dollars, induce them to slaughter these animals in immense numbers leaving their flesh, the food of the Indian to rot and putrify on the ground. No admonition or caution can arrest for a moment the propelling power of the whiskey. Accordingly in all directions these poor thoughtless beings are seen furiously riding under its influence in pursuit of their game, or in other words, in the fatal exchange of food for poison. It has been very attentively calculated by the traders who manage to collect per annum, from 150 000 to 200,000 buffalo skins, at the rate which these animals are disposed of, in 110 years they will be killed off. Whenever that event happens, Mr. Catlin very justly prophecies that 250.000 Indians, now living in a plain of nearly three thousand miles in extent, must die for starvation and become a prey to the wolves, or that they must either attack the powerful neighboring tribes of the Rocky mountains, or in utter phrenzey of despair rush upon the white population in the forlorn hope of dislodging it. In the two alternatives there exists no chance; and we have therefore the appalling reflection before us, that 250,000 Indians must soon be added to the dismal list of those who have already withered and disappeared leaving their country to bloom and flourish in the possession of the progeny of another world!--*Quarterly Review.*

EXTRAORDINARY PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN BALTIMORE:

One of the most extraordinary moral reformations that has ever taken place in this country, has been in progress in our city for the last nine months Its origin we will briefly state. Six or seven men who had for years, abandoned themselves to the brutalizing effects of Intoxication, formed a resolution while in a tavern, and surrounded by every thing to tempt their morbid appetites, that henceforth they would not again touch, taste or handle strong drink. Acting upon this resolution at once, they formed a 'Total Abstinence Society,' the members of which like themselves, should be of those who had once been habitual drunkards. This was the first step. The next was to go to their old boon companions, and by argument and persuasion, endeavour to bring them into associaton. There success was beyond expectation. Men who had for years resisted the entreaties of friends and the prayers and tears of their suffering families; acted upon by some new and strange impulse, laid aside the cup of confusion and ranged themselves upon the side of temperance. Thus, by steady and rapid accessations the society grew into strenght and importance, and at this time, numbers over two hundred members.

On Friday evening last, these men held a public experience meeting in St. John's Church, North Liberty street.—The house was crowded with gratified spectators. The meeting was opened by an eloquent and appropriate address from Mr. Reese, and then many of the members of the society gave in their experience of the ills of drunkenness and the blessings of sobriety. We were particularly pleased with the remarks of the president. Failure was a word, he said, that had ceased to have any meaning when applied to them. They had made a second declaration of independence, and on it they had pledged their lives and their sacred honor—fortune they had none to pledge, for it had all been wasted He pictured the drunkard as a crazy man. One drunken man, he said, could not trust another: if two had disputed and sought an umpire, they would refuse one like themselves, and choose a sober man. Thus they were both self-convicted of insanity. A drunken man would be put out of the jury box, sent away from the witness stand, and even be refused a trial as a criminal. He was to all intents and purposes, crazy. The whole address abounded in points and antithesis. It was gratifying to see a man of such intelligence and fine natural abilities once more taking his true place in society.—His remark that some of our finest men were to be found in the drunkard's ranks, every one knows to be true. Some of the very best mechanics are men who habitually drink and debase themselves. The experience of the secretary was given with much feeling. He alluded to the iron bondage in which he had been held for years, and from which he had vainly endeavoured, time and again to break. Often, he said, when he would look in the glass at his disfigured face, bloated up from the effects of drinking, had he felt like hiding himself away from the light of heaven. In the street, he was ashamed to meet a friend, for he was ever conscious of his loathsome appearance. —With the fairest prospect before him, when he started in the world, of becoming rich, he had squandered his earnings and neglecting his business, until ruin stared him in the face. Those who had known him for years, for he was in public business and was well known, could not help remarking, with pleasure, his changed and healthy appearance on last Friday night. He was externally and internally a new man. A member of the society who sat near, remarked that he (the secretary) had been obliged to have his clothes altered, and buy a new hat in a few weeks after the quit drinking, so swelled up and bloated he had been from the liquor! Many touching allusions were made by several of the members to the changed condition of their families. A few months ago, one man who spoke, said that he was over one hundred dollars in debt, his wife and children in suffering, want and disgrace, and even his own brothers ashamed to speak to him in the street. He was persuaded to join the new temperance society, and finally yielded to the persuasion. So soon as he became perfectly sober, he began to feel a new and painful concern for his family; but he had no employment and knew not where to find any. Finally a man who was a drinking man, offered to sell to him a horse on a few months credit, if he would give him security. He offered a friend who was a drinking man, but the owner of the horse would not take any man for security who drank, although he drank himself. At last the man obtained the security and got the horse; and now, said he, from working with my horse and cart, I have got my family comfortably clothed, have a barrel flour in my house, good beds to sleep on, a good fire to sit by, and nearly out of debt?

We were forcibly struck with the remark of a member in reference to that awful disease, *dilirium tremens*, from which he had suffered. I had rather, he said, lie in Baltimore county jail for twenty years, than have *mania a potu* for five minutes! Another, who had been a drunkard for fifteen years, said that one need not wait until he died to experience the torments of hell. Let him become a drunkard and get the *mania a potu* and he will prove its worst horrors. This man, we were told on that evening by one who heard him relate it on a previous occasion, once, after having drank a quart of brandy, felt symptoms of the approach of this terrible disease. I will never suffer from it again, he said, shuddering at the recollections of the drunkard's madness and going down to his drawer, he took out a pistol, loaded it, and after having deliberately fixed a purcussion cap, placed the weapon to his ear, and with desperate determination, pulled the trigger! The cap did not explode, and his pistol dropped from his hand to the floor! He was sobered at once. On the next day he took his pistol, unloaded it, and then tried every purcussion cap in his box. There was not one that did not explode on the first trial!--Other, and many interesting statements were made by the members, of personal experience. There was one man who was laying up for a crippled and helpless daughter, regularly, sums about equal to which he used to spend for liquor. He has now a fund for her of something like two hundred dollars. We could not but remark the wonderful changes which had taken place in the countenance of these men. Every face had a calm, contented look, and every eye had a humane expression, how unlike the drunkard's we need not say.

For the first two or three months, doubts and fears for the success of this association existed. No one would believe that men, who had, for so many years, been habitual drunkards, could possibly be reformed. There were too many instances of temporary reformations to leave even the shadow of a hope. But now the most sceptical have ceased to doubt. A new wonder has appeared. There is hope for the drunkard!—In closing this notice, we will add that the "Washington Temperance Society," as this association is called is made up almost entirely of mechanics and laboring men, who have for a long time been addicted to drinking. They are about forming, it was stated auxiliary societies among the apprentice boys, many of whom are made drunkards through the enticement and example of dissipated journeymen. Each one of the large number of men who form the society, has still his drinking acquaintances, and constant persuasion and importunity is used to bring them in. Some will station themselves near the accustomed places of resort for drinking, on the night of the weekly meetings of the society, and urge their old companions, whom they intercept on their way to the tavern, to go with them. Thus by constant activity and untiring watchfulness, they are rapidly swelling their numbers, and diminishing the army of drunkards. We shall keep an eye upon this association, and as interesting facts fall under our notice, present them to our readers.

[Balt. Sun of the 16th Dec.

Leaves for Potatoes.

Leaves piled up in a pen, with alternate thin strata of swamp mud, when partially decomposed are found a superior preparation for the Irish potatoe crop.—Put around the roots of fruit trees, this compost has been found to produce a healthy and vigorous growth. Its operation has been much increased in its efficacy, by the addition of lime to the mass. The finest Irish potatoes that I have seen produced in a southern climate were produced by the addition of this compost.

A Noble Sentiment.

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from raging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—[Washington's Letters to Arthur Young.]

Van Buren Weather.

"I say, look heer, Sam Johnsing, what kind o' wedder you call dis?" said Pete Gumbo, the other morning, his body curled up with the cold and his hands sunk deep in his pockets.

"You mean de wedder dis mornin', does you Pete?"

"Exactly."

"Wy, I should call 'im Suddern wedder wid Nordern principles!"

A Locofoco Office holder speaking of Gen. Harrison's reforming the irregularities of the mail and other abuses, said to a Whig with an air of incredulity: "You Whigs, I suppose expect Gen. Harrison will work miracles." "No (was the prompt reply of the Whig,) but we expect he will cast out devils."—*Richmond Whig.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, Jan. 27th.

United States Senate.

The memorial of the Tobacco Planters of Prince George's County, Maryland, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, after some debate, in which Messrs. Merrick, Calhoun, Preston, Linn and others participated.

Mr. Lumpkin did Mr. Wright presented their views on the questions connected with the prospective pre-emption bill. The latter gentleman gave way at about 4 o'clock for a motion to adjourn and will conclude his remarks to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal,

The question pending before the House being on the motion of Mr. Grabb to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to present to the House certain resolutions from the Legislature of Alabama, claiming reimbursement for certain large advances made by the State, in carrying on the late war with the Creek Indians in that State, which was carried, and the resolutions were received, and on motion of Mr. C. referred to the Committee on Indians Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Virginia,

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Casey, of Illinois, in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the

Treasury Note Bill.

On which Mr. Pope of Kentucky, was entitled to the floor. Mr. P. proceeded to address the Committee on the subject of the Revenue, Tariff, and the Public Lands. He was in favor of providing for the Treasury by a tariff of duties. He was in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He avowed his readiness to go for the Treasury Note Bill, to make temporary provision for the exigencies of the Government!

When he finished Mr. Wise took the floor, and began a speech of remarkable animation and eloquence; on the general topics which had been so much discussed in the course of this debate, expressing, with vigor and effect, sound and statesman-like views and the most patriotic sentiments.

Without concluding, Mr. Wise gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Thursday Evening, Jan. 28.

The Senate Chamber to-day was again the scene of a great display of oratory. It was expected that Henry Clay would speak at some time before the adjournment, and that was sufficient to attract an immense crowd long before the hour of meeting. Not only were the galleries and all the privileged places filled to overflowing, but the ante-rooms and recesses were overlied by brilliant clusters of ladies, and the doors being opened, they had the advantage of hearing though they could not see the speaker.

Mr. Wright resumed and concluded his speech on the various topics which have been brought up for consideration during the course of this great debate, and especially on the proposition to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which he opposed *toto cælo*. His reasons for opposition were briefly these—that there was no power under the constitution to make such distribution—that the cession under the confederacy, was to the States of the Federal Union, and not to the States *respectively and severally*, as contended for by the friends of the measure—even if the distribution principle was a correct one, he contended that the land could only be distributed to the ceding States, and not to those which took no part in making the cession, or which had been admitted into the Union under the Constitution. He maintained also, that the Treasury should be supplied with the amount of money which would be drawn from it, by distributing the proceeds of the public domain, before distribution ought to be allowed. The concluding remarks of Mr. Wright had reference to the debts of the States, and the spirit of them may be summed up in one sentence—"Let the people take care of themselves and their debts."

When Mr. Wright finished, Mr. Clay instantly arose and commenced a speech which will be classed among his most brilliant and powerful efforts. He said he had not contemplated pressing the distribution of the proceeds of the land sales at this session, but it had been presented by his colleague (Mr. Crittenden) and he would vote for it, under the expectation (which by the way, answers many of the strongest objections of Mr. Wright) that it will not go into operation before the 1st of January, 1842, and that the accruing sales of the public lands will be left to meet the wants of the government, and that the deficit in the Treasury should be supplied by taxes on luxuries, so that the administration of Gen. Harrison should be successfully commenced.

Mr Clay declared his belief that the worst apprehensions were about to be realized—that the partizans of the Administration intended to do nothing for the country, at the present session. He was right in this. It is, as I have mentioned before, becoming more and more apparent every day, that the party in power are determined to persevere in their do nothing policy. They will render an extra session necessary. Mr. Pierce, to-day, had complained of the waste of time on these debates—but Mr. Clay showed very clearly that the Van Buren majority in the Senate, were really responsible for having occupied the very heart of the session with these general discussions—he showed that there was no necessity whatever for the introduction of this new pre-emption system—a pre-emption bill which was to continue for two years was already in operation—and he declared that if this prospective pre-emption bill should be withdrawn, the instructions moved by his colleague for the report of a distribution sysem, would be withdrawn also. He said he had hoped that the party in power would have had the magnanimity, to give the administration about to succeed a fair trial—but instead of that we find every day those who have brought the country to the very brink of ruin, rising in their places and denouncing in advance the measures which are deemed necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the nation. Mr. Wright for instance speaking of certain measures, which had been indicated as likely to be brought forward under the administration of General Harrison, actually used the language, that he would condemn them in advance. It has been proposed, to raise revenue by laying a tax on articles imported from France, and these *pseudo democratic* gentlemen who affect to be the peculiar guardians of the interests of the poor, denounce in advance this imposition on luxuries chiefly used by the rich—they are for throwing the burdens of the Government from off the shoulders of the wealthier classes and for laying them more heavily on the poor. Mr. Clay proceeded at great length to show the propriety & justice of these taxes, upon wines, silks, &c. In the course of his remarks on this subject, he made a casual reference to the fact that Mr. Buchanan had expressed himself in favor of the tax at the last session, and thereupon Mr. B. remarked audibly enough, that he had not changed his opinion. The Kentucky Senator expressed his determination to adhere to the Compromise—but he said there had been a most portentious silence on the other side of the Chamber, and especially on the part of Mr. Calhoun during the discussion of these questions. But not only had the proposition to raise revenue by taxing luxuries been condemned—but the distribution policy also—the proposal for a called session—the repeal of the Sub-Treasury—and every measure to regulate the currency or restore the lost prosperity of the nation, are also fiercely denounced in advance on the floor of both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Clay said that for his own part, he was for going on peacefully and harmoniously, "but," added he, "if, gentlemen, you are for war, come on McDuff! come on!"

Mr. Clay noticed and refuted the assumption of Mr. Wright, that in claiming the power to distribute the proceeds of the land sales, we arrogate the authority to lay taxes, to raise a revenue for the purpose of distribution—he showed very clearly that the two propositions stood on entirely different grounds, and quoted the language of the Constitution, to prove that while there was no authority given, to raise revenue for distribution the power of Congress, to dispose of the Territory of the United States was unequivocal and complete. That there was no limit to it, except a wise and enlightened discretion.

He then proceeded to unmask the leaders of the Administration party; and to condemn them out of their own mouths, he showed by reference to documentary testimony that General Jackson himself had favored the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and had actually recommended it to Congress. In connection with this Mr. Clay briefly recited the circumstances under which, many years ago, the subject of the Public Lands had been forced upon him by the friends of Gen Jackson, and when he reported from the Committee on Manufactures the plan of distribution, which is now so well known to the country, Gen Jackson for the first time announced his opposition to a system, which he had before favored and supported. The public will remember how Mr Clay's bill although it was passed by two thirds of the House of Representatives, and a large majority of the Senate, was most unconstitutionally defeated by President Jackson refusing to give it his signature, and withholding it. Had it been returned with his veto it would unquestionably have been passed into a law by a constitutional majority of both Houses.

Mr. Clay also showed from the recorded opinions of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Wright Mr. Calhoun and others, that they did not regard the Public Lands as revenue; on this point, he dwelt at great length—illustrating his position by many striking and conclusive quotations, and yet in the face of this notable fact, we hear these gentlemen assert, day after day, that the *revenues* of the country are to be drained by the Land Distribution System.

Mr. Calhoun's project of cession was thoroughly examined by Mr. Clay, and its inequality and injustice fully exposed.

The distinguished Kentucky Senator had only, as it were, got into the threshold of his argument, when the hour being late, he gave way for a motion to adjourn He will conclude to morrow. High expectations are raised in regard to the remainder of his speech, and I have no doubt the best of it is to come.

The part which Mr. Senator Merrick took in regard to the memorial, relating to the interests of the Tobacco Growers and especially in resisting the attacks of Mr. Calhoun, has conciliated the respect of all who witnessed it, and especially of those who are most deeply concerned in that important trade. D.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

Washington, January 29th, 1841.

The Senate chamber was again filled to day with crowds of auditors, desirous to hear the conclusion of the speech begun yesterday, by Henry Clay. As a whole, I have no doubt it will be ranked, by all who heard it, or will have the satisfaction of reading it when reported, among the noblest productions of his great genius.—Not confining himself to the propositions immediately before the Senate, he touched upon all those great questions of public policy, which have been recently presented for consideration in both Houses of Congress.

Returning for a moment to his course of reasoning yesterday, in support of the taxation of French wines and silks, he entered into some statements, showing how great the balance of trade with France was against the United States, at the moment when we are allowing all the articles of luxury manufactured in that country, to be imported duty free. He repeated the statement that the proposed taxes would be chiefly borne by the wealthier classes and in connection with this topic, he asked, in what attitude do those who have proclaimed themselves as the peculiar guardians of the poor, stand before the country, how do they treat the poorer classes? At one time they bring forward a proposition to reduce the wages of labor. Is this to benefit the poor? At another time they object to a measure for equalizing more nearly the burdens of Goverment, by taxing luxuries Is this to benefit the poor? At another time, again they resists the measure which would most affectively prevent the necessity of resorting, in some of the States, to direct taxes. I mean the measure of distribution. Is this their friendship for the poor?

Mr. Clay's argument in support of the distribution policy was most cogent and conclusive, and perfectly radiant with rich, novel, and copious illustration. He reviewed the History of the Public Domain, to prove the right of the Government, and also the obligations now existing upon it to distribute the proceeds of the sales. The object of the original cession was stated at the time to be, to cement the Union, and to pay the debts of the Revolution, This was clearly the understanding of the ceding States and the Government to which the cession was made. Had the cession not been made, this Union, perhaps, would never have been established. Mr. Clay contrasted the character of this first cession with that of the cession proposed by Mr. Calhoun. The first gave to all the States the benefit of that common domain, which had been won by the common sacrifices and common exertions. Mr. Calhoun proposes the recession of the whole of these benefits, and thus to do that which was near being the cause of preventing the establishing of the Union, when seven States had lands and six had none. The distinguished Senator laid down two important propositions. First, that according to the very terms of the deed of cession, there was an assignment to the States of a separate use of the funds drawn from the Public Lands. They were to be administered by a common authority, but after the Revolutionary debts should be extinguished, they were to be for the use of the States and *for no other purpose whatever*, not for the purpose of cession or squandering. Secondly—It being impracticable, under the Constitution, to execute the deed of trust according to its terms, it becomes the duty of Congress to distribute the fund in some other way; and what more equitable way could there be than that which is proposed by the distribution bill of Mr. Clay, himself.

Mr Wright had argued that the debts of the Revolution had not been paid from the public lands—then they must have been paid from other funds of the people—and if so, it is an additional reason why the people should be reimbursed by receiving the proceeds of those lands which were given for the very purpose of extinguishing those debts. Mr. W. had also charged against the Public Domain various items of expense, and especially the expenditures for our Indian relations—this was truly a counting house view of the subject. Our expenses for the Indians grow out of the most solemn obligations to protect and take care of those tribes; but if the lands are to be charged, is there nothing with which they are to credited—are they not be credited with the great advantages flowing from the acquisition of Louisiana, and the navigation of the Mississippi. Is the sovereignty of that State nothing—is the sovereignty of Florida nothing—are the customs, are the wealth and exhaustless resources of Revenue there opened up, not to be taken into account.

In speaking of the State Debts, Mr. Clay referred in terms of severe reprobation to the negative proposition brought into the Senate at the last session on the assumption by the General Government of these State Debts—he characterized it as a vindictive, malignant Danton-like proposition. No human being had ever suggested the assumption of those debts by the General Government, and this gratuitous denial by the administration party of the Senate, was calculated to impair the credit of the States at a time when they were sufficiently embarrassed. In connection with this topic, Mr. Clay alluded to the sentiments uttered by Mr. Webster some days ago on the subject of State Debts and State Credit, and declared that he responded to them most cordially. He was proud of the sentiment. He was proud of the eloquence with which his distinguished friend from Massachusetts had clothed and enforced that sentiment. He pronounced the charge that the late election had been carried by foreign influence, a foul, malicious, atrocious libel on the Country, its character, its institutions, and on *Liberty* itself. The men in power have administered democracy so badly, that they have no credit at home or abroad, and now they come to us with the whining complaint that they have lost credit here, because they have none at all abroad. Mr Clay concluded with a most eloquent passage, in which he urged the adoption of the Distribution Policy, as a measure of peace and amity, and of union.

After he sat down, Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, took the floor—his rising was a signal for a general flight. The rush from the galleries and from the chamber was tremendous—reminding us of the "dinner bell of the House of Commons."—After some explanations from this Senator, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Linn, Mr. Tallmadge took the floor and spoke with great effect in favor of the Distribution System and the policy of the States in making Internal Improvements. Mr. Calhoun has the floor for to morrow. D.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Annapolis. Jan. 27. 1841.

STATE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed to-day by the Senate:

James Murray, Secretary of State.

David Ridgely, State Librarian.

Julius T. Ducatel, State Geologist.

John H. Alexander, Topographical Engineer.

Thomas Karney, Examiner General of the Western Shore.

John S. Gittings, Commissioner of Loans.

Aaron Duvall, Armorer at the City of Annapolis.

Insolvent Commissioners.—Henry Stump, Richard Frisby Edward Palmer.

Jacob Bean, Inspector General of Flour.

David Rickets, John Witmer, of Jno., Henry J. Williams, to be Assistant Inspectors of Flour in Baltimore.

Leonard Kernan and Alexander Dayhuff, Inspectors of Sole Leather.

Nathaniel B. Keene, Inspector of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore.

John McPherson, Luther Ratcliffe, Daniel Hoover, Dinwood H. Barrow, Wm Roney, Emanuel Stansbury, to be Gaugers of casks and inspector of Domestic distilled spirits in the City of Baltimore.

James Coale, State Wharfenger in Baltimore.

John Dutton and Wm. W Amos, Inspectors of Lime in Baltimore.

Michael Lamb, Inspector of Plaster of Paris, in Baltimore.

Daniel Orrick, Inspector of Ground Black Oak Bark in Baltimore.

Peter Storm, Inspector of Hay and Straw for the Eastern Scales in Baltimore.

John Burke, Inspector of Hay and Straw for the Western Scales in Balt.

Auctioneers—Robert Lemmon, Samuel Hoffman, Robert A Taylor, William G. Harrison, Nicholas W Goldsborough, Hugh Dowling, Anthony Whiteley, Jno. H. Naff, Columbus E. Cook, Henry W. Bool, John I Gross, Wm. H. Robinson, Saml. H. Gover, John Whitbeck, James S. Wever, Henry Beekly, John R. Wright.

William Houlton, Warden of the Penitentiary.

Jacob White, Purveyor of do.

H. R. Louderman and Samuel W. Gosnell, Directors of the Penitentiary.

Chas. Howard, Wm. R. Smart, and Franklin Anderson, Managers for removing free people of color.

Nicholas Kelly, Weigher of Live Stock.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 28. 1841.

House of Delegates

Mr. Nichols submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

"Whereas it appears from the report of the President and Visiters of the Maryland Hospital, that it is necessary for the Committee, to whom that report was referred, to proceed to the city of Baltimore for the purpose of examining the condition of that institution; therefore, Ordered that said Committee, have leave to proceed to Baltimore to make such examination."

Mr. Thayer presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Alleghany County, praying that a law may be passed authorising the Banks to issue one, two, and three dollar notes; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr Bowie, offered the following order;

"Ordered, that the Committee on Ways and Means be, and they are hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on Clerks and Registers and all other public officers in this State, who are paid by fees of office and commissions; and, that they report by bill or otherwise."

The bill reported for the better security of the property of infants, was passed.

The bill from the Senate, declaratory of the law authorising the closing judgments in the several County Courts of this State, and the amendment reported thereto from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, were read, amended and passed.

The bill to define the time within which the official bonds of Clerks and Registers shall be renewed.

SENATE.

Leave was granted to report a bill to prevent the exaction of oppressive wharfage in Baltimore city.

Annapolis, Friday, Jan. 29. 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

When I closed my letter of yesterday, the bill "to increase the tolls on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road" was still under discussion. The question was not taken until after the cars left. The bill passed by a vote of 42 to 21. The amendment to strike out eight and insert six, was also rejected.

On motion of Mr. Nesbit, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Elections and Priviliges be and they are hereby instructed to report a bill, defining more particularly the meaning of *residence* as contemplated in the laws of this State regulating elections, so as to distinguish between those, who may be regarded as mere sojourners and bona fide residents—adopted.

Mr. Hellen obtained leave to bring in a bill, "to incorporate a Bank for the use of the of the Tobacco Planters of this State, by the name and style of the Tobacco Planters' Bank of Maryland," re-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0920.jpg