From the National Intelligencer.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. I have but one or two words to say in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Arkansas.—That gentleman has entirely misquoted the expression used by me some days since. What I said then I say now—that, in my judgment, every man who is not faithful, capable, and honest, and who has not abstained from using the power he derives from the possession of office to interfere with the freedom of elections, ought to expelled from the office he has abused: I never said that all ought to be turned out who had displeased the Whigs. What will be done by the new Administration I do not know: but I express my own opinion openly, in the face of the world. The Senator referred to the appointment of what were styled "the midnight judges," in the time of the elder Adams: but that was not like this case. Those appointments were made to fill existing vacancies: it was a case where offices had been created by law and were not filled. Mr. Adams had a constitutional right to nominate persons to fill them. But does not the Senator know that very act of appointing those judges in the last moment of an expiring Administration produced one universal burst of indignation throughout the country; and that one amongst the earliest measures of Mr. Jefferson's Administration was a motion made by a distinguished and illustrious Senator from my own State, now no more, to repeal that act? And what was the case under the younger Adams? I have no recollection of any nominations made by him to fill existing vacancies. I recollect as one the case of my colleague, (Mr. Crittenden.) who was nominated as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Trimble: it was so with the nomination of the Governor of Arkansas and with all the other nominations referred to by the Senator. To carry on the machine of Government it was the duty of the President to nominate whenever a vacancy occurred. But is that this case? Here is an office *filled* and the Senator who proposes an election is himself going out of his seat in the Senate on the 3d of March next. I presume it will be sustained by many gentlemen in a precisely similar situation. Here is an election to be held, not to fill a vacancy, for there is no vaconcy, but to anticipate, now, a vacancy which will not occur till a future and a distant day. For what? for what? I put it to the candor of gentlemen—can they think that this is right? Of all the delicate relations which can subsist between a public body like this and any of its officers, that which it sustains to the printer of its documents is the most delicate. That is not at all like the cases referred to. Here has been a revolution, a great civil revolution—peaceful, it is true—but still a revolution; and now, just at the last moment, when a repudiated Administration still holds possession of power, they propose, not for their own accommodation--for before the appointment takes practical effect they will be no longer in power--but simply because they have the naked power to do it, to force upon the succeeding Administration an individual known to be abhorrent to all the feelings of their hearts, insomuch that nothing can be conceived more unacceptable to them than his occupation of that office. And this at the moment we are told, that all party animosities should cease, that we should forget that we have been opponents, and should part like brothers. Gentlemen who have held the Government for twelve long years, in this last agonized moment of departing power, make this attempt to force upon us, against all our feelings, this their special favorite, their cherished pampered Government organ! It is under these circumstances that I tell them, in my own name, and, as far as I am acquainted with their sentiments, in the name of all my friends around me, that we should regard ourselves as recreant to our duty if we did not, the first moment we possess the power, turn him out, and put in his place a man more acceptable to those who will then occupy these seats. And now, I give this timely notice to the gentleman who presses this measure, to the individual proposed, and to all concerned, that no claims for damages may arise hereafter.

Mr Kerr, of Maryland, said that he would not have deemed it at all important that he should make any remarks on the subject of the resolution now before the Senate, had not the *yeas* and *nays* been ordered, so that his vote must stand recorded on the Journal. So many gentlemen, he said, had thought it proper to explain the reasons which would govern them in the votes which they intended to give against the resolution for now going into an election of a Printer to do the future work of the Senate, that he felt now disposed briefly to assign the grounds of his own opinion. He said he would declare with sincerity that, if he felt any constitutional obligation resting on him to proceed, at this time, to the election of a Printer for another Senate, or thought that there was any principle of political morality, under the existing circumstances of the case, to make it his duty to do so, he could not be induced by any party considerations to swerve from it. On the contrary, he averred that, upon his first consideration of the subject and after conversations about the matter with different Senators, his own reflections had brought him to the conclusion that he was not, by any means, under a constitutional or legal obligation to support the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire; but that he was at liberty to treat it in the light of a question of mere expediency, in which he found abundant reasons to justify a vote in the negative. Mr. K. said he would not go over the argument which had been clearly stated by some gentlemen who had preceded him, but he would repeat, without reading those sections of the Constitution which had been already referred to, that the power of choosing their own officers was distinctly granted to the Senate and House of Representatives, each body being independently and exclusively invested with that authority, which, indeed, might have been fairly held to be incidental to them without any such express provisions: but, having been thus expressly granted, it was paramount to any provisions of a mere resolution or a law in all its forms. Mr. K. said he did not think it necessary to give again a definition of the term *officer*, which had been, more than once before, well expressed, because the very resolution of the Senator from New Hampshire, proposing to go into the election of a Printer to the Senate, necessarily affirmed the construction that he was an officer of this body; and, by two distinct clauses of the Constitution, an independent power was conferred on each House of Congress to choose its own officers. In this view of the subject, Mr. K. said, he was clear in the conviction that no joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, though signed by the President, can impugn the constitutional right of either body to take their own time for choosing their Printers or other officers, unless, as had been said, an existing contract stood in the way, which cannot in this case be pretended. Such, he understood, had been the practice of the House of Representatives, notwithstanding these very resolutions relied on by the other side.

Mr. K. said that, with these views, having no accounts to settle for any past inconsistent votes in relation to this matter, as some gentlemen seemed to have, he should record his vote first, in favor of the amendment of his friend from Connecticut to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the 4th day of March next, and then, if it became necessary, against the resolution itself; and, at the proper time, when, in his judgment, the convenience of this body, and justice and propriety, as they regard the rights of the new Senators soon to come in, shall require an election of a Printer he should freely cast his vote for that individual on whom he might think proper to bestow his preference.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

The Senate proceeded to execute the order for an election of printer to the Senate. And the Vice President having notified the members to prepare their ballots,

Mr. Mangum rose and said that after what had transpired here yesterday in relation to this election, he felt it due to himself, as well as other members of the body who felt and acted with him, and in some sort due to the people whom they represented, to state the course he meant to pursue in regard to it. He did not complain of the determination of gentlemen on the other side yesterday: that was their affair: but inasmuch as it indicated what would be the course they meant to pursue towards those who would for a few days longer remain in the minority, he would now say that he should decline any participation in this election at all. He regarded it as ineffectual to the purposes for which it was designed, and therefore his course would embarrass no one: but for himself he must decline all participation in the matter.

The ballots were now cast, and on their examination at the Secretary's table it appeared that

Blair & Rives had received	26 votes
Francis P. Blair	1 "

So the Vice President announced that Blair & Rives had been duly elected printers to the Senate for the next Congress.—*Ib.*

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 19, 1841.

United States Senate.

LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Vice President presented to the Senate a letter from the Hon John Tyler, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Vice President (Colonel Johnson.) transmitted to him by special messenger at Williamsburgh, communicating official intelligence of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States. Mr. Tyler expresses his deep sense of gratitude for this high mark of confidence from his fellow-citizens, and to Col. Johnson himself, wishes much health and prosperity.

The letter having been read, was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Public Defaulters.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information as to whether any Receivers or other officers being defaulters to the Government, have received their regular compensation contrary to law—was taken up and passed.

Several private bills were matured and finally disposed of.

Election of Printer to the Senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hubbard, for designating a day to proceed to the election of a Printer to the Senate, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hubbard addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. Huntington, and in support of the resolution. He contended that the motion was only carrying out the joint resolution on the subject of the public printer, which, he argued, was compulsory; and that the Senate was bound, according to law, to go into the election at this session.

Mr. Huntington replied, and, in a very able and ingenious argument, proved that the resolution, if compulsory, would be in conflict with the constitutional right of the Senate to elect its own officers. The joint resolution, he maintained, was only an understanding between the two Houses. The House of Representatives had abandened it; and there was no obligation or propriety in the Senate now adhering to the provision in the present circumstances of the case.

Mr. Sevier said it was evident that the continuation of this discussion would not alter the determination of gentlemen. He and his friends would exercise their power as long as they had it; and he supposed the gentlemen opposed to him would do the same. He, for one, would adhere to power as long as he could; and when he was beaten he would submit like a man.

Mr. Mangum said that if the House had adhered to this resolution, he would not have been the first to violate it. But under the circumstances of the case, he could not treat it but as abrogated.—There was no propriety in having officers opposed to the sentiments of the majority, and he for one would not now go in to the election at all, but would at a proper time, give his exertions to abrogate the election. It would be an outrage on the recent demonstrations of public sentiment, if men should be appointed who would feel it their duty to assail the majority of the body in the manner they might think proper. He concluded by declaring that, if the election should go on, he would co operate with his friends in removing the printers who might be appointed, as soon as there should be a reversal of political power.

Mr. Sevier rejoined. He said the documents which had been read showed only that both sides of the Senate changed with the times. As to what had been said about the certainty of the persons who should now be elected, being removed on the fourth of March, he hoped no such expunging process would be resorted to—at least he hoped the Senator from Delaware would not join in it.

Mr. Bayard said that if the Joint Resolution was obligatory, however unpalatable, he would support it, even if the election reulted in the choice of men who had been assailing his friends and his party with every species of abuse and calumny. But he held that it was not compulsory. The printer is an officer of the Senate—as much so as the Secretary, or any of the Clerks. The tenure of the printer too was like that of all parliamentary officers *at will*. This being so, is it wise or expedient in the majority to force upon us a person obnoxious to us? There is no necessity for *expunging*.—The resolution will not be *expunged*.—But the Senate will exercise its constitutional right to remove an obnoxious officer. The expunging resolutions would come up soon enough for the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Benton. "When?"

Mr Bayard. "At the next session probably."

Mr. Benton. "Extra session?"

Mr. Bayard. "That may be."

Mr. Benton. "A summer's work sir?"

Mr. Bayard. "No sir—not a summer's work. It will require very little time to discuss a question as to removing this stain from the Senate's records.' He again asked if it was fair for the defeated party, just as they were retiring from power, to leave a spy in the Whig camp? If he was left, we will not hang him:—but the Senate may be assured we will get rid of him.

Mr. Hubbard modified his resolution so as to designate Monday next for going into the election.

Mr. Linn reminded the Senate that this day was assigned for Mr. Clay's resolution for the repeal of the Sub Treasury; and there was also the Bankrupt Bill pending; and a vast amount of public and private business, waiting the action of Congress; and he hoped the matter would be disposed of without delay.

Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, argued that the resolution was not obligatory, and that the Senate was left free to elect its own officers.

Mr. Dixon took similar views, contending that the Printer was an officer of the Senate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Henderson, Merrick, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Norvell, and Preston and Anderson, Benton and Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan made a few remarks against proscription, and the question was then taken on the motion to postpone, and decided in the negative,—Yeas 20. Nays 24. The resolution was then agreed to.

REPEAL OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, moved to take up his resolution for the repeal of the Sub Treasury Act, which was agreed to--Ayes 24, Noes 23.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

At eleven o'clock the House came to order. After the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. Eastman, the rules were, by ayes and noes suspended, to take up the bill, No. 611, to extend, for five years, the act approved July 7th, 1838, "granting half pay and pensions to certain widows." [This bill proposes to grant half pay to certain widows, already pensioners, for five years from the 4th, March, 1841. In case of marriage no bar to the pension claim; widows of officers and soldiers who have died since the passage of said act, and act of July, 1836, shall be entitled to pensions under said act.] This bill was taken up in committee (Mr. Evans in the Chair.)

[Prior to this business, during some personal explanation that took place between Mr. Campbell, of S. C., and Mr. Stanly, of N. C., the former seeing one of his colleagues about to rise to address Mr. S., advised him not to reply, "as his (Mr. S.'s) arm was too short to reach S. Carolina," alluding, probably, to Mr. S's speech of the preceeding evening. Here the matter dropped, till in the course of debate, very strong personal allusions, growing out of the personalities of the previous night's debate, passed between Mr Pickens and Mr. Stanly.

Mr. Eastman supported the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Hand, Thompson, of S. C., Monroe, Peck, Petrikin, Everett, Proffit, Reed, Galbraith, Pickens, Stanly, Briggs, Tillinghast, Underwood, Davis of Pa., Johnson of Va., and others, in one of the most animated debates which has been had this session. Finally, the bill, with some amendments extending the principles of the bill was passed in committee.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 22, 1841.

Mr. Webster announced to the Senate, to-day, in a letter to the Vice President, his resignation of his seat, as follows:

"Hon R M. Johnson, V. President U S.

"Sir: It is the object of this letter to make known to the Senate the resignation of my seat as one of the Senators from Massachusetts, having already informed the Executive of that State, that from this day my place would be vacant.

"In retiring from a situation in which so considerable a part of my life has been passed, I hope I may be permitted to express my high respect for the body of which I have been a member, the interest I shall ever feel in the preservation of its character and dignity, and my cordial wishes for the health and happiness of all those with whom I have been associated.

"With much personal regard, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

D. WEBSTER.

As soon as the letter was read, Mr. Cuthberth, of Georgia, rose, with an excited air, and began expressing his regret that Mr. Webster was not in his place, as he (Mr. C.) had wished to call for explanations on certain points of vital interest to the South, and especially in regard to doctrines which the Senators from South Carolina & Virginia (Messrs. Preston and Rives.) who supported him before the Southern people *knew* he had expressed. The Senator from Massachusetts, (continued Mr. Cuthbert) must have greatly changed his sentiments, if he made the declarations that have been attributed to him, in the public journals, during the recent canvass, &c. &c.—Mr. C. proceeded to denounce, in no ceremonious terms, the doctrine he ascribed to Mr. Webster.

The Senate, and the audience in the galleries, were struck with surprise at the extraordinary character of this assault and the singularly inappropriate occasion selected for making it. There would have been also a prevailing feeling of indignation, had it not been so evident, that the political friends of the assailant were mortified deeply by his course. For the honor of the Senate, we trust, that there was not a man in it on the Administration side but felt ashamed of the wanton attack he made upon the illustrious statesman and orator who had just expressed his adieu in such courteous terms.

Henry Clay, true to his noble character, was the first to give expression to the general feeling. He regretted that Mr. Cuthbert had not seen fit to take an opportunity of calling for these explanations when his distinguished friend was present to answer for himself; as he had been during the whole day, up to the moment when his letter of resignation had been placed in the hands of the Vice President: most especially he regretted that this tone of remark had been indulged at a moment when all must feel the *void* produced by that act of resignation—when all must be impressed with a sense of the loss they have sustained, in the want of that commanding eloquence, and that unsurpassed logic, which have ever been exerted and raised to their highest power, when the defence of the rights and liberties of the country demanded their aid. He regretted that the Senator (Mr. Cuthbert) had selected this occasion of *general* feeling—for he believed the Senators on the other side would join with him in ascribing to his friend the character of being one of the greatest ornaments, not only of the Senate, and the country, but to the world, and human nature.

As to the delicate questions alluded to by Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Clay bore the most ample and unequivocal testimony, that within his long acquaintance, and intimate knowledge, Mr Webster has uttered no opinion or sentiment that was not perfectly *catholic* in relation to the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South.

Mr. Preston followed Mr. Clay, and bore also the most unequivocal testimony to the soundness of Mr. Webster's opinions on the great questions connected with the peculiar interests of the South. He was present at the great meeting at Alexandria, where Mr. Webster made declarations which he, as a Southern man sanctioned, approved, and endorsed—They were given by their illustrious author before many thousands of *Southern* people. Mr. Preston knew that the same sentiments had been avowed every where during the canvass. They were declared among the hills of New Hampshire—on the coasts of Massachusetts—on the banks of the Hudson—and again at the Capitol at Richmond. He rejoiced in the declaration of them coming from so high a quarter.

Mr. Rives said that as he had been appealed to, he felt bound to do an act of justice to the distinguished Senator who was absent from his seat; and who had ever been an ornament of that body—and whose character and talents conferred immortal honor on the country--and who had been called by the general voice of the nation to a distinguished post—that his declared opinions were perfectly satisfactory to him.

Mr. Cuthberth stood alone in attacking the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. Not one man on his own side gave him, by word or look, the slighest countenance or support, while the highest compliments were showered upon Mr Webster from Messrs. Clay, Preston and Rives. If Mr Webster could have selected the circumstances under which to retire from the Senate, he could not have been happier.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Maryland Repub., of Feb. 13.

In the House of Delegates on Wednesday, the bill from the Senate, providing a constitutional restriction against Lotteries, was taken up. Its adoption was warmly advocated by Mr. Jones, of Somerset, Mr. Gantt of Anne Arundel, and by Mr. Graves of Baltimore city; and opposed by Messrs. Causin of St. Mary's, E A. Lynch of Frederick, Le Grand of Baltimore city, and Gaither of Montgomery generally upon the ground that they were opposed to making the Constitution the receptacle of the drudgery of legislative detail; but by Mr. Causin, particularly, because it would not accomplish the end it had in view; and his unwillingness to take from the Treasury the income derived from the system, while its evils were in no wise checked by the passage of the law. It was rejected by a vote of 33 to 31. A debate upon the subject was renewed upon the following day, on the presentation, by Mr. Lecompte of a bill authorising the drawing of a lottery in Carroll county, for the erection of a Town Hall, for the support of education and for other purposes.

Mr. L. stated to the House, that on yesterday he had voted with the minority, for the entire abolition of the system and he had done so at the time, at the sacrifice of the bill then presented—but as the House had determined against it, he considered that his county might, with equal propriety as others, derive the advantages to be acquired by it.—Mr. Jones of Somerset, again spoke warmly and earnestly against the system of lotteries. He was unwilling that one cent should be brought into the Treasury of Maryland from so polluted a source. The bill was rejected.

Yesterday the subject again became the theme of an exciting discussion, upon the adoption by the House, of a message to the Senate, to return the bill rejected on Wednesday. In a short time the bill was returned, when the House agreed to a reconsideration of the vote upon it on Wednesday. After several ineffectual attempts to lay it upon the table, and to postpone it, Mr. Causin addressed the House at length upon the subject. He was strongly opposed to the frequent inroads upon the constitution of Maryland which late years had witnessed. He argued that the legislative was the proper authority for the suppression of vice and immorality. The House adjourned without taking action upon it.

House of Delegates.

Thursday, Feb, 18.

The report of Mr. Causin, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the public lands, and the resolutions attached, gave rise to a protracted discussion. Mr. Pressman, of Baltimore city moved an amendment to the resolution to strike out the word "report," so as to require the executive to transmit to Congress the resolutions without the report. Mr. P. spoke briefly upon the object of his amendment. He considered the call upon the governor to become the channel for communicating a document to Congress and proclaiming it to the world, which reflected upon himself and his official station, discourteous and unreasonable, and an attempt to degrade both.

Mr. Gaither (a member of the committee) disclaimed any design either in the report or resolution, to reflect upon the governor of the State. It was nothing more than the expression of a difference of opinion between themselves and the message of the governor, upon the question of the public lands, and they were intended to disabuse the erroneous idea which it might have inculcated, both into the minds of the members of Congress and the Legislatures and the people of other states, viz: that it spoke the sentiments of the people of Maryland upon this engrossing subject.

Mr Causin spoke substantially to the same effect. He intimated to Mr Pressman his entire willingness to modify the reading of those portions of the report which deprecated the tenor of his Excellency's message, so that they might explicitly bear upon their face the expression of the committee's opinions relative to the sacrifice of State pride, which they believed an abandonment of the claim she had uniformly maintained to her just and proper share of the public domain in the darkest hour of the revolutionary peril, involved.

Mr. Tuck (also a member of the committee) in the course of some remarks, said he would take upon himself the responsibility to observe, that the executive of Maryland, or any of her functionaries, would not receive at the hands of the members of this House, who were attached to the party to which Mr. T. belonged, any other than courteous and becoming deportment. The gentleman from Baltimore city (Mr. Pressman) had told the House that the governor was absent from this floor, and therefore, his hands were tied, so far as a defence of his opinions were concerned. Mr. T. did not consider him absent. There were *nineteen* true and good friends upon this floor, ready at any moment, to defend both himself and his opinions, upon this question. But with reference to the expressions of his message upon the question of the public domain, Mr. T said he would to God his *tongue* had been tied. And as his opinions upon it had gone to the world, in his official capacity as the chief executive officer of Maryland, it might tend seriously to the prejudice of the claim upon a just proportion of it, which Maryland maintained, if the opinions of her people, expressed through their representatives, were not also made equally public.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Martin and Mr. Le Grand, the latter of whom entered at length into a defence of the opinions expressed in the governor's message, upon the power of Congress to distribute the public lands among the States. Mr. L. denied the right of the States to the proceeds of the public lands, and claimed for Congress the entire control and disposition of them, according to the terms of the constitution.

Mr. Frazier called for the previous question, which was sustained by a vote of 35 to 23. The amendment of Mr. Pressman was then rejected, and the report and resolutions were adopted by a vote of 44 to 14.

The bill reported by Mr. Graves, for taking the sense of the people of Maryland, for calling a convention for amending the constitution, was recommitted to the Committee on the Constitution.

In the House of Delegates, yesterday, the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Patapsco Canal and Navigation Company, was rejected by a vote of 38 to 21.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Annapolis, Saturday, Feb 20, 1841.

House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Legrand, it was

Ordered, That the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary claims inquire whether the heirs of the late Alexander Roxburgh, an officer of the Revolution, be entitled to any thing under the resolution passed by the House of Delegates March 25th, 1779, and if so, to report a resolution to provide for the payment of the same.

Mr. Macubbin, from the Committee on colored population, made an unfavorable report upon amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill entitled an act, to prohibit the issuing of licenses to free negroes and mulattoes. A message was then submitted to the Senate, stating that they disagreed to the amendment to the bill "to prohibit the issuing of licenses to free negroes and mulattoes, and respectfully ask a conference thereon." Messrs. Brent, Macubbin, and Graves were appointed on the part of the House. The message was then read and assented to.

Mr. Rider reported a bill to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to licence Wood Hucksters in the City of Baltimore, which was read and passed.

Mr Graves reported a bill "for the better regulation of the Banking Institutions of this State; which was read and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Tuck, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, reported a bill supplementary to an act enlarging the powers of the High Courts of Chancery," ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tuck from the same Committee, also made a favorable report upon the bill from the Senate "in respect to Insurances for lives for the benefit of married women"—laid on the table.

Mr. Gaither reported a bill to diminish the expenses of Government "fix the order of the day for Thursday next, 25th inst."

Mr Foreman, from the Committee on the Constitution, reported unfavorably upon the bill to provide for taking the vote of the people of this State, as to the expediency of calling a Convention to reform the present and frame a new Constitution, and to amend the Constitution so as to enable the Legislature to call such a Convention.

Mr. Graves offered as a substitute for said report a bill which has a similar title to the one reported unfavorably upon and which I presume is nearly similar in effect.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasurer of the Western Shore which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr Graves, the House took up for consideration the preamble and resolutions submitted by him on the 15th inst., requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to introduce immediately a bill, and to press the same to its passage, making provision for the building of at least two Steam Batteries for the protection of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The preamble and resolutions were then amended by striking out "and particularly at the present crisis," and passed.

Senate.—The bill from the House providing for the destruction of the Notes of Insolvent Banks in certain cases, was passed.

The bill providing for the appointment of a sworn Interpreter to Baltimore City and County Courts, was rejected.

The Bill in relation to the issues of small notes, was amended by striking out the word "receive," and was made the order of the day for Friday next.

Daniel Kone, rejected as a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore city.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis, Feb. 22d, 1841.

House of Delegates.

Mr. Maxwell presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Port Deposite and its vicinity, praying for a charter of a Bank, on condition that the stockholders be made liable in their individual capacity to a limited amount, say one hundred per centum. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Billingslea presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford County, praying that no license may be issued for retailing intoxicating drinks in any election district of any county or any ward of any city of this State, wherein a majority of the voters thereof at the polls at any general election so express their wish. And further that the sale of intoxicating liquors may be prohibited on the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin submitted a message requesting the Senate to return a bill passed by the House entitled an act to prohibit any corporation or individual or association of individuals from issuing any paper intended to circulate as money or currency, that the same may be reconsidered by this House. The message was

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