FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Balt Chronicle

Washington, March 17th, 1836.

The Deposite Banks were carved up to day in Senate. Mr. Webster commenced the operation by moving that a certain list of the Deposite Banks, with the amount on deposite in each, should be printed for the use of the Senate.—Out of this quite an animated discussion arose, participated in by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Walker & Ewing, of Ohio. Mr. Webster spoke of the unsettled state of the public treasury, and after him, Mr. Clay exposed its insecure and uncertain situation, the inequality of its distribution and the irresponsible tenure by which it was held. Mr. Calhoun adverted in terms at once eloquent and indignant, to the state of these banks, and, in the course of his remarks, said that the *age of gold* had passed away and now we heard the ringing which was to announce the *age of steel*—that he perfectly well understood what the administration party meant by their *military* movements; that it was connected with the permanency of their power; the office of President having become hereditary and the President nominated his successor; it was necessary to move every means to bring about the end in view.

Mr. Benton expressed his magnificent contempt and hatred of all banks, bristled up pretty considerably and promised the Senate the forthcoming of some wise resolutions that would have the effect of making *gold* the universal medium of circulation. No wonder, poor fellow, that he hates banks, &c. He ridiculed the idea gentlemen entertained of their being a surplus in the banks. The fortifications, the *Cumberland Road!* would swallow up the surplus revenue—that the military appropriations would bleed the treasury completely—and lo! instead of the danger of being ruled and mastered by *gold*, we will have bristling battlements along our coast, frowning over our cities, darkening the peaceful walks of citizens. After the forts are built up, after Van Buren is elected, when Benton shall be the War Secretary, that bad and tyrannical man, that bold and reckless man, can bid the men who stand at the guns upon those inaccessable forts, strong in the mighty wealth of a nation, to fire upon popular assemblies, to scatter into air the houses of their meetings, to expunge from the language of the day, the word of freedom, and revive the times he likes so much to prate of, those of the early revolution in France.

In the course of his remarks, he took occasion to brag that his party had now the majority in the Senate & they would lord it now to their heart's content, and said, that he would soon bring on his expunging resolution.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said that there were only 8 out of 85 banks which were capable of paying the amount of their deposites if called upon at this moment.

The motion of Mr. Webster to print, prevailed.

Afterwards Isaac, Gov. Isaac Hill, read a speech, in which the nation being very much concerned, I, as an individual did not care to listen to.

In the House, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, made a very able speech on the Naval appropriation bill, in opposition. Several of the members were engaged in figuring humorous caricatures with black sand, spread on a sheet of white paper. Jim Crow figured largely, and the gallories seemed delighted with the ludicrous metamorphoses which were effected in the shifting sand. One old gentleman in specks seemed peculiarly happy in the act—at one time he would produce with his finger a ludicrous character in some preposterous attitude, at another time it was transformed into the head of some solemn ass, and one of the attitudes reminded me strongly of Mr. Adams, while in the full tide of his vehement elocution, hands up, head down, back bent and legs double.

B.

WILLIAM H HARRISON.

Alluding to Judge Hall's life of Gen. Harrison, *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*, says,

Judge Hall, in this account of the public life of Gen. Harrison, begins with his birth and parentage, perhaps of little importance in our democracy. Yet they are few who would not feel an honest pride in being the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and perhaps it would not be considered out of the course of human nature, that the son of such a sire might have imbibed some of his noble sentiments. A Virginian, at least, would not think the worse of him for having been the son of Benjamin Harrison, the intimate friend of Washington, and the nephew of Peyton Randolph. But Gen. Harrison lays claim to a more extended paternity than that of his native state—as an American, as a lover of constitutional liberty, as a statesman, a commander, a diplomatist, few now living in the United States have more faithfully earned distinction by varied and important public services.

Under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris, of this city, Gen. Harrison received every advantage of collegiate education, and feeling a strong inclination at an early age to engage in active life, obtained a commission in the army, intending to proceed to the Western frontier, then the seat of war. He joined the army under Gen. Sinclair, and was soon distinguished by that unfortunate officer in the most flattering terms. On the arrival of Wayne, an occasion almost immediately presented itself which drew forth the public thanks of his commander, and he afterwards became his favorite aid, and was spoken of in the highest terms in the despatch which announced the final overthrow of the Indians It must be admitted that, for a very young man, this was at least an auspicious commencement of public life! Can it be supposed that, without merit, and without talents, he would have been chosen as a confidential member of the General's staff? Honest Anthony was no flatterer, he was a good judge of men, and was not apt to choose his aids for mere parade, and not for their usefulness and efficiency. In the situation where he was thus placed, mind, scholarship, cultivated intellect, was of much more importance than mere personal bravery. After the decisive battle before mentioned, he was promoted to a captaincy by the President, and placed by Wayne in the important command of Fort Washington, at a period when very serious apprehensions were entertained of the designs of Spain upon the Western States, aided, as it was supposed, by some of our own citizens.

But peace was no sooner established than *Harrison*, who was not a man to enjoy an idle life, waiting a lazy promotion, resigned his commission to engage in civil pursuits. After his short, but honorable military career, he became a citizen, and was soon equally useful and distinguished in his new sphere of action. He did not long remain, however, in private life—he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the North West; and *ex officio*, Lieutenant Governor. For so young a man this appointment was no ordinary proof of the estimation in which his civil qualifications were held: it was certainly not on account of his military reputation alone that he was thus selected. The difficulties incident to the office thus conferred on him, in a new country, just beginning to settle, while numerous tribes of Indians still occupied a great portion of the soil, were exceedingly various, and great and responsible as they were various. Yet, he succeeded in gaining both the confidence of the people, and of the general government. As soon as the Territory entered the second grade of government, and was entitled to a delegate on the floor of Congress, he was chosen to fill that station. Can a man believe that he was chosen on this occasion on account of his military eclat as the aid of General Wayne? He was chosen by the People to represent their interests, because he was a man of sense, because he would be faithful and diligent. Their expectations were not disappointed. No territorial delegate ever distinguished himself more in Congress. On one subject alone, he succeeded in carrying a measure of vital importance to the advancement and prosperity of all the new states and territories; I allude to the alteration in the mode of disposing of the public lands. In the first instance they were disposed of in large tracts to monopolists who afterwards fixed their own prices on them: the plan of General *Harrison* was to sell them in small lots, at a low price, so as to bring them within the reach of the poor but industrious man. It would be no exaggeration if I were to say that millions of people, are now enjoying the benefits of this act of Gen. Harrison, without knowing with whom it originated. This is one of the most important measures of internal policy, ever adopted by Congress. As the chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, he made an able report, and afterwards sustained the plan proposed, with great ability, and alone, in opposition to some of the ablest members in the *House*. It is only in the new sovereignties of the west that the magnitude of this subject can be fully comprehended. The man who could originate and carry through such a measure, will not be easily put down, by the sneer, at his want of capacity for civil office, on the part of some one, whose public career has not exceeded the extent of perpetrating a Fourth of July Gration.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

We have nothing later from Florida than from St. Augustine, March 6th, including the accounts of General Gaines' rencontres with the Indians on the 28th and 29th ultimo.

The Head Quarters of Major General Scott, who is placed in special command in Florida, are at Picolata, east of the St. John's, twenty or thirty miles west of St. Augustine. General Gaines, having repaired to Florida for the reasons stated below, has not placed his force under the command of General Scott, and had not been before he set out on his march back towards Tampa, nearer to Head Quarters than within seventy or eighty miles, (which is the distance between Picolata and Fort King)

The following paragraph explains the circumstances under which Gen. Gaines went to Florida.

'The Pensacola *Gazette*, of the 27th ultimo, states that when General Gaines reached that place on his way from New Orleans to Tampa Bay, he received orders to repair to the Mexican Frontier to which point, it seems, the 6th regiment of infantry has been ordered. On this fact being made known to the troops and volunteers, the latter manifested much dissatisfaction, and insisted that, as they had volunteered to go under the command of Gen Gaines, he should accompany them. Under these circumstances he determined to do so.

'The editor of the Pensacola paper says, this is the only propitious moment for operating effectually, as the rainy season commences about the 1st of March, [the 20th of April rather,] and for a month afterwards an army will have abundant occupation in contending against the elements. No man, he continues, knows these facts better than General Gaines. It is believed therefore, that it is his design to push forward in pursuit of the Indians as far as prudence will allow before the rainy season commences.'

Gen. Clinch, to whom Gen. Gaines communicated his situation after the skirmishes of the 28th and 29th, requesting a reinforcement of mounted men and provisions, was in command of Fort Drane, and in direct communication with Gen. Scott. His situation is described in a Letter from an officer at that post, written on the 1st of March, from which the following is an extract:

'Gen. Clinch has only about 450 men around him 200 of those volunteers — Col. Bankhead, we learn, is on the march here from Picolata with some 400 volunteers. Gen Eustis is east of the St. John's, and Gen Scott, at the last accounts was at Picolata. I think however, he will be here before many hours.—No supplies of any kind have reached this post yet, but we are in hopes they will soon, as there is much anxiety as well as much necessity, to move down to the aid of Gen. Gaines. The wagons were all sent down to Picolata on the 28th for provisions. Some one or two small carts were despatched before day this morning with ammunition and a few stores and 25 head of beef cattle to Gen Gaines, but, upon receiving the express this day at 12, a message was sent after them to order them back, as the Indians would assuredly get them. Gen Gaines, when he left Fort King, had but 10 days' rations, and those Gen. Clinch took up from this place, leaving but little here. The weather is becomming very warm.'

This is the precise state of things at our latest dates from Florida.

Nat. Intel.

THE INDIAN WAR.

JUNCTION OF GENERAL CLINCH AND GENERAL GAINES.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 18th.

By the Schr. George and Mary, Capt Willey, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 10th inst. containing the following latest intelligence from the seat of war:

LATER NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The intelligence from the Withlacoochee continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians. After the battle of the first day Gen Gaines found 30 Indians killed. He had two of his men killed, and several wounded. On the third day the Indians crossed the Withlecoochee to attack him. He, having taken only eight days provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition. Gen. Clinch, being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles when an express arrived from Gen Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrouuded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembling of the Alchua millitia to guard the provisions sent him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions which were on their way, were ordered back. The soldiers of Alchua, though so unceremoniously discharged, and who had refused to be disbanded in the present defenceless state of the country, assembled to the number of about 200, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Pries, dated 4th inst. contains some further particulars:

'You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. General Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on this side the Withlacoochee and has been fighting ever since. Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights, there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard. At the last advices the loss to the Army of 1200 men, was 4 killed and 36 wounded. But we have heard the cannon several times since, firing heavy.

'Our Alachua Companions left here about 1 o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Withlacoochee, both of which Gen. Gaines is much in want of. We understand that two days since, Gen. Scott with his forces, was at Picolata, and that two different expresses [illegible]

By the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison from Alachua, on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later information.

Gen Clinch, with his forces in conjunction with the Alachua militia, making in all about eight hundred, had gone to aid Gen Gaines. He reached the camp, Saturday last, and effected a junction with him. With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee, on Monday last. His boats, floating bridges, &c., were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his landing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee, The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing. Mr. Harrison says, that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard. It is all over now, and we are anxious to learn the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about two hundred men, at one time.

That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Oseola. In this way, he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss before Gen. Clinch joined him, was only *eight* killed and about forty wounded. Mr. H. says that in his express, Gen Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

From some observation made by Gen. Gaines, the number of Indians is estimated at between two and three thousand.

By some negroes who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacoochee, only four miles distant. It is made of earth and fuscirus, and surrounded by a wide moat. This is at Oseloa's town, and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of the hostilities much has been lost by not crediting their statements. Gen Gaines intends marching for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Oseloa yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before that place is captured, the one in which the women and children probably are, will be taken, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should Gen Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or betake themselves to the hammock and swamps for the purpose of concealing and eluding the whites. By all his movements, Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understand the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he cuts them off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has not been an idle scholar in the art of war.—We now confidently expect a speedy close of this savage warfare, and that Oseola's boast of five years will be a short five months.

To the editor of the Baltimore Patriot

Whenever the weather begins to moderate in March, and we have a few mild days, people are very apt to flatter themselves that it will continue, and Spring be regularly approaching. They forget that it often changes again to rough and disagreeable weather. We have a sample of it now; we have had a few pleasant days lately—on the 10th instant the Thermometer rose above 40, & although in the evening it rained heavily, it was warm, and the Thermometer stood at 44 at 8 P. M. the wind south west; the same night it changed, and in the morning on the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M it was 30, at 2 P. M. 38, and at 8 P. M. 24; here is a change of 20 degrees in 24 hours. This morning the 12th inst. at sunrise, the Thermometer was down to 14, which is a difference of 30 degrees in less than 32 hours.

It was pretty much the case last year, and you have herewith the state of the Thermometer, &c. of several days in March and April last year, 1835.

March	T. 8 A. M.	8 P. M.	
16	44°	52°	wind south west, warm.
17	53	41	" north west.
18	28	32	" north east, hail and rain, freezing from 6 P M. to midnight.
21	46	57	wind north west, warm
22	47	34	" north east.
24	30	40	some thunder at meridian
25	35	41	snow during the night & violent north west wind.
28	42	50	wind south west, heavy lightning in south east, from 9 to 11 P. M.
29	38	40	wind N. W. at 9 a. m rain and snow, then rain all day.
April 4	46	43	wind N E at 10 P M. a heavy thunder gust began and lasted some time.
5	33	39	at 9 P M. snow commenced and continued until near midnight, wind N.E
13	51	50	wind south west
14	38	32	storm from N W all day
16	36	40	snow last night, in the morning it was 2 or 3 inches deep, a strong wind from N E.
17	33	37	snow at sun rise, wind N. W.
19	47	55	at 10½ A. M. few flakes snow.
20	60		wind S. W. violent gale all day at 4 P. M. thunder and lightning.

Baltimore, March 12, 1836. F. S.

THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

The Intelligencer of Thursday contains an interesting tabular statement of the condition of the Deposite Banks, from which the following recapitulation is drawn.

Aggregate LIABILITIES *of the* 35 *Banks*

Capital	$42,356,088 27
Treasurer United States	28,239,744 61
Public Officers	2,439,135 30
Due to Banks	14,879,161 45
Contingent fund	840,270 97
Profit & loss, discount & interest	3,189,932 83
Circulation	26,243,688 36
Private deposites	15,043,033 64
Other liabilities	5,937,045 82
Difference	1,970 20
	$139,170,171 45

MEANS TO MEET THEM.

Loans and discounts	$65,439,908 64
Domestic exchange	27,149,935 29
Real estate	1,815,238 04
Due from Banks	15,712,977 85
Notes of other Banks	9,573,089 53
Specie	10,198,659 24
Foreign exchange	406,542 98
Expenses	96,591 49
Other investments	8,777,228 79
	$139,170,171 45

DEPOSITE BANKS.—We subjoin the remarks of Mr. Webster, in support of his motion to print 3000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the Deposite Banks.

In making this motion Mr. WEBSTER called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the deposite banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts.—The immediate liabilities of the banks amounted, it appeared to nearly seventy two millions of dollars, viz: the public deposites, $30,678,879 91; the private deposites, $15,043, 033 64; the bills in circulation, $26,243,688 36.

The amount of specie held by these banks, it futher appeared, was $10,198,659 24, that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt; and there is due to the Government by those banks more than three times the amount of all the specie.

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to banks, and debts due from banks. But these are only equailing quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of these deposite Banks I see an item of 'other investments' of no less amount than $8,777,228 79. What is meant by these 'other investments,' I am not informed. I wish for light. I have my suspicions, but I have no proofs, Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmers' and Machanics' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that Bank is only $150,000.—Its portion of the public deposites is no less a sum than 784,764,75. Now, sir, *where is the money*. It is not in specie in the Bank itself for its specie is only $51,011,95—all its discounts, loans, &c, are only $500,000, or there-abouts; *where is the money*. Why we see where it is; it is included on the item *due from banks* 678,766 37.' What banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the deposite banks in the great cities? and does this make a part of the *other liabilities* of these deposite banks in the cities? Now, this is one question: What are these other liabilities? But, as to these 'other investments,' I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discount, and exchange, I beg to know what *other investments* banks usually make.

In my opinion, sir, the present system now begins to develope itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of ardor in opposing the Land bill or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money while this state of things exists, or as it goes on.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis; a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim. How can it be prevented. Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the fortification bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law, it would not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal improvements cannot absorb it: these useful channels are blocked up by vetoes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions: an amount *equal perhaps, to the whole amount of specie, in the country*. What a state of things is that! Every dollar in the country the property of Government!

Again sir; are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is that condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these deposite banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing for ourselves what we think the exigency requires.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO ENGLAND.—The feasibility of establishing a line of steamboats to run between New York and London is about to be fully tested, as will be seen by the annexed article extracted from the New York Journal of Commerce.

From the Journal of Commerce.

An extract in your paper from the London Nautical Magazine for January, relative to navigation by steam between this country and Great Britain, may excite some notice; and it may not be amiss for your readers to be informed of the establishment of a company, called the British and American Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £500,000 sterling, all subscribed. The shares were allotted at the latest dates, & probably ere this contracts are made for building two Steamers of 1200 tons each. The confidence in England in this enterprize is clearly shown by the fact, that the stock, which was divided into 3000 shares, was more than doubly subscribed in the ten days the books of subscription were open.—It may now be hoped that this great enterprize, backed by such a capital, will be successfully prosecuted. A plan has been on foot to establish a company here; and with this view, it has been proposed to apply for a charter, with a capital of $500.000, with the priviledge of increasing it to a million. There certainly can be no reason why our British friends should outstrip us in prosecuting the trade between the two countries—more especially as the enterprize of our countrymen has been fully manifested in the numerous lines of packet ships which run to and from Europe.—True it is that the experience of deep sea navigation is nearly all on the side of Great Britain; but why shall not we profit by their experience, and carry the thing into successful operation? It needs nothing but the application of American enterprize.

LEX TALIONIS.—The effect of the late movement in the Legislature of Pennsylvania to counteract the hostile legislation of Ohio and other States against the U. S Bank, is very appositely illustrated in the New York Evening Star, by the relation of the following anecdote:

'When Stephen Girard set up his private bank in Philadelphia, one of the moneyed incorporations refused to receive his notes in exchange or deposite. Mr. Girard said nothing about it, but called in the bank one day and said to the Cashier, 'Sair—bon jour—I'ave $200,000 of your note here—will you do me de plaisir to give me de same sum in my note?' 'Oh, we have none of your notes, Mr. Girard.' 'Aha, no note, eh—vell Sair, you will please to give me de cash for your note.' Suppose, only for argument's sake, that a law, prohibiting the circulation of United States Bank notes, should pass our Legislature, and Mr. Biddle should say to Mr. Robinson, 'when you have collected in the payment of debts some two or three millions of dollars in notes of the safety fund banks, have the goodness to procure the specie for them and transmit it to Philadelphia,' where shall we be?

If Reuben M. Whitney, or any of the ragged adventurers connected with him, should use the power of the administration in aiming blows against the Bank, it may be well for the Jackson men in business to remember that in knocking down and gouging, there are two to play at the game.

The bill, entitled, An act to provide indemnity to the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore, passed the House of Delegates on Tuesday, by a majority of fourteen votes. It subsequently passed the Senate.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 26.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

Attention Whigs.

In conformity with the recommendation of the Whig Convention held in Baltimore on the 22d December last, a meeting of the WHIG VOTERS of Talbot County, will be held at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating ten delegates to the Convention to be held at Centreville on Tuesday the 5th of April next to select a Presidential Elector for this Congressional district. As this is the first time that the Presidential Electors are placed before the people of this state at large, and to be elected by general ticket, it is important that the meeting should be a full one.

MANY VOTERS.

March 12, 1836

We are indebted, to the politeness of a friend, at Annapolis, for a copy of the law erecting MAGISTRATES COURTS in each county of this State; a synopsis of which we give in to-day's paper, from want of room to publish it in extenso at present.

1st Section Provides, That from and after first May next, there shall be at least Three Justices residing in each election district, constituting a Court to be erected therein, called the DISTRICT COURT, with all the powers of the present Justices, and such additional, as the bill further provides.

By 2d Section, The said Justices of the Court are to appoint the time and place of holding said Courts, and are to have cognizance of all cases now within the jurisdiction of single Magistrates, and of all similar cases where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed $100, in all actions of replevin, where the value of the property in dispute, on appraisement, in serving the writ, does not exceed $100; in all actions of trespass where the damages do not exceed $100, (unless the title to the land is involved); in all actions of trover, where the damages claimed do not exceed $100, and in all actions of assault and battery, where the damages claimed do not exceed $100, provided the defendant resides in the district.

Section 3d Provides for appeal to the next county Court, in case judgment be rendered within ten day's of the session, otherwise to the next, or second term thereafter, and upon failure of the district Justices to transmit the papers and proceedings to the Clerk of the county Court, they shall be subject to a penalty of $20.

By Section 4. It is enacted, That the county Courts shall not hold plea of any case within the jurisdiction of the said district Courts, and if any plaintiff recovers less than $100 or the amount limited in the county Court, the defendant shall have judgment with costs, where he shall subtract the amount of the verdict against him from the costs, if the costs exceed the amount of the verdict, but if the amount of the verdict exceeds the costs, the balance only shall be the sum due from the defendant to the plaintiff, which he may warrant for as in other cases, & a short copy of the verdict with the bill of costs from the Clerk's office, shall be sufficient evidence in the case, and if any one be warranted out of his district he may plead non-residence.

By Section 5. No plaintiff shall be non-suited in the county Court where his debt has been reduced below $100, by reason of an account in bar due from plaintiff to defendant.

By Section 6th. It is enacted, That the district Justice first named, shall be chief Justice and so in gradation, according to seniority of nomination, that any two may hold court in the absence of the third, and any one out of court, shall have power to issue all writs, which single justices may now issue, and such others as their increased jurisdiction may render proper to meet each case, so varying the forms as substantially to bring each case presented to trial and judgment, and to make them returnable at such days and times as the case may require.

By Section 7th. The district Justices must make regular entries of all process issued by them in vacation and transfer what may be necessary to their court docket when in session.

By Section 8th. The district Justices shall have jurisdiction in all cases where it shall appear to them there was no intent to kill, and may issue in process in the name of the State to the Constables, to compel the accused to appear, who may then submit his case or traverse the same, or enter into recognizance to appear and answer to the same before the

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