but the necessity of inserting it entire will be precluded by the extracts which we now proceed to make. In relation to the finances of the past year, the Committee say:—

The treasurer reports the balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st day of December 1826, to have been	$103,284 28
To which add the amount of receipts from the 1st day of Dec. 1826, to 1st day of December 1827	266,416 42
Making together a total of	$369,700 70
From which deducting the amount of disbursements for the fiscal year, ending on the 1st December 1827	293,409 31
There remained in the treasury on that day	$76,291 39
Subject to the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the first day December 1827	82,679 81
Exceeding the balance then remaining in the treasury, and making a deficit of	6,388 42
To which add the journal of accounts for the present session	$45,000 00
Making a total deficit of	51,388 42

The above presents a fair estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending on the first day of December 1827.

In relation to the estimated receipts and expenditures of the present year, the committee, after setting forth the items in detail, arrive at the result that the deficit in the State Treasury, on the first of December, 1828, will be $45,980 67; to which they add the journal of accounts, &c. of December session, 1828, set down at $45,000; making the total deficiency to be provided for, $90,890 67. The Committee then proceed to say that—

The large deficit to be provided for, has been the unavoidable consequences of the acts of the legislature for the last three years. In eighteen hundred and twenty one, the probable annual deficit was estimated by the committee on ways and means, at sixty thousand dollars, and such measures were recommended and adopted as they deemed best suited to replenish our exhausted treasury. The same course was pursued for the two succeeding years; and in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the surplus remaining in the treasury, over and above the current expenses for that year, was estimated by the committee on ways and means at thirty six thousand two hundred and sixty eight dollars, and five and one half cents, applicable to the service of the fiscal year, ending the first of December eighteen hundred and twenty five.

Since the session of the legislature for eighteen hundred and twenty three, many of the most productive sources of the revenue, have from time to time been parted with whilst at the same time the expenses of government have been increased by the appropriations of the legislature. The natural consequence of decreasing the revenue, and increasing the appropriations, has been, as anticipated, an inability to meet our engagements, and the legislature at its last session, having determined to pay in advance their subscription to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, a loan of twenty thousand dollars was found necessary for that purpose, the interest of which will be an additional charge upon the treasury, already unable to meet the demands upon it.

The Committee next proceed to exhibit an estimate of the probable annual receipts and expenditures, in order to shew the annual deficit to be provided for, the sources whence the revenue is derived, and the objects to which it is usually applied.

The sum total of the probable permanent receipts, derived from the various stocks held by the State, and including, among other items, $50,000 from fines and forfeitures, licenses, &c, is	$98,788 78
The sum total of the probable permanent annual expenses, is set down by the Committee at	$161,696 04
Exceeding the annual receipts and making a permanent annual deficit of	$62,907 26

The Committee then proceed to give their views on the subject of providing the necessary means to meet this estimated annual deficiency; and this branch of the Report cannot fail to arrest the attention of readers of every class, and particularly the inhabitants of Baltimore.—They say—

The committee purposely omitted all contingent or occasional sources of revenue, & all expenditures of the same kind, in order to show the permanent annual revenue and expenditure, and the annual deficit to be provided.—The revenue arising from state lotteries is purposely omitted because it cannot be safely or properly relied on, by a wise and prudent government.

The revenue arising from the state tobacco warehouses, is also omitted, because specifically appropriated to the building and purchasing of tobacco warehouses, and therefore not subject to the current expenditures of the government; and when those objects shall have been accomplished, the charges of inspection, must be so reduced, as barely to defray the expenses, in obedience to the constitution of the United States. The contingent sources of revenue not enumerated, are probably not more, in any given number of years, than sufficient to defray the occasional expenditures not easily foreseen, but unavoidably occurring in the best regulated governments, and therefore do not affect the general result as to the permanent annual deficit in the revenue of the state, which may be estimated at sixty three thousand dollars annually. To provide for this permanent annual deficit, in order that the operations of the government may not be dependant, on doubtful or contingent sources of revenue, has been a subject of serious consideration with the committee, and they wish they could present to the house some plan, which would be effectual, and at the same time not prove burdensome to the people.

The agricultural interest is, in a state of unprecedented depression, so much so, as to be unable to bear additional burdens without great inconvenience. The agriculturists are at all times willing to bear their just and full proportion of any tax that may be necessary, but heretofore they have been compelled to bear an undue proportion of the burdens of the state—this cannot longer be tolerated—and the committee cannot consent to recommend any tax, which will not bear equally on all descriptions of property. There can be no good reason why the property of the planter or farmer, should be heavily burdened for the support of government, merely because a direct tax is easily levied and collected, whilst his rich neighbour, pursuing some other occupation, enjoying large profits and living in splendour, should be almost wholly exempt from taxation. Governed by these principles, your committee will proceed to recommend such subjects of revenue as they believe, will be most productive, at the same time the least oppressive to the great mass of citizens; but in doing this, they have an arduous and difficult duty to perform, because almost every legitimate subject of direct or indirect taxation, has been, after solemn deliberation, rejected by one or both branches of the legislature. Under these circumstances, however disagreeable it may be, there is but one course left to us, and that is to retrace our steps. The revenue of the state must be increased, or the expenses diminished, to prevent ruin and bankruptcy.

The committee advise, that the expenses of the government be as much reduced as circumstances will permit, having due regard to the public interest, and then, that the revenue be so increased by equal and just taxation, on all descriptions of property, as to provide a permanent annual revenue, equal to the permanent annual expense of the state. To effect these objects they recommend the following reduction of the expenses of the government, viz:

1. To reduce the per diem allowance of the members and officers of the legislature.
2. To abolish the Eastern Shore treasury and land office.
3. To abolish the appointment of state's agent.
4. To relieve the state from any charge on account of the Penitentiary.

And to increase the revenue recommend.

1. Duties on sales at auction.
2. To regulate the issuing of licenses to traders keepers of ordinaries and others.
3. The valuation and assessment of all property in the state, with a view to an equal and just tax upon all description of property.

For all these subjects bills will be reported.

The committee cannot say what amount of revenue will be derived from these sources, because they are mostly new and untried in our state, but have been very productive in some of our sister states, and probably will be so here, and enable us to meet the large engagements we have made on account of internal improvement and popular education.

The treasury department has also claimed the particular attention of the committee. They believe, that, that department is probably as well managed, by the able and faithful officer who presides over it, as the nature of its organization will permit; but however able and faithful the officers of government may be it is still proper, that such regulations should prevail in the several departments, as to secure the best interest of the state, and for this purpose a bill has been reported to recognise the treasury department. This bill creates a new officer to preside over that department, to perform such duties as are required of like officers in the United States government, leaving the treasurer to pursue without interruption, the more appropriate duties of his office.

From the Marylander.

THE SIX MILITIAMEN.

The documents in relation to the exetion of the unfortunate Harris and his companions, were on Wednesday last laid before the House of Representatives. Mr. Sloan, we observe moved that the communication and documents should be laid on the table and printed. This motion was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, a friend to Gen. Jackson, from Kentucky. He expressed doubt whether it would be necessary to print the whole of the documents, and asked Mr. Sloan to withdraw his motion about he printing, in order to afford him an opportunity of looking at them. Mr. Sloan reminded him that the most bulky part of the documents consisted of the muster and pay rolls which had been included at his own instance. At the suggestion of the Speaker the motion was divided, and it was determined to lay the documents on the table, and, subsequently, the motion to print them, was also laid on the table. In the course of Mr. Wickliffe's remarks, he observed:—

"IF YOU PRINT THEM NOW, THE EFFECT WILL BE TO ASSAULT THE CHARACTER OF A DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUAL, BOTH MORALLY AND POLITICALLY, *and what, SIR, may be the result on the public mind?*—It will be recollected that among the documents I wished to obtain, was the order of Gov. Blount, detailing the regiments of Tennessee Militia. Is that among these documents? The Secretary of War tells us he has furnished all the documents within the scope of the Resolution, that is, as he understands it. Now, sir, when the printing of papers is not calculated to facilitate legislation but only to effect the character of an individual, I ask again is it not fair that we shall see whether there may not be other documents which may be called for, and which might have an effect in illustrating those we have obtained.—I DO NOT SAY THERE ARE SUCH DOCUMENTS. And if this was an ordinary subject of legislation, a proposition to amend the Militia laws, or any thing of that description—if INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER WAS NOT TO BE INVOLVED, I SHOULD NOT RESIST THE PRINTING. But when it is impossible I should be deceived as to the effect of the documents, I appeal to the magnanimity of the gentleman and of the house, whether it will not be better to defer it?"

In whatever comments we may feel ourselves bound to make, whether upon the conduct of Gen. Jackson, or that of any member of his party, we mean to deal fairly. We therefore have given Mr. Wickliffe's observations, and shall proceed to remark upon them. He admits at the onset that if these documents are *'now printed 'the effect will be to assault the character of a distinguished individual;' 'and what, sir,' he asks, 'may be the result on the public mind?'* Now we ask, why delay their publication? The present time is as proper for it as any other, nay, more so; for the public curiosity to see those very documents has reached its utmost intensity and calls for immediate gratification. Nor will the admission so distinctly made, that their publication will effect Gen. Jackson, *'morally and politically,'* serve to decrease it; on the contrary it will increase it tenfold. The minds of the people have been kept in the most painful state of suspense for many months, as regards the manner in which those unfortunate men were deprived of their lives and the period has arrived when that suspense should be removed.—In the language of Mr. Wickliffe we admit that Gen. Jackson is *'a distinguished individual'* but he is not in our opinion, licensed to *sport* with the lives of his fellow citizens, however humble they may be without incurring the responsibility which would attach to any other individual. If these men were illegally cut off by him he has incurred an awful responsibility.

The public sense is not satisfied that the Court Martial by which they were tried was regularly constituted. If it was not, its finding and sentence were null and void and should have been so declared by Gen. Jackson—he otherwise violated his duty, and should have suffered accordingly.—There is another point on which great incertitude rests. It has been asserted, and very generally believed that the time of service for which those men could be lawfully detained had expired at the time of their absenting themselves. If this be the fact then indeed, was their execution a 'deed of bloody justice,' (injustice?) which calls for redress. The anxiety which now pervades the minds of every description of persons, can only be allayed by their being officially advised of the real state of the case; and therefore, it becomes necessary that the publication of those documents should take place. The reluctance to print them as evinced by General Jackson's friends as well as their desire to render the call nugatory, is well calculated to awaken the suspicion, that these unhappy individuals were sacrificed—that there lives were offered up to appease angry passions, without the slightest shadow of law or justice. Why should the printing be deferred? Although Mr. Wickliffe offers as a pretext therefor, a desire on the part of the General's friends to see whether there may not be other documents yet his sense of candour compels him to say that he does not know of such documents. *'If individual character was not to be involved'* says Mr. Wickliffe, *'I should not resist the printing.'* Now if General Jackson has acted in a manner justified by law, Mr. Wickliffe need not apprehend that the involvement of the character of General Jackson will injure him in the good opinion of his fellow citizens. But if his conduct has not been thus regulated it is but just and proper that his character be not only *'involved,'* but that he be made to know that he cannot deprive six human beings of their lives, and throw their wives and children upon the world and 'its tender mercies,' without being amenable, at least to public opinion, for the exercise of so tyrannical and unpardonable a stretch of power. We conclude by indulging in the hope that the members of the House of Representatives will consider that justice demands that they should in legislating with regard to the feelings of the 'distinguished individual,' recollect, that Harris and his unfortunate companions had rights and feelings rudely violated by him; and that our constitution makes no distinction between the rich and the poor. In conclusion, we again repeat, that those documents should be forthwith printed and laid before the American people, If General Jackson's *public conduct* will not stand the strictest scrutiny, he is unworthy of confidence; if, while exercising power in subordinate situations, he has been wasteful of human blood he should not be trusted with the executive government of this nation.

From the National Advocate.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—By the Azelia, we have received New Orleans papers to the 16th January, inclusive. If we may judge from the contents of the papers, the reception of the "hero of two wars," was not such as his friends had anticipated. We cannot do better than give the following account of the celebration from the Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th. After quoting an appropriate extract from Goldsmith, the editor goes on and says—

"This beautiful extract from the pen of that great philosopher, which furnishes a commentary on the celebration of the eighth of January, is the principle from which we act in opposing the proceedings of that day. It is most humiliating for a citizen of this place, to declare, that the celebration of that day was not such as, under different circumstances, we could have wished. New Orleans can never feel unfriendly to General Jackson; and it is a misfortune when an honourable man has to suffer for the folly and indiscretion of his friends. The inordinate and extravagant pretensions set up for Gen Jackson, that he possesses the strength of Sampson, the wisdom of Solomon, the beauty of Absolom, and the virtues of Aristides, must be offensive to a public, the ends of whose moral institutions are, to award to every man EQUAL and exact justice.

Exaggerated praise, is as ridiculous as exaggerated censure—they both subvert all notions of right and wrong. Those who lose sight of the distinguished feature of our government, (the equality of her citizens) and attempt to lavish rewards and distinctions, which bear no proportion to the services, ought always to expect disappointment and mortification. If we test Gen. Jackson, dispassionately by the ordinary rules of life, and we do not see why it should be otherwise, doubtless he will be found to be a very excellent man, of intelligence, but like others with defects in his composition.

These are the reasons why the sterling population of this city, comprising its 'bone and sinew;' took no part in the celebration. As we strike altogether at the principle of unnecessarily exalting men, the mere minute details, we hope some one who was present at the scene will give an accurate account. It is known that the legislature discountenanced the proceedings altogether—that in appointing a committee on their part six of them were administration, and two Jackson men from grace alone. It is known too, that they made no appropriation for defraying expenses—and that they refused that their committee should be under the control of the one raised in this city. Of the procession nothing can be said—indeed if the troops of the city had not very liberally turned out, there would have been no procession; and half of them or more were Administration men. There was not a majority of any class of the city that participated—not of merchants, lawyers or any profession of men. The steam boats did not all turn out—and but one ship in ten hoisted their flags. Of the ball given, that was a mortifying failure too:—the price of tickets, was first fixed at ten dollars, and but eight persons subscribed; it was then reduced to five dollars, and but thirty subscribed; and it was again reduced to three dollars. We are not informed what number attended; but we suppose it was small. And to crown all General Jackson left here at one o'clock in the night! What could this have been for, but to avoid the disappointment of seeing a naked Levee, in broad day light. But this detail is irksome to us, and we take no pleasure in blazoning it to the world.

The people of this city and the people of this state, particularly the Creoles, have covered themselves with immortal glory. It required a degree of moral firmness to resist the claims of Gen. Jackson to our suffrages,—which would have done honor to the Romans in their best days. How profoundly ignorant were the managers here, of the people of Louisiana! They expected when the General arrived that he would be Gulliver in Lilliput: a Stork among Frogs; who when he left would croak out, in obscurity their little day. But they have no reason to say.

"Why man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like, a Colossus; and we the people,
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves,"

As Madame de Stael says 'there is something of grandeur in the phrenzy of battles' which generally entrances the multitude; but the symphonies of warlike music, had no effect on this state; we have asserted and maintained, the empire of reason over the passions. We did not look upon the whole human race as anonymous and wortbless because General Jaskson lived; around whom is concentrated the glory belonging to three thousand men. The same spirit which defended our country, and bore its flag at York, Brandywine, Trenton, Thames and Chippewa, preserved New Orleans—the spirit of independence. And we trust it will forever shield the country from foreign aggression.

A N. Orleans paper states that the administration majority in the legislature of Louisiana, is sixteen.

From the United States Gazette.

Under our Congressional head, will be found an appeal to the senate of the United States, by Mr. Sparhawk, against certain outrages of General Duff Green.

The cause of the attack, was briefly this—Mr. Sparhawk was suspected by General

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