the real estate, at the option of the defendant, which shall be given in writing and tested by one or more witnesses—which shall be returned by the officer and filed with the writ, and be made a part of the return.

On motion of Mr. Duckett said section was further amended, by striking out in the 14th line thereof, these words. "the said sheriff, coroner, constable or other officer, to whom such writ shall be directed," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "you;"

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, said bill was amended, by adding at the end of the fourth section thereof, the following "and in all cases, shall have full right and privilege to seed in due, preceding the expiration of the time for which any farm or lots may have been extended, according to the provisions of this act;"

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, said bill was amended, by inserting after the word "farm," in the 7th section 4th line the following, "or to commit any wilful or negligent waste in buildings or other improvements on said land and tenements."

On motion of Mr. McLean, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows—yeas 17, nays 14.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate said elections,

Also, a report of the trustees of the Academy at Easton, in Talbot county.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 10, 1836.

George C Morton was re-elected by the Senate, to day, a Director on the part of the State, in the Bank of Baltimore

The Legislature on joint ballot elected the following Bank Directors on the part of the State, in the several Banks.

In the Mechanics' Bank—Francis Neale, and Jno. W. Smith.

In the Farmers' Bank of Maryland Nicholas Brewer, Jr George Wells, Jr and Benjamin L Gantt.

In the Branch of that Bank, at Easton—Jas Price, William Hughlett and Thos. H. Hicks.

In the Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

In the Hagerstown Bank—Daniel Weisel and Alexander Neil, Jr.

In Senate, the bill reported by Mr Mayer, to regulate the rate of interest in this State was passed, after the 3d section was stricken out.—(This section provided that where contracts were made for more than 10 per cent. interest, the lender may recover, nevertheless, his principal and interest at 6 per cent.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer, enclosing statements of the condition of the several Banks in this State—500 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Merrick, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the Banks in this State.

Mr. Carter submitted a resolution which was adopted, authorizing and requiring the Governor and Council to appoint one Commissioner for each of the Counties on the Eastern Shore, who, or any two of whom, shall be authorized to employ an engineer and to make a reconnoisance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail Road from some point or points in Cecil County, in connection with one or more of the works of internal improvement in said county, and thence extending, in as straight a line as may be, nearly contiguous to and parallel with the western limit of Delaware, to the southern extremity of Somerset County, with a diagram route through Worcester County, to the southern line of Virginia, including in such estimate the value of the lands and water rights, with the necessary buildings, vehicles, and all appurtenances as authorized at the present session of the General Assembly. Also, further authorizing and requiring the Governor and Council to adjust and allow for such reconnoisance and survey, such compensations and expenses as may be deemed reasonable, and to draw therefor on the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

The resolution, after being adopted was sent to the Senate.

The supplement to the charter of the Chesapeake and Baltimore Steam Towing Company has taken up for consideration, & some time having been exhausted in the discussion of several amendments which was proposed, the whole question was, on motion of Mr. Burchenal, indefinitely postponed.

Some days since, in the Senate, an order was adopted on motion of Mr. Mayer directing the committee on printing, to enquire into the practicability of having the acts of the General Assembly, at the present and future sessions, printed immediately upon their being severally passed, so as nearly as possible to have the printing of all the acts of every session completed by the close of such session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1836.

Mr. Clayton of Delaware made a thrilling speech in the Senate yesterday—he said that the country should be put in a state of high and impregnable defence: that not only the wealth of the surplus revenue, but the wealth of private fortunes should be poured along the seaboard, and out of the hoarded treasures, fortresses should be created.—He then went at the distinguished member from Massachusetts in the lower house—he berated him soundly, complimented Mr. Webster and declared that his sentiment to defend the Constitution rather than the brick and mortar of the Capitol, was the abiding sentiment of the patriot's heart,—that in Athenian Senator proposed to adjourn from the city, to give up the liberties of the people and the Constitution of the country, in order to save the glorious monuments of human skill, the marble palaces and public buildings—that this man was stoned to death by the Senators, and his wife by the wives of the Senators. Mr. Clayton's features changed their look, scorn and high contempt was stamped upon his pallid and eloquent lips—eloquent in manly and lofty indignation He was called to order by the chair, and when he took his seat, Wright of New York covered his face with his hands and burst into laughter, at the figure that the "embodied sentiment" presented.

I understood that he said of Mr. Clay that he could not add one laurel to the wreath of glory that encircled his brow Clay was present, and when I remembered the eloquent manner, the great tones of that voice which had thrilled through so many bosoms and echoed in so many halls of this republic, when I gazed upon that eagle eye, beaming with genius and the glories of an intellect, which has scarcely been equalled, never surpassed, among the children of men, and when I saw in the graceful form before me the figure of him who had negotiated peace for us abroad and acquired fame for us throughout the nations by the strength of his wisdom, I could but lament over honorable ambition defeated, and schemes of high enterprise broken a man who for an honorable desire to transmit his name down upon the stream of time, mingled with associations of liberty defended and tyranny rebuked, deserves and will reap the admiration of the present, and win the goal of future reputation. I am bending to no political Idol, clothed with all the pomp and attributes of power, but to a man whose fame will go down amid the revolutions of empires as one of the redeeming stars of the decay that gathers around the deeds and clouds the genius of our country. He has intimated in his place an intention to go into private life, to give up his public career—He has no right to himself—the country should claim him, but should he be permitted to leave the councils of the nation he will bring to my mind the melancholy picture of a single pillar left alone in the desert, with all its beautiful and chaste architecture still perfect, as when the master's hand was first applied to it, and as the traveller draws nigh unto this beauty in the solitude, his admiration will be attracted and long after when his steps shall be among the more successfully exposed achievements of art, he will remember the statue before which in the wilderness he had knelt.

Nothing of interest is in progress in the House.

B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle

WASHINGTON, Feb 10, 1836

The Navy appropriation bill in the House; the resolutions for Mr. Benton in the Senate. The former meets with obstacles at the outset, the latter has called forth some of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered in Congress.—Brown, of North Carolina, is boring the galleries and the floor, and Martin Van Buren has thrown himself into an easy attitude with a determination to sit, in a private position; the speaker out. King, of Alabama, with his stiff and pompous step, marched into the Vice President's chair, and is now looking at the North Carolina agony in mute and enduring patience. The Senate Chamber presents the spectacle of a moral Siberia—cold, heartless, uninteresting—no one seeks its dreary limits save the hapless exiles from the daily press, that have to sit through all the freezing points of the debate, in order to render unto the people an account of the diurnal proceedings.

Yesterday Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, delivered his speech on Benton's resolutions, in which he holds the opinion that we are still in danger of being thrown into a war. He looks upon the last message as nothing, and so I understand does Mr. Calhoun.

In the house yesterday the debate was continued on the appropriation for the Navy until a late hour, when it adjourned without coming to a vote.

The President is on his high horse about the Bank of the United States in Pennsylvania. I was told by a friend one of his party, that the old gentleman said "The Senate of Pennsylvania are a d——d set of rascals and ought to be thrown into a brush heap & burnt." Senates are very much in his way—he said very nearly the same thing of the Senate of the United States. B.

From the National Gazette.

We lay aside some editorial articles for the purpose of affording space for a full exposition of the never-to be paralleled, and incredibly horrible "bribery" transaction, in which the virtue of an immaculate Senator,—whom, poor as he was, the Bank was not rich enough to buy—was grievously assailed by the seductive monster. We envy the ecstasies into which the Globe will be thrown on receiving the thrilling paragraph in which the awful event is announced to an astounded and "indignant" world. How the "Democracy" will be invoked! what big capitals will be used! how the Monster will be anathematized! how the purity of the incorruptible Senator will be glorified! how our Legislature will be "be-Globed!" how the valour and patriotism of the "Greatest and Best" in crushing the Temper, will be emblazoned! how—but alas, 'tisn't true, tis pity, pity 'tis 'tisn't true It is lamentable that the Official's paradise should be so soon destroyed!

So joyous hours do fly away too fast,
An sorrow still doth seem too long to last."

(Correspondence of the National Gazette)

Harrisburg, Feb. 10, 1836.

Dear Sir—A singular scene has been going on here all day. The Daily Reporter and Journal published last night a direct charge of an attempt to bribe one of the Senators.—After the morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Fullerton, of Franklin, rose in his place and alluded to this publication. He then moved that the editors of that paper be brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer such questions as might be put relative to the subject. This resolution was adopted, and the editors brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms.—The junior editor, Barrett, acknowledged that he wrote the article, and said he did it on the authority of Jacob Krebs, the Senator from Schuylkill county; that the information was given to him eight or ten days ago, but Mr. Krebs made him promise not to publish it at that time, and that he only obtained this permission yesterday.

After hearing this witness the Senate adjourned until half past three o'clock, when they met, and Mr. Krebs read from his place a statement of the facts. They are, in substance, that on the 28th of January a Mr Dunn, of Reading, came to him and said that if the United States Bank Bill passed, his (Dunn's) lands in Schuylkill county would be enhanced in value, and that he hoped Mr. K. would vote for the bill; that if he would, he would be able to give him four thousand dollars. Mr Krebs gave him no positive answer, and Mr. Dunn called on him again, when the former positively refused and would not see him again on the subject. On the 30th of last month, or the 1st of this Henry W. Conrad, member of the House of Representatives, called or was with Mr. Krebs, and told him that if he Mr. K. would vote for the bill, he would insure him twenty thousand dollars; that B. Patterson would make the arrangement, and that he might make a rich man of himself. This was about the amount of the whole disclosure.

Conrad was a violent opponent of the bill in the House of Representatives, and no doubt was quizzing the old gentleman—and Dunn's communication might have been very different from what the Senator from Schuylkill thought; at least this is the general impression of the matter. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the matter fully, and then adjourned. The committee consists of Messrs Baker, Toland, Stocker, Leet, and Sangston with power to send for persons and papers.—Thus another day has passed and nothing done with the Bank bill.

The House have passed some local bills, but it is difficult to keep a quorum, as the members flock into the Senate.

Yours &c.

Harrisburg Wednesday evening, Feb. 10.

Dear Sir—We had some fun here to-day The Reporter, of this morning, stated that one of the Senators had told the editor, an attempt had been made to bribe him This induced a resolution to bring the editor to the bar of the Senate He there stated, that the Senator was Col Krebs, of Schuylkill who told him about ten days ago that 4000 dollars had been offered for his vote, but that Krebs would not tell the name of the person He also read the original letter from Col Krebs to D Petrikin and Paul Geiger, a copy of which you will find below. This afternoon, Krebs being called upon, read a paper stating that the offer about the coal lands was made by James L. Dunn, of Reading and that the proposition of the 20,000 dollars was made by Henry A Conrad the Member of the House of Representatives from Schuylkill county who told him that Bird Patterson would make the arrangement with him As soon as Mr Conrad's name was read, every body in the Senate Chamber laughed, and knew that it must be a hoax Mr Conrad is not here; but it appeared that the conversation was in the bar-room of the tavern in the presence of Jed. Irish of Northampton county, and Mr. Rinehart of Perry county, both of whom knew it to be a quiz; and it was not supposed that Col Krebs could have understood it otherwise. Mr Conrad is, and always has been a warm opponent of the Bank, and has voted against the bill in all its stages The whole disclosure excited much amusement, but the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs Baker, Leet, Toland, Strohm Sangston, with power to send for persons and papers They will examine Messrs. Irish and Rhine art to-morrow morning, and Mr Conrad if he comes, and there is no doubt but they will report in part that the allegation is frivolous. Such a report will probably induce the Senate to go on with the bill immediately When James L. Dunn and Bird Patterson all get here they will also be examined; and doubtless the whole will turn out a ludicrous affair.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter and State Journal Extra

We hasten to lay the following Correspondence before the public—it does not require a word of comment.

Harrisburg Feb 9 1836

Gentlemen,—Being informed that you had some conversation with Col. Krebs of the subject respecting an attempt made by certain agents of the Bank of the United States, to induce him by the offers of specific sums of money to vote for the bill chartering it now before the Senate, I take the liberty of requesting you to furnish me with the facts on the subject within your knowledge, for publication The charge of bribery and attempting to bribe has been made against that institution and denied It is therefore due to the public that the whole truth, as far as attainable should be made known to the people I am, very respectfully, &c.

O. BARRETT.

Messrs. David Petrikin and Paul Geiger.

Harrisburg, Feb. 9 1836.

Col. Jacob Krebs:

Sir,—We have been called upon by O Barrett, Esq. one of the editors of the Reporter and State Journal, to state a conversation which took place on Sunday last, in the Senate chamber between yourself and us, respecting an offer of money made you for to vote in favor of the U. S. Bank

That conversation was not confidential, but we feel a delicacy in giving it without first apprizing you of the requisition and hope you will relieve us from any necessity of complying with Mr. Barrett's request, by giving the whole matter which you stated to us on Sunday to the public.

Very respectfully, yours &c.

D. PETRIKIN.
PAUL GEIGER.

Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—I received your letter of this date in which you state that you have been called upon by Mr. Barrett, one of the editors of the Reporter and State Journal, to state a conversation which took place a few days ago, between myself and you, respecting an offer of money made to me for my vote in favor of the United States Bank, and that you feel a delicacy in giving it without first apprising me of the requisition.

I feel no hesitation in giving the conversation which took place relative to that affair.

On the 25th of January last, and individual called upon me, and stated that he had to make some propositions to me if I would agree to, would be of some advantage to me; I asked him what it was. He told me he had some coal lands which he could sell for eight or ten thousand dollars more if this bill to charter the United States Bank would pass, and if I would vote for it he would give me one half of that sum, four thousand dollars for certain, and if he got ten thousand dollars I should have five thousand. I told him I could agree to no such proposition if he gave me twenty thousand dollars.

After the bill was brought into the Senate another individual told me that if I voted for the bill to charter the United States Bank, I would be made independent, and that a certain other individual would make the arrangement with me that I would get twenty thousand dollars for my vote within two weeks after the bill became a law. I told the individual that as poor as I was, the Bank of the United States had not money enough to buy my vote.

The foregoing is the substance of the conversation I had which you referred to in your note.

Yours, &c. JACOB KREBS.

Messrs. David Petrikin and Paul Geiger.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL HERALD
Friday, 10 o'clock, A M Feb. 12, 1836.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1836.

DEAR SIR—The Senate has been busy enough to day but have not touched the Relief Bill. Yesterday the following article appeared in the Pennsylvania Reporter and State Journal, italicized, capitalized and emphasized, as I give it here.

"THE PEOPLE ARE BETRAYED!!! THE ARTS OF THE BANK HAVE PREVAILED!"

Solemnly impressed with a sense of the duties of our situation, we DISTINCTLY ANNOUNCE *to the Freemen of Pennsylvania that* THEY *have* NO LONGER THE LEAST GROUND TO HOPE THAT THE BANK BILL WILL BE DEFEATED BY THE SENATE. *We cannot express the feelings of deep* HUMILIATION AND DREAD *with which we proclaim* THIS STARTLING FACT. *And when we state that one* FIRM DEMOCRATIC SENATOR *has* INFORMED US *that* OFFERS OF LARGE SUMS OF MONEY *were made to* HIM IF HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE BILL: *it is to be feared that this monster has resorted to the exercise of a most unprincipled and corrupting influence.*"

Soon after the Senate convened this morning, Mr. Fullerton offered a resolution, (in the preamble of which the foregoing extract was embraced,) commanding the Sergeant-at-arms to take Samuel D Patterson and Oramel Barrett, editors of the aforesaid paper, and bring them forthwith before the bar of the Senate to answer such questions as might be propounded in relation to the matter in question. Mr. F. said he regretted that he was called upon to offer such a resolution. He was a friend of the Bank, but could not willingly take another step in the consideration of the bill until the serious charge of bribery and corruption should be settled by the Senate

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the editors were immediately brought to the bar of the Senate

Mr Patterson being sworn, was asked by Mr. Baker if he was the author of the article attached to the resolution? He answered that he was not, but he assumed an equal share of the editorial responsibility.

Witness was then asked if the communication had been made to him? He answered that it had not.

Mr Barrett was then sworn, and asked similar questions, to which he answered, that he was the author, and it was to him the communication had been made; and it was made by the Senator from Schuylkill

Mr. Toland asked who was the Senator?—and he replied, "Colonel Jacob Kreos, of Schuylkill county?

Mr. T. then asked, where was the communication first made?

To this the witness hesitated, and said he would better answer the question by preficing it with some remarks. He produced a letter from Colonel Krebs which he read, and in which the Colonel admitted the facts, and the witness stated that the first communication he had received relative to it, was *ten days ago.*

The letter was placed in possession of the Senate.

Mr. T. asked where was the communication made? Witness said (pointing), by that fire place, in the evening.

Mr. T. now requested the witness to detail the conversations as nearly as he could recollect. To which he replied that the Senator told him that he (the Senator) had offered him $4000 if he would vote for the bill; and on certain contingencies, more could be given.

Mr. T. asked. By whom did the Senator say the offer was made? Answer—Col. Krebs declined giving the person's name

Mr. T. what led to, or induced the communication of Col. Krebs?

Answer. I had heard it mentioned by a gentleman from Perry county, and Col. Crabbe, the editor of the Carlisle Republican I called on the Senator to ascertain the fact, and he confirmed it, but said he did not wish it published, until he had some time to reflect on it.

Mr. T. Who was the Perry county gentleman?

Answer. I was introduced to him by Col. Crabbe, and believe it was Judge Duncan, but I may be mistaken.

Mr. T. Did Col. Krebs ever mention the name of the person who made the offer?

Answer. *He* never did, nor do I know the name.

Here the witnesses were discharged for the present, and the Senate then adjourned to meet at 3 ½ P. M.

Afternoon Session—Half past Three.

Soon after the Senate was called to order, Col. Krebs rose and read a paper, the substance of which was,

That on the 28th or 29th of January last James L. Dunn had called on him, and told him, he (Mr. D.) owned certain lands in Schuylkill county, which would advance in price, if this bill passed. They would sell for 80,000 dollars, and if he (Kreos) voted for the bill, he should have one half. If the land brought 10,000 dollars, he should still have half. Krebs told Dunn he would not vote for the bill for 20,000 dollars.

About the 1st of February, Henry L. Conrad had told Krebs that it would be worth $20,000 to him if he would vote for the bill, and that Bird Patterson was authorised to make arrangements for his receiving that sum in two weeks after the bill should become a law.'

After the reading, Mr. Baker moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate the affair, with power to send for persons and papers which was agreed to.

Mr. Penrose asked, is Henry W. Conrad, mentioned by the Senator from Schuylkill, Henry W Conrad, of the *House* of Representatives? Mr. Krebs said it was the same.

The Senate then adjourned, and the Committee appointed, met and organized immediately. The Committee are Messrs. Baker, Leet, Toland, Strohm, and Sangston.

Henry W. Conrad is known here by the familiar name, of 'Mahontango' is the member from Schuylkill County, and constantly playing tricks on some one, and it is supposed he had been making a *butt* of the poor, and simple Senator, Mr. Krebs. 'Mahontango' is violently *opposed* to the Bank, and did all in his power to prevent its passage in the House The reading of the paper created a general laugh, as soon as Conrad's name was mentioned

With regard to Dunn, I cannot say anything, but that it is generally supposed that the whole matter will end in smoke. As for Krebs, he undoubtedly will suffer severely for what man of honor and integrity could hesitate to publish to the Senate and the world, an outrage and indignity *for twelve days*, when during that very time the bill was in progress, and most of it, before the body where he holds a seat. You shall have the earliest information of what turns things may take to morrow.

This transaction ought not to occasion any uneasiness among your citizens with regard to the fate of the bill. I have written you fully, fearful that false reports might reach the metropolis and create unnecessary alarm. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the bill *safe*, and that it will pass with a greater majority than I have yet anticipated. Yours, &c.

MAINE—*Legislation Extraordinary*—The Kennebec Journal states that Mr. HOLMES, of Alfred, introduced an order in the House of delegates of Maine directing the purchase of a bible and dictionary for the use of members. Mr. Holmes said that, 'when members are sitting here, doing nothing but looking at each other, it might be well to look at the Bible a little. A Dictionary was always necessary.' A motion was made that the order lie on the table, which was lost; and an amendment was then offered so as to make the order read 'two Bibles' and 'two Dictionaries,' in which shape it passed.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—

A little truth unravels a deal of mystery and its attendant mischief.—The simple fact of the raising the salary of the Treasurer for our Shore has been made the occasion of so be gone jeremiads on the part of some high stamp Van Buren men in our county. They have gone so far as to turn "*anti Van Buren men and Economists*," as you may have seen through the columns of their organ in town. Each number of their paper has teemed for two weeks past with the characteristic gall and spleen of "*the party*," and we are to be assured the while, that these ebullitions of wrath come from a discontented member of the Van Buren opposition. It will not all do, Sir; we have had dust enough thrown into our eyes when the wind blows high from a particular quarter, not to be somewhat cautious and keep it out. Your partisan ever betrays himself; for he cannot help speaking in the cant or slang of his craft. What is this matter, about which they would wish to raise a hubaub? The salary of the present Treasurer has been increased by the additional sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. Here is the complaint, that has given rise to much affected grief and no little grumbling on the part of some, who would ride into the Legislature upon any hobby. Truth, they say, Sir, lies at the bottom of a well, and no mere party windbassing on their part can ever bring her up. The case is upon it's merits, and needs only to be considered calmly and deliberately.

Some years ago, Mr. Editor, there was a memorial presented to the Legislature, asking for an increase of pay to the Eastern Shore Treasurer. It is a mistake then in their supposing, that the compensation was all along deemed adequate, or even in the days of the venerable C. J. Richardson, of Caroline, there had been a successful attempt to raise the salary on the score of its inadequacy. At that time the duties of the officer were not one half what they now are. Besides, the office might then have been located any where. The Treasurer was not confined by law to a fixed place. He might have been a farmer and remained upon his farm, as was the case with the late incumbent. It is not so at present.—The Legislature, upon a hearing of sundry complaints, thought to fix the office at the most convenient and central point, and, by An Act passed in 1826, it was permanently located and established at the town of Easton—This of itself was reason enough for an increase of salary. The office is one of great responsibility, the incumbent being required to give his bond for twenty thousand dollars, and we are about to show how much of intricate detail there must be embraced by it. We are to be told, however, that a fellow citizen, were he a resident even of a distant county, must remove to Easton, and remain perfectly content with a reduced compensation If he dare to memorialize the Legislature; to exercise that inestimable privilege guaranteed to him by *the Charter and Declaration of Rights*—the privilege of petitioning the Legislature in an orderly and peaceable manner for a redress of his grievance, he must be branded with the infamy of attempting to collude against the welfare of his native State. The member of the Legislature who might be bold enough to present this petition, must be branded too with having been influenced in his course of duty 'by a junto.' I deny, Mr. Editor, that this Act of our Legislature, increasing the Treasurer's salary, is based upon *favoritism*. It is a prospective Act. It looks forward to the time when a vacancy may occur, and the office remain to be filled, as it now is, by an honest and capable person. There is many a man, it is true, in and about our town, who would be competent to the duties of the office, and be glad to take it at the lowest possible compensation; as he might consult convenience by mingling the labor of it with his usual avocations. But, Sir, is the door to be shut against any individual who happens to reside in Queen Ann's or Caroline, or any other more distant county? Every reflecting man, with a proper sense of what is due to common justice, must answer in the negative The Legislature has seen how inadequate the compensation to this officer was when contrasted with his accumulated duties, and remedied the evil. While this office remains unmerged in that of the Treasurer of the Western Shore; while it stands established in the town of Easton permanently; so long will the Legislature be doing only justice by keeping the officer adequately paid for his trouble. The two-fold division of offices seems in some cases almost indispensable and it is questionable, whether, if the Eastern Shore branch of the fiscal department were done away with, there would not follow at once an agency, subsidiary to the office at Annapolis, with startling items in the shape of traveling expenses. The local peculiarities of the State might render such an agency proper. This evil must be borne, however unless we are disposed to carp at Nature for the noble expanse of water, she has placed between the one and the other Shore

I have mentioned, Mr Editor, the accumulation of duties upon the Eastern Shore Treasurer. He is required by law to make *semi annual* settlements with the several officers, and *semi* annual reports to the Treasurer of the Western Shore instead of the settlements and reports once a year as formerly. Since the present incumbent came in, the duties of this office have been increased four fold In 1827, Sir, the office of State's agent was abolished, and its duties, as specified by the Act of Assembly of 1824, then devolved upon the Treasurer. The salary of the State's agent was three hundred and fifty dollars, which with the commissions allowed him in addition made the office yield from seven to nine hundred dollars The responsibility of this office is now with the Treasurer, and is it to be expected, that one should do more than double duty and yet receive no extra compensation The present Treasurer, over and above his peculiar duties, performs what fell once to the lot of an Agent with a salary of nine hundred dollars, and because his compensation is increased by two hundred and fifty dollars, the members of the Legislature who were conscious of the further responsibility thrown upon him, are to be suspected of corruption, nay, they are openly to be charged with it.

Let me not be told that this putrescent slander originated with a member of the Anti Van Buren party. The zeal of such a man would have been too polished to have shown upon its surface the foul breath of suspicion. *He* would not be found twitting himself with the elevation of those who could readily betray their trust. If the Delegates from Talbot County have voted this further allowance to the Treasurer of their Shore, they have done so in full conviction of its propriety. They may be wrong in their convictions, but they are not men to step aside from the path of duty out of favor to any individual. The People knew this when they sent them there. No aspirant need therefore croak of the moral earthquake, that is about to rend us asunder as a party, and leave room for him to step over the ruins in order to undo "THIS LICENSE." The people are up to *Trappe*. Whence, Sir, comes the State revenue out of which this further compensation for increased labour and pains is paid to the Treasurer. Does it arise from the county tax of which "Economy" and his Anti-twin brothers complain? Not a man in the county but knows, it does not The tax which touches the pockets of our citizens, is no part or parcel of that which goes to the revenue of the State. It is the county tax for county purposes that is the burden. Those who charge prodigality upon the Legislature know this, and they well know, for it is demonstrable, that a judicious economy is to be discerned in the measures and mode of policy adopted by the present state administration.

I have thus endeavored, Mr. Editor, to repel the unjustifiable attack made upon the Delegates from this county, by stating clearly as I think, the reasons that must have actuated them in voting increased compensation to the Treasurer for this Shore. It is not to be presumed that any of the Van Buren faction here will be convinced by the detail. This legislative blunder, as it appeared on first sight, was much wanted for effect next fall, and the universal regret among them now is, that indiscreet loud talking should have let the cat out the bag" too soon. The charge against our *Delegates* has been met and refuted. Those among us sir, who really did not understand the matter, and may have thought the appropriation an improper one have now facts to prove it otherwise. They feel at ease, and can indignantly turn to him who would wish to prate about favoritism;

Get thee glass eyes,
And, like the scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou do'st not.

The following is an outline of the appropriations in the bill to charter the United States Bank, as it passed the House of Delegates of Pennsylvania on Friday:

To the Treasury of the State,	$2,500,000
For the support of common schools $100,000 per year, for 20 years,	2,000,000
Total to be paid into the Treasuary,	$4,500,000

The Bank is also to subscribe the following additional sums in stock, for public improvements.

To the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,	$200,000
To the Williamsport and Elmira Rail-road,	200,000
To improve the Navigation of the Monongahela River,	100,000
To the Cumberland Valley Rail Road,	100,000
To the Warren and Pine Grove Rail Road,	20,000
To the Warren and Franklin Turnpike,	15,000
To the Warren and Ridgway Turnpike,	5,000
	$640,000

The following sums are to be appropriated from the bonus the present year.

For constructing the North Branch Canal,	$150,000
For Canal to Erie,	200,000
For Rail Road west of Gettysburg	200,000
For Surveys,	10,000
For the Western Turnpikes.	136,000
To finish old works, repairs, &c.	672,147
	$1,868,147

The item for the support of common schools was originally $700,000, but it was increased to two millions without a single dissenting voice.

The Coal trade of Pennsylvania commenced in 1820, in which year there was delivered in the city of Philadelphia 365 tons Lehigh coal. In 1835 the quantity delivered in that city, from the different coal fields, was 485,465 tons. It is fair to presume that in 1836 there has been at least 500,000 tons carried to market, thus in 15 years creating a trade on their canals of half a million of tons, which previous to that period had no existence. Now, on the *Potomac*, there is already a very considerable coal trade, and is it not fair to conclude that within the same length of time, say 15 years after the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, that the coal trade of Maryland, will be as great as that of Pennsylvania is at this time? If 500,000 tons of coal should pass over each mile of the canal, or an income equal to ten per cent. on the highest estimate of the average cost of said canal, arising from the article of coal alone. The largest portion of the Coal trade of Pennsylvania is carried on by way of the Schuylkill, and the great value of it is evinced by the fact that the shares in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the par value of which is $50, were selling in October last at $139.

Torch Light.

The Neapolitan Indemnity—The N. York Mercantile learns that an arrangement has been made, at the instance of the Neapolitan Government, for the immediate payment of the whole amount of the Neapolitan Indemnity, seven instalments of which are yet due, and now amount to *twelve hundred thousand dollars.* This arrangement has been made with the consent of the claimants, and the whole sum has been paid in gold to Rothschild, the banking agent of the U. States at Paris, and will be shipped to this country by the next Havre packets. Insurance on a large amount of this specie, was effected in New York on Saturday.

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