they were impressed with the necessity of a personal and minute examination into the several Banks of the State. This mode of examination was deemed not only due to the very delicate and highly responsible nature of the duties assigned us, but would, we believed, be more effectual in dissipating the doubts that clouded the public mind in relation to the solvency of these institutions, than if we had rested our conclusion, alone upon the sworn answers of the officers to whom our interrogatories were addressed. To aid the committee in the discharge of the objects of their appointment, general interrogatories were forwarded to all the Banks, involving inquiries, as to adherance to the requirements of their charters, their condition at several stated periods, prior and subsequent to the suspension of specie payments in May last, their debtor and creditor relations with each other, and with the Banks of New York and Philadelphia at the dates then specified—the mode of their internal administration, the object of a continued suspension of specie payments, and the period at which a resumption could probably be effected without mutual injury to the Banks and the public. Special and particular interrogatories were also addressed to the Banks and Savings Institutions, the answers to which added very much to the data of information on which the conclusions of your committee are based. The answers which those interrogatories elicited constitute the tabular statement and testimony furnished the House, and by which the views entertained by your committee can be tested. Your committee, anxious to give the result of their labours all the influence of opinions founded on actual observation—visited every Bank and Savings Institution in the State (saving that at Liberty) and by personal examination convinced themselves of the perfect accuracy of the statements previously furnished them, in the answers to their interrogatories.

Before proceeding to comment on the several divisions of labour assigned them by the orders of the House, your committee beg leave to observe that, although the metals have disappeared from circulation and their places are occupied by notes of different denominations, from one dollar upwards—and by certificates of deposite and various descriptions of small notes for change, yet that the Banks of Maryland are in a sound and healthful condition. That the ultimate redemption of their issues when required is certain. That in continuing the suspension they are governed not by motives of a sordid or mercenary nature, but by a discreet and intelligent regard for the public advantage. That the continued suspension so far from being a source of profit to those institutions has directly and palpably a contrary operation. And that needing no prompting from legal penalties, to return to specie payments, their own interest imperatively demands it, at the earliest practical period. To establish the truth of these conclusions, your committee believe, not very difficult, and if they are established, by the evidence gathered in the course of a protracted and scrutinising investigation, they venture confidently to hope that the influence of every member of this house will be exercised, in dispelling the prejudices against those institutions, which find as we believe, their origin in a mistake of the motives by which they were actuated to the steps, which have induced this investigation. To prove beyond the possibility of unprejudiced doubt, the truth of the first declaration, that the Banks of Maryland are in a healthful condition we need only refer to the statements which have been submitted already to the house. These statements will show that the aggregate liabilities of the Bank amount to, on their circulation, $3,002 085 00
Deposits, 3,291,924 62

Making together, 6,294,009 62

The means available to meet these liabilities are—Specie, $1 259,908 48
Bills and notes discounted, 15,18,006 15

Making together the sum of 17,072,914 63
Besides Real Estate, Stocks, &c.

From this data two conclusions are evident. That the assets of the Banks available to the discharge of their obligation, considerably exceed those obligations, and that the ratio of circulation to specie is less than the acknowledged healthy, and authorised proportion of three to one. This result so satisfactory as to the general condition of the whole, is equally applicable to the division of its parts, and the same assertion of solvency may as well be predicated of each individual bank as of their united strength. In making this statement the committee have no reference to the Susquehannah Bank, as the determination of its condition belongs appropriately to another committee in whose charge has been placed the results of our examination.—Your committee refer the House with confidence to the tabular evidence annexed, for a full and perfect sustainment they have assumed. This being established, the second allegation of the ultimate redemption of all the Bank issues becomes palpably correct to every mind, save to such as from innate hostility to these institutions or determined prejudice, assume that the corporations are essentially corrupt and their officers human vampires, obtaining subsistence from the ill reposed confidence of an abused people. Much of the excitement in the public mind against the Banks, from the continued suspensions, arises from the error too prevalent (and which your committee deem it important to correct) that the profits of the Banks have been inordinately increased by the suspension.—
[illegible] such a conception
[illegible]rst, however forcible the
[illegible]n that this increase
[illegible] necessarily result from the removal of the restraint of liability to specie payment, the facts collected incontestibly proved that no such effect has been produced; and let it be remembered that in these days, when the general denunciation against monied institutions, characterizes them as grasping, avaricious and soulless monopolizers, who, erecting an alter to mammon, sacrifice to their idol's demands, the hopes and fortunes of a deceived and confiding people—That the Banks of Maryland stand proudly exempt from the charge that the removal of a restraint upon their issues has only taught them the necessity of caution, and that their discount line, from which their principal profits arise, has not been extended beyond the positive and necessary facilities for the ordinary commercial operations of the State, nor beyond what their condition justified. That no unholy speculations upon the necessity of the public have been practised, that their course has rather subjected them to the censure of a too prudent policy, than of deriving an individual profit from a general distress. That in the purchase of specie with a view to an early resumption, they have sacrificed large portions of the profits, that more prosperous times had enabled then to accumulate. To prove this—The aggregate discounts were:

In Jan'y, 1837.	$15,322,940,49
In May, 1837,	15,525,720,93
In January 1838,	15,813,006,18
Showing only an increase of discounts between the first and last period of	$190,065,69
The amount of circulation In January 1837, was	$3,345,796,16
In May, 1837,	2,965,711,15
And in January, 1838,	3,092,085,00
Showing a decrease between the first and last periods of	$343,710,16

While the increase of specie procured by purchase at large premiums and otherwise, since the suspension equals $130,-861 01. Although these periods are certainly assumed, a full investigation will show that the conduct adopted by the banks as indicated at those periods was, and continues to be adhered to, with only such deviations as the fluctuations of business positively demanded. It is thus manifest that protracted suspensions cannot be an object with the banks, and that their own interests must teach them, that their true policy, consists in as early a resumption as practicable. To the operations of this all powerful motive, your Committee would confidently leave the question on the period at which such resumption should take place; but a proper regard to the known anxiety of the public upon the subject, has induced them to name a definite time at which under penalties prescribed in the bill annexed to this report, the Banks of this State, are required to resume. In selecting this period, the Committee feel it due to themselves to explain to the House, the reasons that determine their choice. Waving a more particular examination of the causes which led to the suspension of specie payments, the Committee merely adverted to the fact that it commenced in Eastern and Northern cities, and was necessarily adopted by the banks of this State as a matter of sheer self-preservation, and that the suspension is general, extending over the whole Union, without as they believe one solitary exception—Prior to the suspension, the banks of Maryland as such, had established a system of interchanges which made them bear the debtor and creditor relation to each other and to the banks of several States of the Union. In consequence of the several successive failures of one of our chief agricultural States, and by acting as agents for the collection of debts due by her merchants, in the Northern cities, the Baltimore banks had become debtors to other cities; whilst those of the South bear a correspondent debtor to Baltimore. The inland Banks of the State are all more or less connected with the Banks of Baltimore, and must necessarily be affected, by the adoption of any measure towards them To require then of the Banks of Baltimore to resume specie payments whilst those of the other States of the Union continue to suspend, would be to legislate a uniform and certain bankruptcy within the limits of our own State.

For while they would receive from the debtor Banks nothing but depreciatied paper, their creditors would instantly drain their vaults of nearly the whole of the legal basis of their issues. Nor would a partial resumption by the Banks to the East at all promote the ability of ours to follow their example—because as before stated, they are *debtors* to the Eastern Banks, and would necessarily derive no advantage from such resumption, while they would be *equally* subject to draw from their vaults to discharge their obligations, without receiving any substantial aid from their debtors. The operations of such a system are too evident to require elucidation. But it is believed by your Committee, that the fixing of the period assigned in the bill, will not dangerously affect the stability of the Banks, and will be materially beneficial to the interests of the farmer. The banks will know the requisition and feel the necessity of obeying it. They can so curtail their discounts, and withdraw gradually, their circulation, as will enable them promptly to meet the anticipated press; and the avails of the approaching crop would enable the farmer to discharge his debts to the Banks, and the latter without inconvenience, wholly to relieve themselves of their Eastern liabilities. These are positive auxiliaries to the accomplishment of this object.—The contingent probable aids, will be found in the similar action of our sister States, looking to the time of a general resumption. That this measure will produce some pressure upon the mercantile interests, and throw it upon every other, is quite certain, but it is an evil that must be encountered for the good to result—all that we can do to ameliorate it, it is our duty to do, not for the benefit of the banks, but of the whole community. It is a fallacy to suppose that the banking interests is unconnected with, or hostile to the interests of the people. This is the charge of ignorant prejudice. The experience of the last year has taught us the painful truth, that a depreciated currency is a national curse—society is a link of mutual dependencies, the business occupations of life are intimately connected and social. The crop of the agriculturalist is valueless without a purchaser, the web of the manufacturer an unpaid labor, if a market for sale be denied. True, the advantages of bank facilities are more direct upon some than on others, but remotely they affect all. The merchant obtains means by which he is enabled to purchase your agricultural produce or domestic manufactures. The sums received from the products of the soil or the fabric of the manufacturer supplies you with the comforts or the luxuries of life. But without the bank facilities, the merchant would be unable to buy and you to enjoy the fruits of your diversified labor. This view of the subject is unconnected with the immense direct interest of the stockholders of such institutions who are your own citizens—not capitalists; for bank profit is to show a speculation for its exercise. But the middle classes and the industrious poor of every age and sex, who look to the dividends on their shares for subsistence, are the general class of stockholders—you cannot then touch the banks without striking a chord which vibrates throughout your entire social system. This truth should teach us to deal wisely and cautiously with the power we possess.

Some prejudice may exist as to the extent of accommodation, to directors. Justice to the banks requires that this be explained. The discounts, in no single instance, were granted to them *as directors*. nor is it shewn that the fact of any such official station aided in the accomplishment of the loans. The banks have, on the contrary, invariably answered on oath, that no favorable distinction was made in the case of its officers, while by the operation of many of their charters, the directors and other officers are subject to restraints as to amount, from which all others are exempt. The discounts were granted, not to the officer, but to the merchant or manufacturer, and only to such extent as he might claim in the latter capacity. To adopt a different rule, to require the Banks to refuse reasonable and proper aid in its facilities, to business men, because they are officers, would have a tendency to drive from the government of those institutions of all such as by experience and character are the most competent for their proper management, and place their direction in the hands of irresponsible agents.

Your Committee were charged with the particular examination of the small issues of the Banks, and to report upon them for the action of the House. In the cases in which Banks were found coming within the scope of this order, some, as in the instances of the Patapsco and Frederick County Banks, claim the right to issue as derivable from their charters; others defended their action upon the ground of controliess necessity. We do not propose to discuss the question, whether the authority claimed is the legitimate result of their chartered privileges, but we do yield somewhat to the force of arguments of *necessity*. The withdrawal of specie from circulation, rendered small issues necessary, for the common purposes of domestic life, and none could more successfully subserve this object than the Banks. Had they failed to issue, the counters of your State would have been flooded with individual paper, bearing the semblance of *promise to pay* on their face, but in some instances utterly irredeemable. In this contingency the Committee think that the Banks are not obnoxious to censure in complying with the demand for issues of this character. We have by the annexed bill, however, provided for the gradual retirement of such issues from circulation, by preventing any further issues, or their reissue when sent in for payment. Your Committee deem it inexpedient to legalize the issues by individuals, as required in the third order of this House; they think the requisition of a bond from individuals so issuing, for the redemption of their paper, would be to authorise such issues on compliance with the conditions, and would thus be erecting a species of sole corporations, with the banking power, not sanctioned in our, opinion, by sound policy.

The enquiry imposed in the fifth order we briefly dispose of, as the order looks to a general agreement of the Banks, as the basis to a State institution it is effectual without the consent of those institutions. The banks of the State as the evidence will disclose, are almost unanimously unwilling to lend their aid to the establishment of an institution such as the order contemplates.

In obedience to order No. 9, the Committee have by personal examination satisfied themselves that the surplus revenue of the State is perfectly safe in the depositories in which it has been placed, apart from the entire solvency of those institutions, the several portions of the State's surplus funds are further guaranteed by ample collateral liabilities regularly set apart for their particular security.

The order requiring the Committee to correspond with similar committees of the several state Legislatures, now in session, in relation to the resumption of specie payments, your committee have been unable to comply with, as they were not apprised that similar committees in other States were engaged in the performance of the like general duties. Your committee having thus briefly commented upon the results of their examination held upon the order of the House, beg leave to carry out the objects heretofore expressed, to report the annexed bill—all which is respectfully submitted.

M. C. SPRIGG, Chairman.
THOMAS F. BOWIE,
WM. F. GILES,
C. C. CARROLL,
JOHN M. CAUSIN.

THOMAS CARROLL, Clerk.

From the National Intelligencer.]

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Experiments in various parts of the country in planting and rearing the mulberry tree, and growing silk worms, have proved beyond a doubt that the culture of silk can be prosecuted to advantage, and may be made to become an object of national importance.

The white Mulberry tree was first introduced into Mansfield, (Conn.) about the year 1760; but little was done however, to advance this branch of industry till after the close of the revolutionary war, when the State Legislature offered a bounty of ten shillings, lawful money, for every one hundred white mulberry trees, planted, which was to continue ten years; and three pence for every ounce of raw silk, made. This stimulated the inhabitants of Mansfield to renew and extend their exertions in this new business; and, so successfully, that in 1793, three hundred and sixty-two pounds of raw silk were made in that town alone. In 1832, the State again offered another bounty, similar to the first, and in May, 1834, this bounty was extended to the Chinese mulberry, and a company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing silk.—During the last named year Mansfield produced raw silk to the value of sixty thousand dollars. The county of Windham produces annually five tons of silk.

It has been generally supposed that the cold winters of the Eastern States would prove fatal to the mulberry, and an insurmountable obstacle to the production of silk: but it having been found, by the experience of a few enterprising individuals to succeed well in Maine, as far east as the Kennebec, the State, in 1836, offered a bounty similar to that of Connecticut, and the people in some towns have already made considerable progress in planting the trees; and in the town of Winthrop, in producing raw silk.

The culture of silk having been found to be a profitable business, there are strong inducements to persevere.

The value of silks imported into the United States, for the year commencing 1st of October, 1835, and ending 30th of September, 1836, was as follows, viz.

Free of duty.		
Silks, other than India, lace veils, shawls, &c.	974,857	
Silk, other manufactures of	19,357,039	
Paying duties ad valorem.		
Silks, from India, China, &c. piece goods,	1,717,106	
Silk, sewing	83,542	
Do do from other places	699,633	
Silk, raw	37,507	22 899,681
Exclusive of manufactures of silk and worsted, valued at $3,171,023.		
Value of silks exported during the same period, free of duty.		
Silks, other than India lace veils, shawls, &c.	30,794	
Silks, other manufactures of	215,091	
Paying duties ad valorem.		
Silks, from India, China, &c. piece goods,	448,550	
Silk, sewing	8,446	
Silk, other manufactures of	26,311	
Silk, from other places, sewing	1,630	
Silk lace, veils, &c.	1,908	762,730
Amount retained for home use,		$22,136,954

This demand, which is increasing, probably, in a direct ratio to the increase of wealth and population, ought to be supplied by domestic culture and manufacture. The soil and climate of the District of Columbia is well adapted for growing the mulberry; and surely its inhabitants ought not to be behind those of the cold latitudes of the North in supplying their proportion of this demand. It is to be hoped that the General Government will imitate the example of the States, and stimulate them to embark in a business which promises to become of national importance, by offering suitable encouragement. Silk may yet become a staple production of some sections of the country, as cotton has of the South. An American vessel was seized in Liverpool, in 1784, for having on board eight bales of cotton, as it was then supposed to be impossible that they could be the growth of this country. Now there are more than 600,000 bales of the raw material shipped to Liverpool annually, and 300,-000 or 400,000 bales to other parts of Europe, besides supplying the home market for our own extensive manufactures. Some things can and should be done as well as others. P.

Three *Shad*, the first which have appeared in the New York market this season, were sold there on Saturday at $2.50 each.

The New York Express of Friday says that the Banks in that city have curtailed their discounts about half a million of dollars within the preceeding two weeks.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette adds—"They wish to destroy the merchants for the sake of resuming specie payments.'

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS:

MR. WEBSTER LIABLE TO BE IMPEACHED!

After listening to the splendid forensic display made in the Senate on Thursday, by Messrs. WEBSTER and CALHOUN, what was our surprise on coming out of the Capitol, to hear a member of the House remark that he contemplated moving an *impeachment* of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts!

'For what?' we exclaimed with involuntary and painful surprise.

'For a violation of the Constitution of the United States.' was the shocking reply.

'In what particular?'

'In respect to the 8th article, which provides that *'cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.'* Mr. Webster has committed a palpable infringement of that article, in his reply to-day, to Mr. Calhoun.'

We would not gainsay the truth of the charge against the distinguished Senator. The reception which this Hannibal gave to the invader of Africa, the Scipio Africanus—Souh Carolinaensis, as he called Mr. Calhoun, was certainly 'cruelly and unusually' warm.

Mr. Webster, in conclusion, commended to Mr. Calhoun the spirit of an old American law, which we cannot refrain from mentioning.

The ancient State of Franklin,* now East Tennessee, finding itself in a situation not unlike that of the Government at the present moment, and not being able to redeem its obligations either in specie or good notes, and the people being much embarrassed by the reverses of the times, passed a law very unlike that one which is proposed to give the office-holders gold and silver, and the people rags. The economy they recommended was exactly the reverse of that now in vogue. They left the gold and silver to continue in circulation amonst the people, and voted that the Governor should be paid in *deer skins*—the heads of Departments in *otter* and *beaver*—the constables in *mink*—and the Senators and Representatives in *coon skins*!

Ought not *our* Commoners, who vote the supplies, to profit by the example in *these hard times!*—[*Madisonian.*

---

*The following is a copy of the Law.

"An act of the State of Franklin, for the support of the civil list.

"Whereas the collecting of Taxes in specie for want of a circulating medium has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth,—and whereas it is the duty of the Legislature to hear at all times, the prayers of their constituents, and to apply as speedy a remedy as lies in their power,—[the whole of this preamble Mr. Webster thought excellent, and recommended its adoption to the Senator from South Carolina, as the introduction of any amendment he might propose for the section to be stricken out.] Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the same, that from the first day of January, A. D. 1789, the salaries of the officers of this commonwealth be as follows, to wit:

His Excellency the Governor, per annum, 1000 DEER skins. His honor the Chief Justice, 500 do. do. The Attorney General 500 do do. Governor's Secretary, 500 RACOON do! State Treasurer, 450 OTTER do! Each County Clerk, 300 BEAVER do! Clerk of the House of Commons, 200 RACOON do! Members of Assembly, per day, 3 RACOON do! Justices fee for signing a warrant, 1 MUSKRAT do! To the Constable for serving a warrant, 1 MINK ditto!" &c. &c. &c.

This palpable hit was received with admirable *gusto* by the Senate, in which Mr. Calhoun himself was seen to 'grin horribly a ghastly smile."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1838.

I informed you, in a letter this evening of the decision of the Senate on the Sub-Treasury Bill. I now send some further notices of the preliminary proceedings of to-day.

On Friday Mr. Wall, following the example of Mr. Calhoun, as well as of Scipio, undertook to carry the war into Africa; and made a dead set against the political course of his colleague. The official journal was highly delighted with this effort of the instructed Senator—applauded it to the skies—and complimented the orator on the many "home cuts" he had given Mr. Southard and his friends. The official editor may have had it in his enamoured familiarities with these 'home cuts, as his own offspring, a reason for this commendation: for Mr. Southard pungently said his colleague might have found the whole material of his speech in the columns of the Globe, and expressed with quite as much taste and elegance.

Whether the assaults of Mr. Wall went home to Mr. Southard or not, it is certain that gentleman returned them with more than compound interest, while he gallantly defended the Legislature of New Jersey from the aspersions one of its Representatives had cast on the majority of that body—the 'unfair accomplices at home,' as the Globe styles them. All the official's tattle about Mr. Wall having applied the lash with effect, &c. &c., and of Mr. Clay having considered it well applied, is mere stuff. Mr. Wall met with no better success, than did Mr. Calhoun when he hazarded an encounter, the other day with Mr. Webster. He was driven back completely discomfitted.

The speech of Judge White was a very clear & cogent exposition of the truth in relation to the great questions involved in the discussion. He also touched upon some collateral topics; and while illustrating the tendency of the measure to increase the power and patronage of the Executive, he commented with great pungency on some passages in the history of a bill to reduce the Executive patronage, which ought to make the cheeks of certain prominent *subservatives* tingle with shame, whenever recalled to their memories.

This was one of the great hobbies of the Jackson party when they were moving heaven and earth to break down the Administration of Mr. Adams. This was the ball then rolled by Benton—not 'solitary and alone," but aided by a number of high minded, honorable men, who have long since foresworn any association with him, or any sympathy with his character, his temper or his taste.

Mr. Calhoun made a great work about a bill of a similar character, at the session before last. It was a loop whereupon he hung one of the most eloquent and most powerful of all his speeches, against the "Royalists."

Judge White reminded Messrs. Benton and Calhoun of these things. He had voted with them both, and by the by, his vote with Mr. Calhoun during the Executive Administration of Jackson, though exactly the same with that which he had given on a bill of the same character during the Administration of Mr. Adams destroyed forever his character for democracy, and made him 'a red hot Federalist,' fit to be denounced by Gen. Jackson, in all the bar rooms and at all the public tables where the Hero might take it into his head to hold forth.

Well, the Executive Patronage bill was rocked to asleep in the House of Representatives, two sessions ago: and not a man of the 'party' can be seen who is ready to wake up the bantling now, which hundreds were so fond of *dandling* while Mr. Adams was President! Mr. Calhoun talks affectedly of having brought down the pretensions and power of the Executive: while Benton and the rest only think of increasing the number of offices, and adding to the amount of the salaries of the faithful. The Sub-Treasury Bill itself creates numberless new offices for the gratification of the creatures that feed; and bow, and fawn, and expect to *live* by their servile devotion to the interests of the President and the party.

Towards the close of his speech, Judge White referred in a very felicitous manner to the application Mr. Webster made on Thursday, of a statute of the STATE of FRANKLIN, or East Tennessee, for the support of its civil list. He was glad that his State had come in, on that occasion as a peace maker, and that the recital of this act had sent the members of the Senate home in such good humour and none in greater cordiality, to all appearances, than the two Senators who had been engaged in so vigorous an encounter during the day, (Messrs. Calhoun and Webster.)

He regretted however, that Mr. Webster had not been aware of another part of the story, which was directly applicable to the sub Treasury system, and which he believed Mr. W. would have told much better than he could.

It happened that the Treasurer of the State of Franklin was a foreigner, and knew very little about skins. The people of Franklin were in the main honest, but yet thrifty; as the officers frequently cheated them, they had not many scruples about putting a trick now and then on the officers. Any man could pay his tax imposed, in skins, at any time while his horse was taking food in the course of a journey, he might use his gun and kill enough to discharge his debt to the Government. These skins were put in the Treasury, by the Receivers General and so far as the Deer skins, and the different furs were concerned the system worked well enough, but when we come to the racoon skins, we find the Sub-Treasurers were no more worthy of trust, than many of our modern postmasters, and collectors. and receivers. Racoons were plentiful in East Tennessee; but there was another animal still more abundant and prolific—the Opossum. Now what think you do these honest Sub-Treasurers of the Sovereign State of Franklin take into their heads? They receive from the good people the best *Racoon* skins. Do they transfer them to the State Treasury, wherewith to pay the members and officers of Assembly, as in duty bound? Oh no! Nothing of the kind. They cunningiy cut off the tails of the racoon skins – sell the the skins to the hatters for good solid money—sew the tails to the opossums, and pass them off to the eyes of the Treasurer, the dull, thick headed Treasurer—the Levi Woodbury of Franklin—as *genuine* 'coon skins!!"

Judge White related this story admirably; and almost inextinguishable laughter shook all sides of the Senate.

It furnishes an admirable illustration of the workings of the Sub-Treasury System, with its odious feature of an exclusively hard money currency. How long would it be, could that system go into operation before we should find Sub-Treasurers substituting counterfeit coins for solid gold and silver? D.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 10 P. M.

I closed my letter to you half a dozen hours since, and where I closed the interest began. Mr. White finished his speech soon after five o'clock, and the closing part excelled any former effort of Judge White's in the way of a speech that I have heard from him in the Senate chamber. The House adjourned about five o'clock for want of a quorum, and without taking any vote upon the Appropriation Bill. The members thronged to the Senate Chamber where, through the day and evening, an immense crowd were present, eager to see and hear the result of the discussion. The session continued ten hours, and the Bill was before the Senate nine of the ten.

Mr. White having finished—

Mr. King of Al. moved an amendment, that the year 1838 be taken from the Bill, and 1839 be inserted in lieu thereof. This amendment was made to Mr. Cal-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0342.jpg