Easton & Baltimore Packet

THE TE...

From the Maryland Republican.

We avail ourselves of the researches of a correspondent of the last *Gazette*, to lay before our readers the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to Mrs WHITE's claim for indemnity for the injury of her property, by the mob of 1812. We should not notice the unfriendly inference of an article printed and laid upon the desks of the members of the legislature, towards the editor of this paper, but for a report, false as it is malicious, from which the writer probably drew his premises, that the editor *had* examined the Journals previous to his last publication, and yet had not afforded Mr. Johnson the result of that examination. We did examine in the public library the Senate journals, for three objects—first, to ascertain the years in which Mr. Johnson served in the Senate, not being confident what year it was in which he resigned—secondly, to ascertain whether we were, as his note intimated, printer to the State during the whole period of his service—we found three out of five years were printed by Mr. Green—and thirdly, whether in any of the years of his service the journals had an *index*, with a full intention if there were, to give the proceedings to which that index led us. We found no index for any of the years—and there our examination terminated. To peruse the journal for five years, was, at such a time with us, utterly out of the question; no reasonable man could expect it.

A friend has intimated to us, that the terminating paragraph of our notice in last paper, was susceptible of a construction not exactly unfriendly perhaps, but not as full in reply to the appeal which both articles had made to us, as Mr Johnson was entitled to. We gave to the best of our recollection, *all the facts* which we knew upon the subject—and we referred to Mr. Johnson's letter to us, as proof positive that the subject had never been before the Senate during his period of service in that body. To our mind IT WAS proof positive—and we conceived it would be so to every one, for even if any one would be disposed to doubt his veracity, none could believe him so wanting in common sense, as to challenge the production of a record in such a way, if its production would have operated to refute his assertion—so judging, in perfect assurance, we worded the paragraph.

From the Maryland Gazette.

The case of Mrs JANE WHITE, praying for indemnity for the destruction of her property in Baltimore, by a mob, in July 1812, having been frequently alluded to of late, we have taken the pains to ascertain the action of the Legislature on the subject, which follows:—

1812.—Journal of the House of Delegates—MONDAY, Dec'r. 14, 1812.—Mr. Crabb delivers a petition from Jane White of the city of Baltimore, stating that her house in Baltimore has been materially injured by a mob, and praying relief; which was read and referred to Messrs. Crabb Plater and Dorsey.

Wednesday, 16th Dec'r. 1812.

Mr. Crabb from the committee delivers the following report:—

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Jane White of the City of Baltimore, beg leave to report, that they have taken the same into consideration, and find the facts therein stated to be true; they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Levy Court of Baltimore County be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to appoint three discreet and respectable persons to ascertain and value the amount of the damages sustained by the petitioner, by the destruction of her house in Charles street by the mob, on the twenty seventh and twenty eighth of July last, & the amount of damages so ascertained to be levied on the assessable property of Baltimore City, and paid to the said Jane White, or her order.

By order,

HENRY D. SCOTT, Clk.

Which was read.

Monday, Dec'r. 21st, 1812.

The report on the petition of Jane White of the City of Baltimore, was read the second time, and the question put, that the House concur in the said report, and assent to the resolution therein contained.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Millard, Plater, Blackistone, Causin, Boyer, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Dorsey, Ford, Hambleton, Caldwell, Banning, Seth, A. E. Jones, Waller, John Stewart, Evans, Lusby, Frey, Callis, T. N. Williams, Wilson, Handy, Quinton, Delaplane, Potter, Hugglett, McDonald, Abm. Jones, Crabb, Riggs, M'Culloh, Robinett.—35.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs Wm. Stewart, C. Hall, Belt, Wm. Hall, Z. Duvall, Parnham, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Randall, Bayly, Lecompte, Griffith, L. Duvall, Wright, Stevens, Davis, Potts, Forwood, (of Wm) Forwood, (of Jb.) Young, Donaldson, Barney, Wm. Williams, Sprigg, Cresap.—26.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Dec'r. 22d, 1812.

The resolution in favour of Jane White was sent to the Senate.

1812.—Journal of the Senate—*Tuesday*, Dec'r 22nd, 1812.

The resolution in favour of Jane White was received and ordered to lie on the table—See page 161 & 162.

Wednesday, Dec'r. 23d, 1812.

The resolution in favour of Jane White, was read the second time by special order, dissented from, and sent to the House of Delegates by the Clerk.

1813.—Journal of the House of Delegates—FRIDAY, January 7, 1814, Mr. Donaldson delivers a petition from Jane White, of the City of Baltimore praying compensation for the injury done to her property in Charles street, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1812. Which was read and referred to Messrs. Dorsey, Wilson and Maulsby.

Thursday, January 13th, 1814.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill entitled, an act for levying an additional tax on property within the City and precincts of Baltimore; and on motion by Mr. Crabb, the question was put, that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the first day of June next?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Boyer, Jervis Spencer, Hands, Browne, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Lusby, F M Hall, Somervell, John Thomas, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary —19.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Turner, Randall, Harryman. Warner, Standsbury Bennett, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Stewart, Griffith, Lecompte, Forwood, (of Jb.) Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Robert Evans, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, Forwood, (of Wm.) Tilghman, Kershner, Gabby, Robinett—38.

So it was determined in the Negative.

On motion by Mr. John H. Thomas, the question was put, that the following words be inserted in the first section after the word Baltimore to wit:—'who have signed the petitions to this house for the passage of this act.'

Determined in the Negative.

The bill having been read throughout the question was put, shall the said bill pass? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Standsbury, Bennett, Martin, Jona Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Lecompte, Hogg R. Evans, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of Jb.) Maulsby, Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby—37.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Blackiston, Boyer, Jervis, Spencer, Hands, Browne Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Cottman, Tootel, Jno. R. Evans Lusby, F. M Hall, Somervell, Wilson, Handy, John Thomas, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary Robinett, McCulloh, Howard, —30.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

Friday, Jan 14th, 1814.

On motion by Mr. Long, the question was put, that the house reconsidered the bill entitled, an act, for levying an additional tax on property within the City and precincts of Baltimore? The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Causin, Blakiston, Boyer, Jarvis, Spencer, Hands, Browne, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parnham, Rogerson, Cottman, Waller, Long, Stewart, Griffith, Tootel, Hogg, Robert Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, John Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Potter, Jones, Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard. —39.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Stansbury, Harryman, Warner, Bennett, Martin Jona Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Lusby, Lecompte, John R. Evans, Claude, Duvall, Burgess, Wright, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood. (of Jb.) Maulsby. Saulsbury, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby.—33.

So it was resolved in the affirmative

On motion by Mr. Donaldson, the question was put, that the further consideration of the bill be referred to the next General Assembly?

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Plater, Millard, Hands, Dorsey, Sellman, Belt, Wm. Hall, Blake, Randall, Harryman, Warner, Stansbury, Martin, Jona. Spencer, S. Stevens, Bayly, Waller, Tootel, Lecompte, Hogg, Claude. Duvall, Burgess, Forwood, (of Wm.) Forwood, (of Jb.) Mulsby, Saulsbury, Potter, Culbreth, Willis, Barney, Donaldson, Tilghman, Mason, Kershner, Gabby.—36.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Causin, Blackiston, Boyer, Jarvis Spencer, Brown, Taney, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Parham, Rogerson, Bennett, Cottman, Long, Stewart, Griffith, John R Evans, Lusby, Robert Evans, F. M. Hall, Somervell, Callis, Wilson, Quinton, Handy, John Thomas, Delaplane, John H. Thomas, Jones Kilgour, Crabb, Hilleary, Robinett, McCulloh, Howard. —25.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Extract from the proceedings of the House of Delegates for December session 1821 and 1825.

Tuesday. December 18th, 1821.

Mr. Barney delivers a petition from Mrs Jane White, praying compensation for the injury sustained by the destruction of her house in Charles-street; read and referred to Messrs. Barney, Kennedy and Dorsey.

Monday, February 11th, 1822.

Mr Barney delivers the following report.

The committee appointed to consider the petition of Jane White of the city of Baltimore, respectfully beg leave to report in favour of said petitoner, and they submit the enclosed resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland. That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the sum of dollars, to Jane White of the city of Baltimore, or her order as a compensation to her for losses sustained by the riots in Charles street in the said city, in the year 1812; which was read.

Nothing appears to have been done with it.

Tuesday, January 31, 1826

Mr. Tyson presents a petition from Jane White of the city of Baltimore, praying relief; referred to Messrs. Tyson, Howard, Merrick, Edelin and Thomas

[No report seems to have been made]

KING'S SPEECH.—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Evening Star tells the following story of King William, and his late speech from the throne:

'When the King read his speech in the House of Lords, it was very dark, and he could, with difficulty, read it He made many mistakes, and called to Lord Melbourne, 'Melbourne, what word is this?' At last, he said, loud enough to be heard by the reporters, 'Melbourne, why the d— don't they bring in candles?' At last *one* wax taper was brought in, the King then told the Parliament that as he had not, he feared been able to make himself intelligible, he must commence reading the speech *de novo*, which he did.

As times go in the United States, the change, from a speech to a message, introduced by Mr JEFFERSON was a fortunate one, or the sovereign people of this happy Union, might sometimes be treated to scenes not unlike that above described. Our present 'venerable' and 'venerated' Chief is reputed to be a very indifferent reader of 'written hand writing.'—*Pat.*

DEATH OF MAJOR DOWNING.

The Portland Courier of Saturday, wares the garb of mourning, on announcing, the death of Major Jack Downing. The death of this distinguished character has several times been announced, but they proved false alarms. This coming from the paper which originally published his letters, it may be considered as official:

'The melancholy duty devolves upon us to day of announcing to our readers the death of our distinguished friend, Major Jack Downing, who departed this life at Downingvile, on Monday evening last, 42 years of age, cut off in the midst of life & in the midst of his usefulness, by that insatiate disease, consumption, which was brought upon him by his arduous and untiring labors in the cause of his country. 'Death ever loves a shining mark,' and the ancient heathen used to say, whom the Gods love, die early.'

We have not time to day to dwell upon his virtues, which were many, or upon his public services, which were great.

His decease will be felt as a national calamity, and his memory will be hallowed by a nation's tears and a nation's blessing. We shall endeavor faithfully to fulfill the injunction he has left for us in adjusting the concerns of his papers.

WASHINGTON, April 2.

An interesting scene was witnessed in the City, at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday last. It was a Council of the Ottawa and Chippeway chiefs, now in the city, with Mr. Schoolcraft, acting as Commissioner on the part of the Government, in relation to the sale of their lands, within the peninsula of Michigan. There were about twenty five Indian chiefs, a few of them old, but the greater part of them young men, the length of the journey having, in general, deterred most of the old chiefs from coming in person. They have brought, however, full delegated power, to make a treaty with the United States, for the sale of their lands. The conference was not concluded on Wednesday, and was renewed on the following day, when they assented to the sale, and delegated the negotiation of the terms and details, on their part, to three gentlemen, in whose integrity and kind zeal in their behalf, they justly repose implicit confidence, Mr. Rix Robinson, Mr. Robert Stewart, both of Michigan, and whites, and Mr. Hymlin, an educated half-breed and their interpreter. To these gentlemen, they entrusted the charge of making the best terms possible, with the Government; and they are to hold another council to-day, or to morrow, to consider and sign the treaty, as arranged between them and the Commissioner, if they are satisfied with the terms.

The Indians came to the Council with a great diversity of views among themselves; all of which were brought forward and discussed. They related chiefly to what portion of their land should be sold, and what reserved. Selfish motives seemed in most cases, to prompt the different proposals which they brought forward. At last, however, all came round to the first offer of the Commissioner, which was, that they should agree to sell the whole, with the exception of certain small reservations for their own occupation. The great argument, to which they felt themselves compelled to yield, was *necessity*. They knew that they must yield, or submit eventually to a forced expulsion, or else destruction They saw, also the impolicy of retaining very large reservations, which would tempt the future cupidity of the whites. They concluded, therefore, to retain, the Ottawas two, and the Chippewas three small reservations, making but a few hundred thousand acres in the whole; with the guarantee of a future retreat in the country south of Lake Superior, if they should ever desire it. Within these reservations they are to attempt to civilize themselves.

The Ottawa delegation represents all the tribes of that nation within the peninsula, comprising about 5000 souls; that of the Chippewas, represents only a few small bands, who own, however, a tract of land almost equal in extent to that owned by the former.

The whole amount of the lands in question, is from twenty to twenty-five millions of acres; for which the Government will certainly realize, very quickly, *at least* that number of dollars. It is considered that the Indians will be fortunate if they can get for them *one tenth* of that value.

The Indians are disposed to be terrible prosers, and require to be constantly called to order, and kept to the immediate point. They wander to endless tales of their wars, their ancestors, &c, &c. They understand, and generally pretty correctly, their own unhappy position in the country; nothing indeed, less than this consciousness, would induce them to give up their lands. *Metropo*

POLICE REPORT.—*High Game* We understand that High Constable Blaney, of Philadelphia, and High Constable Merritt, of New York, arrived in Washington, on Saturday last having in custody, and securely handcuffed, a stout well built man, upwards of six feet high, who is charged with a very serious offence against the United States Government. The crime charged against the prisoner, whose name is White, is no less than the burning of the Treasury Department, besides forgeries against the Government to a very large amount.—From statements published in the New York Courier, it appears that three persons were concerned in the crime, to which they were instigated by an individual filling a high station in society, Judge Temple, who committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence in Vermont, in consequence of a discovery having been made that he had defrauded the United States Treasury to an immense amount by means of forged claims for revolutionary pensions. Finding that his fraud must inevitably be discovered, he was urged to be desperate guilt of engaging these persons under a promise of a large reward, to commit the arson, in the hope that the fire would destroy every trace of his guilt.

The Courier adds, 'upwards of a year ago, one of the incendiaries was arrested at Syracuse, in this state, by Mr. G. Finch, a police officer of Newark, N. J. on a charge of forgery committed on three of the banks at Philadelphia; but on his way to that city he contrived to elude the vigilance of the officer and made his escape. Knowing, however, that he must eventually be retaken, he made a virtue of necessity, and voluntarily surrendered himself under the hope of pardon; to secure which, he communicated to the police all the circumstances in relation to the burning of the Treasury office at Washington, admitting that he was *particeps criminis*, and through his exertions, the actual incendiary and his other accomplice have been apprehended'

We shall continue to present our readers with all the information relative to this black transaction that may be developed.

The above facts would seem to invest it with a degree of reckless criminality unparallelled in the annals of bold and daring infamy.—*ib.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 9.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

PET BANKS.—The condition of the pet Banks, as lately published by Congress, seems to have struck every body dumb. It is a lamentable show of things, when, out of thirty-five pet Banks, there does not seem to be more than seven or eight of them whose condition promises a hope that they can pay up, their proportion of the Thirty Millions of the Peoples money, that Gen. Jackson, Mr. Taney, Mr. Van Buren and Co have committed to their keeping We are now about to see the true effects of the removal of the Deposites—that lawless, faithless measure. Who is there that now believes the People will not lose a very large portion of this thirty million deposit? and as more revenue arises, and more is confided to these pet Banks so much the greater will be the loss—all men that can understand this matter are alarmed for the fate of the public money. There is not a Banker in Europe or America that would, at this time, give seventy-five dollars for a hundred of the thirty millions in deposit—and why? because they do not consider it safe—because they think the pet Banks themselves unsafe—because they know that the pet Banks can't pay this money if called on. So much for the removal of the deposites, and so much for electioneering with the public funds, buying up retainers and adherents with the peoples money.

No wonder the administration's friends, are opposed to Mr. Clay's Land Bill, that is to divide the surplus revenue among the States and give the benefit to the whole people First, they object to the Bill because they dont wish the people to know that they are indebted to Mr Clay for so beneficial a measure—and secondly, they know, that if the pet Banks are called upon to pay over this money to the States for the benefit of the people, they cannot do it—for the condition of these Banks and the manner they have disposed of the peoples money committed to their care, both forbid it.

Will our people never awake up to their own interest—will they never see how those they have confided in have deceived and abused them? We are talking of little matters, some two or three or five hundred dollars, and disputing whether they have been advantageously disposed of—whilst the Jackson Van Buren men are stripping us of hundreds of thousands and millions, by unlawfully disposing of it, and scattering it among their friends where the people will never hear of it again.

These people exclaimed against the U. States Bank as being a monopoly, though the money was all safe and secure—but now they encourage thirty five monopolies, and in doing so, they fatten their pets, and will lose millions for the people.

No administration ever acted worse in regard to the peoples money—no administration has ever yet been supported which has so betrayed its trust and destroyed the treasury of the people.

Look at your thirty millions of dollars unlawfully deposited in thirty five different Banks, scattered from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the far West—not one of which Banks is accountable to you—the situation and condition of not one of which Banks do you or can you know, further than they think proper to tell you—you are at their mercy, instead of their being subject to your control—they have your money & use it and abuse it as they please, and you cant help yourselves—you are even afraid to call in your money from them lest you expose their condition & lose your treasure in their hands.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Monday last, after a Session of ninety-eight days, to meet again on the Fourth Monday in May, having passed 341 Laws.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Annapolis, April 4th, 1836.

"The Legislature finding itself very closely divided upon the subject of a large appropriation bill for Internal Improvement, and there being a degree of excitement, growing out of this close division, on a measure of such vast importance, of unparralled character, and believing it to be impossible, under such circumstances, to pass any important bill, with that due consideration, which all such important measures should have, it was thought best to adjourn the two houses to meet again on the 4th Monday in May, to consider this subject *alone* when the present feverish excitement shall have passed away When they meet again, cool and calm, and having interchanged views with their constituents, may strip the bill of any objectionable or dangerous features it may be supposed to have, not necessary to carry out the great objects of Internal Improvements, and thus have an opportunity of presenting the true question on its intrinsic merits."

For the Easton Gazette.

INDEMNITY BILL.

The late Indemnity bill, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, has given more character and confidence to the state than it has ever yet possessed. Maryland has often suffered from mobs—many men of industry, enterprise and capital, have been driven from her—many others have been kept away from her by mobs and the fear of mobs; but now, the Law is made supreme, and every man, as a good citizen, is called, under penalty, to support the Law and to preserve the public order, and with it, the security of property and personal rights. Now all men are free and secure in Maryland, and none need be afraid. This is the real Republican system, where the laws govern, and all men are obedient to and preserve the Law.

An opinion has been set on foot, that the State is to be taxed, that the people in the counties are to be taxed, to pay this indemnity—it is not so—there is not a word of truth in it—The indemnity is to be paid out of a Baltimore fund, raised in Baltimore and no where else—the people of the state, out of Baltimore, have nothing to do with it.

This bill of Indemnity and the law passed to protect society against mobs and riots now render Maryland the object of partial attention throughout this country, & as Maryland is about to become one of the greatest Commercial states, as soon as her Canals are completed and her rail road reaches the Western waters, it is all important that the commercial world and Capitalists should have perfect confidence in her institutions, laws, and security, in order that credit and capital may be enjoyed and used with absolute confidence and safety. With such laws as Maryland has lately passed, she must command the full confidence of the monied world, and her prospects for wealth and prosperity are now unbounded—at no period of our existence, as a state, has so much been done for our great commercial emporium, Baltimore, as at this time, and the extension and opening of new avenues of trade to her, and the security given to law, order and property, must give Baltimore advantages superior to any City in this Union, and which will be most happily felt by every description of our citizens in all parts of the state.

A Marylander is a prouder name than ever—The state rises in the scale of Republics—her views are enlarged, liberal and sound—She is about to command the rich resources of the West and make herself the Depot of that boundless trade. She must become the centre of wealth as she becomes the centre of Commerce—Capital is already preparing to move to her, and she has now every chance and every hope, in a continuance of peace, of rising to that happy destiny from whence she may profusely scatter wealth and prosperity and comfort to all around.

M.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Senate, agreed, by a vote of 34 to 8 to fix upon the 23d of May for the termination of the session.

The Legislators of Louisiana have nominated the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Governor Tazewell, of Virginia, has resigned his office. This is said to be the first instance of the resignation of a governor of that State since the revolution.

Col. Crockett, by the latest accounts, having finished his excursions among the buffaloes of the Arkansas prairies, has safely reached Texas, and taken up arms in their cause.

U. S DISTRICT JUDGE.

The nomination of UPTON S. HEATH to be United States Judge for the District of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JUDGE GLENN, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

In the official account of the repulse of the Mexican army, in its attack upon the Castle of Antonio de Bexar, Feb. 23d, it is stated that the *Hon.* David Crockett was seen at all points animating the men to do their duty." The defence of this Castle was a gallant affair, although, by the last accounts, the garrison was still in great danger of an attack from an increased force of the enemy.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill providing for the admission of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions, passed by a large majority. On Monday the bill for the admission of Arkansas also passed its third reading.

FLORIDA WAR.—The Savannah Georgia says:

'General Scott has authorized Gen. Woodward and Majors Watson and Flournoy, to receive into service, for the Seminole campaign, five hundred friendly Creek Indians. To this end, the United States' agents are required to co-operate with those officers.'

Baltimore, April 5th.

The steamboat Old Dominion, which arrived here on Sunday from Norfolk, brought from that city and Richmond about half a million of dollars in specie. They are consigned to 'Nicholas Biddle' of Philadelphia.—*American.*

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The matter of the North Carolina contested election, which raised the riot last Sunday morning, came up again in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and just as the members were getting into full cry, Mr. Cushman rose and made *his* motion; for the previous question, which was carried, and Mr. Graham, the sitting member, (anti-Van Buren) was ousted. The resolution that Mr. Newland is entitled to his seat was also lost, and then the seat was declared vacant, and so that matter ends.

The vote taken on the first branch of the resolution, 'that James Graham is *not* entitled to his seat'—Ayes 114, noes 86.

On the second, 'that David Newland *is* entitled to the seat'—Ayes 99, noes 100.

The House then adopted a resolution, sending the election back to the people.

SUFFOCATION.—We understand that three black men belonging to Mr. Lloyd, and attached to a vessel of his lying in Annapolis