act to establish an academy in the town of Denton, in Caroline county; which was read the first, and, by a special order, the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The hour having arrived for the consideration of the orders of the day; on motion by Mr. Teackle, the house proceeded to consider the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole house, in reference to the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the better regulation of the treasury department. And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Ringgold offered the following as a substitute for the first section of the said bill, viz:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be appointed by the house of delegates, an officer to be known and distinguished as the comptroller of the treasury, who shall be deemed the head of that department, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of said house."

Which being twice read; the question thereon was taken, Will the house agree to adopt the substitute proposed as above? And the yeas and nays, being required by seven members, were taken, and appeared as follow:

Affirmative, 31—Negative—34.

So it was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, the question was then taken, that the said bill, with the several amendments proposed thereto, and reported by the committee of the whole house, be laid on the table? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

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

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.

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

Mr. Orrell, presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying for a supplement to an act passed at December session 1812, for the ditching or draining a branch or swamp called The Bee Tree Swamp, in said county; which was referred to a select committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Orrell, Potter and Jones.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb 23.

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

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Potter, as a member of the standing committee on divorces. Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, who was the chairman thereof, having yesterday been excused from serving any longer in that capacity.

On motion by Mr. Boon, it was

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the several laws relative to negroes and slaves, to be digested and published, and one hundred copies thereof delivered to the clerk of each county.

Mr. Banning offered the following message for consideration, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

By the House of Delegates, Feb. 23, 1828.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honourable body, to close the session on the ——— day of March next. Believing, as we do, that all important matters can be acted on, and disposed of by that day.

We further propose a joint committee to wait on his excellency the governor, and request his attendance in the senate chamber, on ——— evening next at 6 o'clock, to sign such laws as have been enacted, and are ready for his signature.

We have appointed Messrs.———— to join such gentlemen as your honourable body may nominate.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the amendment proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration read the second time, assented to, and the said bill ordered to be engrossed.

Bills of the following titles, were this day severally reported:

By Mr Potter, from the committee on ways and means, An act to abolish all that part of the constitution and form of government which requires the appointment of a treasurer and register of the land office, on the Eastern Shore.

By Mr. Steuart of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee on crimes and punishments, An act to authorise the treasurer of the western shore to borrow a sum of money for the improvement of the penitentiary

By Mr. Donoho, An act to provide for electing commissioners of counties, and prescribing their powers and duties.

By Mr. Goldsborough, An act to ascertain and establish the termination of the main road leading from William J. Ford's store, in Dorchester county, at a place called and known by the name of Castle Haven, the property of Levin Jones of said county.

Which said bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, of Anne-Arundel,

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

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on Saturday. Mr. Thomas, of St. Mary's, again appeared in the house, and resumed his seat. The proceedings of Saturday were read.

On motion by Mr. Banning, the message to the senate, offered by him on Saturday last proposing a day for the close of the present session, and the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the governor & request his attendance in the senate chamber to sign such laws as have been enacted and are ready for his signature, was taken up for consideration; when,

Mr. Banning moved, that the first blank therein be filled with the word, 'fourth.'

Mr. M'Mahon moved that the said blank be filled in with the word 'eight.'

Mr Lee moved, that the said blank be filled in with the word 'tenth.'

On motion by Mr. Thomas of Cecil, the said message was then laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, the question was then taken, that the said message be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 28th instant. And it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Semmes moved, that the bill reported by him, as chairman of the committee on ways and means entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, be made the order of the day for Thursday next, the 28th inst. And, after some debate on the question, Will the house agree to said motion? It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, it was then Ordered, that the said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Whereupon the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on said bill; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair when Mr. Thomas of St. Mary's, the chairman reported that the committee had, according to order had the said bill under consideration, and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the committee of the whole house have leave to sit again on the said bill.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled, An act to establish an academy in the town of Denton, in Caroline county; endorsed, 'will pass.' Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the levy court of Caroline county, to make sale of part of the public land in the village of Denton, in said county, endorsed 'will pass, with the proposed amendment;' which amendment was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

And delivered bills originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, An act for the relief of Eli Rench, of Washington county. And,

An act to secure Henry Hindman of Queen-Anne's county, an annuity in the real estate therein mentioned: which were severally read by their respective titles, and referred to select committees, the former to Messrs. Fitzhugh, Rench and Walgamot; and the latter to Messrs. Stevens, Ruth and Ridgaway.

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

The following bill, has passed both houses of our State Legislature.

A BILL, entitled, A further additional Supplement to the Act, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors.

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of any county court, or of any judge of any county court, or of any justice of the orphans court, to whom application may be made for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, by any person or persons whatsoever, immediately thereupon to appoint a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and the county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, shall not grant a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, until the trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall give bond, (with security to be approved,) to the state of Maryland, in such penalty as the said court, judge or justice, may prescribe, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and until the said applicant or applicants shall execute to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself or themselves, and his, or their families excepted,) for the benefit of the creditors of the said applicant or applicants; and until the trustee, so appointed, shall certify, in writing, to the said county court, judge or justice, as the case may be, that he is in possession of all the estate of the applicant or applicants, mentioned in his or their schedule

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That the said trustee, so appointed as aforesaid, shall have power and authority, in his own name, or in the name or names of such applicant or applicants, to sue for and collect, all debts and demands, due and owing to the said applicant or applicants, and to give and execute receipts, acquittances or releases of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said trustee, upon such notice and terms as may be prescribed by the said county court, judge or justice, granting a personal discharge to the said applicant or applicants, to sell and dispose of, at public auction, all the said estate; real, personal and mixed, of the said applicant or applicants, to be conveyed to him aforesaid, and the proceeds of said sale to distribute amongst the creditors of said applicant or applicants, agreeably to the provisions of the seventh section of the act, to which this is a further additional supplement, after deducting therefrom the commissions to be allowed him, as likewise prescribed in the tenth section of the said original act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That said trustee shall have authority to convey and assure to any purchaser or purchasers, and to his, her, or their heirs, any estate, real, personal or mixed, which he may sell to him, her or them, agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if at the time of the final hearing of his or their application in the county court, to which his or their petition may be returnable, no interrogatories or allegations shall be filed, or if filed, shall have been satisfactorily answered, or decided in favor of such applicant or applicants, that then it shall be the duty of the said court to extend to the said applicant or applicants, final discharge, without the assent of his or their creditors.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the voluntary confession of any judgement in favor of any creditor or creditors, security or securities, made by any person or persons, with a view, or under an expectation, of being or becoming an insolvent debtor, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an undue & improper preference to such creditor or creditors, security or securities, within the true intent and meaning of the 9th section of the act to which this is a further additional supplement.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted* That all such acts and parts of acts of assembly, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to the city and county of Baltimore.

COBBETT'S *Opinion on the Affairs of Turkey.*

In the last *Register*, Mr. COBBETT says, "what I think likely is this: that Russia will, with very little ceremony, march into the Turkish provinces, urged to do it secretly by France, and besought by England upon her knees not to do it. England has no power to prevent the invasion other than through the aid of Austria; and when Austria finds as she will find, that she can get no money from England, she will negotiate with Russia, and come in for a share of the Turkish dominions. France will I dare say, join cordially with Russia in sweeping away this old ally of England; and if we really get into a war with France and Russia or with either of them, the Americans will, within six months after the war begins, put to the test our courage and our power to maintain our ancient rights on the seas. The thing may not go to this extent: the funding system may crumble to pieces, or it may be in such a shattered state, as to induce the nation quietly to submit to any thing that France and Russia may like to do; but if the funding system could stand; if by any tricks of borrowing money or shuffling of paper; if we could thus hobble along in a war for a few months, such, in all human probability would be the parties engaged in that war. I would have my readers reflect a little on the great difference between the effects of war to be carried on now, and the effects of the late wars when that war began, the taxes amounted to only sixteen millions a year, and bank notes of all descriptions had always been regarded as equally valuable with gold. When that war began, the poor rates amounted to little more than two millions a year. When that war began, so small a note as five pounds had never been seen; and there was the coast clear for the minister to spread forth his notes, and to borrow from the whole nation in all sorts of ways. No doubt had ever existed as to the durability and solidity of the funds; and besides these, the nation was alarmed, from one end to the other, at the cry of danger to property and to religion. All those circumstances would now be wanting: indeed, instead of sixteen there are sixty millions of annual taxes, and the farmers, tradesmen, manufacturers, and merchants, are stripped of the means of lending money to the Government, or rendering personal service. Our ministers could not call upon us to fight against Atheists in the persons of the subjects of those well beloved Bourbons whom we restored, and of the Christian magnanimous emperor of Russia, with both of whom, let it be observed, we are now in warlike alliance. There would be no zeal in fighting against these most Christian Kings and Emperors; and even were we to have a war only with the Turk, Anna Brodie could never make us believe, that we are in danger of his coming and making us all "musselmen." But, that feature (*not fundamental feature*, as Castlereagh used to say) which would most strongly distinguish this war from the last, is this, that that was a war of endless and uninterrupted sea-triumphs, and particularly a war of *prize-money*, which cheered the nation on to borrowing and spending and spending and borrowing, till it got saddled with a debt, which must finally break its back. These victories, this prize-money, would not mark another war.—Not that I have any doubt of the courage of Englishmen; that is a vulgar topic, and suited only for the mere rabble, such as those thoughtless creatures who stuck *laurel* leaves in the caps of the soldiers of the guards when they were marching off just after the Æolian speech of Mr. Canning. Perhaps the naval officers too might act very well, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's just observations on the promotions in the Navy; but it must be a war of hard knocks; much cry and little wool; not a war of orders in Council; nor a war in which men would get rich by taking vessels of the enemy and giving them up for payment, with a total disregard of the law both civil and naval. A war of hard knocks it must be, and especially if the Americans join in it, who, be it observed, sigh for an opportunity of making us give up that *right of search*, which is worth to us foty times as much as all our colonies put together.

From the National Journal.

The party collisions of the day have rubbed the character of General Jackson into a brightness which may well dazzle the eyes of the present age. It is asserted that the Father of his country, he who has been called 'first in war and first in peace,' who has been placed by the judgement of all countries on the summit of human glory, and for whom the admiration of all ages is challenged—this hero of heroes, this chief among chiefs, this unsurpassed in patriotism and in wisdom is now to be deemed by early posterity, if the opinions of General Alexander Smyth be allowed to obtain, to sink into inferiority. According to General Smyth, an eclipsing orb has arisen in the person of General Jackson behind which the rays of Washington's glory are hidden. General Smyth asserts that in civil qualifications, General Jackson is as 10 to 1, the superior of Gen. Washington! The discovery of that, and of the apocalypse, was justly reserved for the same personage. There is but one living man who could have discovered either of the great secrets: there is but one, who, after having made the discovery would have had the boldness to promulgate it to the world. We can no longer be at a loss for the reasons which induced Gen. Jackson to give his vote against the tribute paid to the services and virtues of Washington, when Congress voted him an address. The rising sun could not descend to pay homage to a setting star. He saw before him the more brilliant and extensive orbit which he was destined to traverse, and his aspiring soul scorned to admit that another example than his own ought to be recommended to future America. The glorious destiny which he then saw in perspective is now devolving itself. Although the heroism of General Jackson in the Revolutionary war has never, yet been rewarded with a wreath it has now formed in conjunction with his services in the second war of Independence a theme on which the delegated orators assembled at New Orleans have discoursed with all becoming fidelity and admiration. Hereafter in our hearts, and our cups, in contemporary annals, and the page of history, Washington must give place to the illustrious occupant of the Hermitage; and as soon as rival towns shall have determined *where*, and rival biographers *when* he was born, Mount Vernon may be no longer visited, the 22d of February may be blotted from our national Calendar.

JACKSON'S STYLE.

We perceive that most of the Opposition Editors have been lavish in their praises of the *style* of General Jackson's answers to the several addresses made to him at N. Orleans. Of the *tone* of some of them, we may have a word to say when more at leisure. For the present, we beg leave to remind his eulogists that he carried with him Governors and Generals, Aids and Secretaries, in abundance, to revise and correct his effusions, and among others, a certain well known citizen of Virginia, who is said to have been for some time past an inmate of his house, & employed in writing another history of his life—this modest and retiring Cincinnatus not being satisfied with the one heretofore written by his faithful 'squire and quondam colleague, under his own eye, and stamped with his own authority.

Having seen some of the General's *original* productions, corrected and revised for public use, we cannot help suspecting that he had some aid in these answers—at least in their orthography and syntax; and that his eulogists may not charge us with forming our opinions under the influence of a prejudice which has blinded our judgments, we intend at our leisure to furnish some specimens of his writing for public examination. For the present, we lay before our readers the copy of a short note, in the General's own hand-writing, addressed to us some time ago. The following is a copy of the note, *verbatim, et literatim.—Nat. Jour.*

To the Editors of the Washington Journal.

When the midnight assasins plunges his dagger to the heart and rifles your goods, the turpitude of this scene looses all its horrors when compared with the act of the secrete assasins poinard levelled against femal charecter by the hired minions of power.

ATHENS, Geo. Jan. 25.

SINGULARITIES.—A gentleman who was recently on a surveying excursion in Appling county, informs us he met with in that neighborhood, an old man named William Starling, who was a soldier in Braddock's expedition; he had fourteen children by his first wife, and raised nearly all of them. After the death of his first wife he remained single ten years; but finding it a lonesome way of living, about three years since he married a maiden lady aged about forty-five years, who in a year afterwards become the mother of two fine boys at a birth. A few years since there was also living in the above mentioned county, a man who had married his wife's sister, his brother's wife, his wife's daughter, his brother's daughter, and his niece. This happened by the two brothers marrying two sisters in the first instance, and on the death of the wife of one, and the husband of the other, the survivors married together; after which the wife dying, the husband married her daughter by his brother being his niece. Hard by was a lady who had buried six husbands, and not being over sixty years of age, it is supposed was not particularly averse to try a seventh. At one of the houses where they passed the night, the proprietor, about seventy years of age, had a handsome young wife about seventeen years of age, with a beautiful daughter five months old.

Extraordinary.—The Schenectady Cabinet says—On Monday the 4th, inst. Mr. George Sanders, a respecable industrious mechanic residing in the vicinity of this city, ejected a snake from his stomach nine inches long, and about in the proportion of the common adder, but not resembling in colour any snake heretofore seen in this country. The back a light brown, the belly red and green extending in two stripes lengthwise, & the eyes white. Whether its color is owing to its confinement in the stomach or not, naturalists must decide.

Mr Sanders has been troubled for more than a year past with unusual pain in his stomach, which gradually increased. For a month past it has been constant and frequently severe, accompanied by a motion like the crawling of some living animal. He often told his wife he had a snake in his inside. She ridiculed the idea thinking him hypochondrical—but he persisted—On the Saturday previous, he felt unusual pain in his stomach which extended to his neck and head—he took a dose of medicine, but got no relief; on Sunday he took a larger dose, but still relief was not obtained—Monday morning at breakfast, after swallowing a piece of meat, he felt such a nauseous sickness, that he left the house and commenced a severe vomiting in the course of which he brought up a living reptile. It expired immediately and is now preserved for the inspection of the curious.

Mr. S. is now enjoying good health, and may emphatically be said to be 'a new creature.'

Singular Law Case,—A curious suit has lately been decided in the Equity Court of the 5th Circuit, New York. A man about 15 years ago disappeared from his family and friends, leaving a letter intimating an intention of Suicide, and depositing his clothes, hat and pocket book in a boat upon a mill pond adjacent to his residence so as to induce a belief that he had actually destroyed himself. The pond was dragged but the body not found. The evidence of death, however, was deemed so satisfactory, that administration was granted upon his estate, and part of his land sold to pay his debts. But a short time since he re-appeared, and forthwith commenced ejectment suits against the purchasers of his property. The latter applied to the Equity Court, to restrain him from proceeding and a perpetual Injunction has accordingly been granted.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

Mr. Graham—Dancing of late, has elicited no little animadversion. Upon those who indulge themselves in the amusement, the vilest epithets have been imposed. Many confident in the supreme rectitude of their advisers, and in the infallibility of their testimony, are led into the belief, that in dancing there is something not only revolting to the principles of Christianity, but also contradictory to the feelings of refinement and delicacy. To remove the errors of such, will be the object of this Number. To those who, bred in ignorance and raised in credulity, make such base born charges, *it* has nothing to say. In the first place, it will be admitted by the advocate of the *dance*, that it is neither so exalted in its merits as to command the universal adoration of the high and the elevated, nor is it so commanding in its character as to prohibit the approach of vice—He will go farther, and say, that in that vast and important volume, the Bible, instances are to be found in which the habit is introduced under circumstances, that can but excite the just reprehension of every thinking creature. Even though, under all these admissions, it would seem unnecessary to invite a scrutiny into the structure of that man's mind, who, from these particular in tances, should deduce general conclusions. Would it be a fair argument against Christianity to cite the insulated fact of the apostacy of Judas Iscariot, thereby proving it to be altogether an imposture? Would it be fair to discredit the merits of Religion, by showing the inconsistency between the daily practices of some, with those professions which they weekly proclaim in the presence of the assembled multitude? By pointing out among apparent Devotees, Slanderers & Calumniators? Arguments of this kind, would subvert all these rational principles upon which man's happiness is predicated. See what would be its effect, upon the second most important point in life, the acquisition of mental erudition. From the extreme delicacy of some, objections originated to the study of the Greek and Roman languages, from their tendency to corrupt the mind of the student, by familiarizing him with the absurd mythology of the Heathens; by exhibiting to him as models of heroism and virtue, men whose conduct and whose principles were at variance with the pure and gentle spirit of Christianity. It required a very small portion of mental vision, to trace the effects of such proscriptive arguments—By them, the privilege of cultivating our mother tongue would be denied, because it is made the vehicle of principles and precepts both immoral & irreligious. By them, the privilege of pursuing the amusing and instructive study of Philosophy, would be refused, because in prosecuting it, we may be drawn into the road of error. Or because amid the fruits and flowers by which, every step we advance, we are charmed and invigorated, there may be some, that bloom but to deceive, that allure but to destroy. It can hardly be said, that the cases are not parallel. They who argue against the Classicks, deduce their conclusions from the insulated fact, that through their instrumentality, Heathen notions may be engendered. Those who argue against dancing, borrow their ideas from the particular fact, that it has been practised by the licentious, thereby contending that all who do so, must be devoid of the higher attributes of character.

It has often been urged, that if the history of the Dance were enquired into, its offensiveness would be manifestly evident. Of its origin, there is no account among mankind. Like all other exercises of natural and simple impulse, it has been found, time immemorially, to exist in all orders of society, taking its origin from the same source as does the act of walking, viz: the mechanism of the human body. Like all other attendant characteristicks of man it has been resorted to, to subserve different objects. With the Greek, its effects, were martial. With the Jews its purpose, religious. Among the Spartans, the Pyrrhic dance was most heroic in its effect. Lycurgus instituted a dance composed of three choirs, one of children, one of young men, and one of old. Plato reduces the dances of the ancients to three classes.—1st. the military dances which tended to make the body robust, active, and well disposed for all the exercises of war. 2d. the domestic dances, which had for their object an agreeable and innocent relaxation and amusement. 3d. the mediatorial dances, which were in use in expiations and sacrifices. This is the history of the Dance. Who then that reads it, will not conclude that like all other existing habits, it has had its divers purposes among mankind.—Hence, I repeat the absurdity of arguing general conclusions from particular facts.

Singing is another of those habits, which has attended man in all his situations; both in his savage and civilized, his profane and christian capacity. And yet how irrational would be the argument denouncing the accomplishment, because it gives effect in the recital of the most profane & unchristian sentiments. There is no one attribute of man, but may be mischievously and improperly applied. If he go to meeting or to church with a view of gratifying sceptical enquiry, then certainly he uses the holiest place to the most unholy purpose. If he use the vigour of body for his *amusement* in hunting the harmless and innocent quadruped to his death, then certainly he gratifies a most cruel passion. If he use the keenness of sight in the mere pleasure of bringing down the Rook from her nest, then is he equally cruel. And yet no one will be found sufficiently weak to say, that because these inestimable gifts are abused by some, that therefore hunting, shooting, &c. are under all circumstances obnoxious. Again then, I repeat the charge of absurdity against that man, who presumes to suppose, that because dancing is sometimes practised by the licentious, that therefore all who do so must be of the same class.

Upon those who have been familiarized with the dance of genteel and respectable society, the effects are most salutary. Indeed it is to be lamented, that they are not more extensive in their influence. For then we should have no more of those corrupted charges, which note the feelings of the wanton and the libertine. There is no more universally conceded proposition, than that in proportion to man's proximity to virtue, vice becomes less predominant & hence his feelings more refined and sublimated—This being the fact, a wise man would conclude, that such enjoyments should be cultivated as are best calculated to have this desirable effect. Not such as are to be found in the card-room, the place of usual resort, when dancing is prohibited. Not such as evidence themselves in low buffoonery. Nor such as are to be found in the *gross* and *vulgar double-entendre*.

It has also been frequently urged that none can be found, who would like to give up the Ghost in a Ball Room. It certainly is not necessary to say, that none can be found, even the most ardent professor, who would like to die when discharging any of the necessary duties of the world. Take the *conscientious merchant*, and ask him how he would like to die wher *eulogising* his goods, or when making a

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