even thought of. To allay the irritative cough arising from different diseased states of the lungs; in diseases accompanied with chronic spasm, and in the reduction of hernia, by direct application of tobacco to the hernial tumour, &c., Dr. Vanderburgh has used tobacco externally with very decided success.

In cases of croup the Scotch snuff (which I believe is prepared from tobacco stems,) is to be preferred. My friend, Mr. Pendleton, of New York, informs me, he has tried other snuff without attaining his end, while with the Scotch the effect was certain. I publish this note with the hope that other physicians will give the treatment a fair trial, and report their experience. It has the advantage over the tobacco smoke, mentioned in the interesting notice of Professor Chapman, recently published, that it may be kept always ready, and be applied in the dark, without loss of time. It has never caused vomiting, vertigo, or any other distressing symptom in my experience, and this accords with the experience of both the physicians last mentioned in this note.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1843.

The speech of Mr. Calhoun to-day, was characterised by his usual ability; and comprised all the arguments which can be urged against the measure now pending in the Senate for the occupation of Oregon. As will be seen from the notices (in another column) which were forwarded this afternoon, he dwelt with great impressiveness upon the great military and naval power which Great Britain is now enabled to concentre at the mouth of the Columbia river—a power overwhelming, in the opinion of Mr Calhoun, when compared with any forces which the U. States can send to oppose it. He thought the friends of the bill must have entirely forgotten the recent mighty achievements of British arms in the East, and the facility with which Great Britain can bring from her naval stations in that region, to the shores of the Pacific, a fleet of vessels of war within the short space of eight weeks. He argued that Great Britain would not allow this measure to go quietly into operation, and although he did not concur in the denunciations which had been made against the British Government for its spirit of encroachment and lust of dominion—though on the contrary he believed that Sir Robert Peel's administration had been distinguished by patriotism, wisdom and moderation—yet he had not the slightest doubt that England would resist such a plan as was now proposed.

Mr. Calhoun, however, cautiously guarded himself against the inference that he would abandon this Territory.—He did not agree with his friend, Mr. McDuffie, that it was worthless—on the contrary, he considered it of great value—the trade even now was highly important, and the time was not far distant when it would be immeasurably more so, from the consequences which those very advances which Great Britain had made in China and elsewhere. But in proportion as he held it valuable, he was so much the more opposed to this dangerous policy. 'Am I asked,' said Mr. Calhoun, 'what should be done? I would reply, TIME is acting with us—Time will do all for you which you desire: and cheaply too: without a drop of blood, or one cent of treasure. Our population is growing; it is pushing forward to the Rocky Mountains. Within twenty years our frontier has receded one thousand miles, and our population increased from eight millions to eighteen millions. At the end of Mr. Monroe's administration a proposition was made to colonize Wisconsin with Indians; it is now filled with an industrious & enterprising population of our own race. Such are some of the effects of the steady progress of time. Adopt this wise and masterly policy of *inactivity*, and your people will march quietly to the gorges of the rocky mountains. Your present situation and that of England will then be reversed, and you will be supported by a hardy and courageous population, ready and able to maintain your rights. But if that time had now arrived, Mr. Calhoun declared that he would not make such a move, in the present political and financial condition of this country. This government is weak, in every way—it never was so weak before. Its political weakness results from the present state of parties—one party being in possession of the Executive Administration—another in possession of Congress—and a third in possession of the country—We are locked—we can hardly move sufficiently to sustain the general Government in its limited sphere.

But in a financial respect, this Government is equally weak. He never could cast his eyes to the condition of the finances without deep anxiety and alarm. Look at them now! Your debt amounting to thirty millions and your revenue short of your expenditure—and both growing worse every day. The imports for the last quarter yielding less than nine millions, and they will be still less this quarter. A deficiency is staring you in the face—there will be a deficit of forty millions at the end of the year. The whole burden of Government in the mean time is thrown upon Commerce, which is jaded and worn down by the burdens it has already borne. Where then, asked Mr. Calhoun, will you procure the money required by this measure? Some have proposed taxes upon tea and coffee; others low rates of duty, in the hope of raising more revenue. But is this a time, when all classes of people are bowed down by commercial disasters; when the States are in debt, and the Government deeply embarrassed—is this a time to impose new duties upon tea pus coffee? and if not, can you expect to bring down the tariff to low rates, or do you propose to go into the market and borrow money? or will you go to internal taxes? The country would not bear a cent of additional impost, and this certainly would be the worst time to try it.

He implored Senators to watch the finances—if we had acted wisely the present state of things would not have occurred—the imports of the country cannot sustain the Government now, even in a time of profound peace; and it would require the utmost economy and retrenchment in every department in order to carry us successfully through the the next four years.

But even if our finances were in the soundest state, and if the Administration was powerful—and if we were able to sustain our title—Mr. Calhoun was opposed to this mode of taking possession, inasmuch as it set the treaty aside. The object of that treaty was to preserve peace. It excluded either power from taking possession without giving the other one year's notice. Why not give this notice to Great Britain? Our proceedings would then be based upon our title—but now they are put upon a breach of the treaty. Did gentlemen wish to combine and retain the advantages that flow from the treaty, and also those resulting from this measure of occupation?

Our present position, Mr. Calhoun thought, was the most eligible we could occupy. Every Administration had acquiesced in this opinion—and he implored gentlemen to let well enough alone It preserves peace without permitting Great Britain's title to mature, and he could not see what interest this country could have in ousting Great Britain at this time; seeing that her subjects were cultivating and improving the soil.

Mr. Calhoun concluded with repelling the imputation that he was inimical to the interests of the West, and pointed to several measures and acts in regard to which he had acted a prominent part, and which were calculated to promote the interests of that section of the Union.

Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, made a reply, principally directed to the point that the measure was, in point of fact, no violation whatever of any existing treaty stipulations with England; and Mr. Linn defended himself against the charge of precipitancy in bringing forward the bill.—He also disclaimed any intention to impute to Mr. Calhoun general hostility to the West. Mr. Calhoun received his explanation, intimating that he did not presume that Mr. Linn had designed such an imputation; yet his language might be so construed by others out of the Senate.

It appears very evident now that this measure will not pass the Senate at the present session—at least without very material modifications.

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WASHINGTON, February 1, 1843.

The debate upon the Oregon question is continued with undiminished interest. The speech of Mr. Rives to-day, was somewhat for, and a great deal against the bill. He was in favor of those provisions, which propose to establish a secure communication with the Territory, and to defend it by military posts; and to extend the laws and jurisdiction of the United States over it. But he was decidedly opposed to the clauses making grants of land to individual settlers. He advocated at considerable length, and with much earnestness, the propriety of the former; nor did he imagine that England would take any exception to such proceedings. In this connection, he spoke very warmly of the conciliatory and pacific dispositions which had been displayed by Sir Robert Peel's administration—The present Ministry, he thought, contrasted most favorably with their predecessors in this respect, and he firmly believed, that if that *Bomb and Bayonet* negotiator, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, had remained in office, the U States and Great Britain had been plunged into hostilities, which would have led to a general war in Europe. But under an administration, so forbearing and so prudent as that of Sir Robert Peel, there was no danger of any hostile step being taken against this country, on account of so just an exercise of rights, as is implied in those proceedings. They would not interfere in any way with existing treaty stipulations.

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WASHINGTON, February 2, 1843

The House of Representatives to-day despatched a good deal of business, in relation to the Territories. Several of the bills embraced large appropriations of money to be expended for internal improvements and the support of the Territorial Governments, and other purposes These measures are generally seized upon by members from other quarters of the Union, to secure for their own sections considerable appropriations. On such occasions it is very edifying to observe how very readily some of the strict construction gentlemen can sink their constitutional objections to the policy of internal improvements by the General Government, when they have any personal or sectional object to accomplish, and how very indignant opposition is made to those projects by the strict constructionists whom they do not particularly benefit. To-day, for instance, there was a very pretty quarrel between some of the Western and some of the Southern Loco Focos about an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi which was proposed oddly enough as an amendment to a bill relating to some lake harbor. Mr. Black, of Georgia, was extremely vehement in opposing a motion to lavish so much money upon an object so remote from him as the Father of Waters. It was a violation of the Constitution to which he would never assent! There might be precedents for it but he could never place himself upon precedent, in contrariety to the Constitution! Mr. Reynolds, in a humorous speech, answered these constitutional objections; and advocated the propriety of giving the money. Mr. Weller, too, dealt some hard hits upon the gentleman from Georgia, who, he said, found nothing in the Constitution to prevent him from voting away money to drain a swamp in his own State; but thought it very destruction to that charter, to appropriate any money for an object calculated to benefit the West. Mr. Weller reminded the gentleman from the South in rather a vaunting tone, of the greatly increased strength which the Western States would have in the next Congress, and seemed to intimate that money would go for Western objects a little more freely then.

All this will appear to right thinking and patriotic people in every quarter extremely distasteful to say the least.

Great anexiety was manifested to-day in regard to the purport of the messages from the President which were communicated to the House of Representatives yesterday under the seal of confidence; but their contents have not yet transpired. The Speaker alone has read them, and they are under the examination of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who will report in due time whether it is expedient to make them public or not. The papers that accompany them are from the War Department.

The resolution making a call upon the President for information in regard to the conduct of Com. Jones at Monterey, and an inquiry as to his alleged recall, which Mr. Adams offered yesterday by direction of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was adopted by the House. The official communications connected with this business will prove highly interesting.

It was hoped that the attempt to set a part a day for finally disposing of the bill for the satisfaction of the claims founded upon French spoliations prior to 1801 would have succeeded; but again it occurred that after the House had ordered the previous question, they refused to allow the main question to be put at that time—the effect of which refusal was to take the whole subject from the consideration of the House for the day. So the claimants are still left to the enjoyment of hope, uncertain as ever when they will have the full fruition of claims settled.

J. M. S.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1843

The discussion upon the Oregon bill diverged during the past few days from the merits of the question, to the Treaty of Washington. The alleged surrenders of American rights and interests which the Treaty made to Great Britain, have been the topics of Mr. Benton's declamation; and he has produced from time to time a great array of books and maps, to prove, that the true boundary of the U. States had been dishonorably sacrificed. Mr. Choate to-day defended the treaty with his characteristic ability, and I think clearly demonstrated by unquestionable evidence from the best authorities, that there had been no such surrender as was charged by the Missouri Senator.

A great part of Mr. Benton's speeches, both yesterday and to day, were devoted to vehement attacks upon the personal & political character of the American negotiator. He openly avowed that he hated the whole of this negotiator's work; and regretted that this short session would not allow him time adequately to state his impressions of it. But the next session would be a long one, and he would make forty speeches upon the subject, should it be necessary to set the Treaty and its American author in their proper light & magnitude. He poured out a volume of bitter denunciation against the Secretary of State, on account of the opposition, he said, that functionary had always made against the true cause of his country—his conduct during the last war, and his entire destitution of American feeling. Referring to the treaty of John Jay, he contrasted in a sarcastic spirit the Federalism of that day, and the Federalism of the present times, represented respectively by the negotiator of 1783 and the negotiator of 1842. The former was, notwithstanding his Federalism, a pure-minded and patriotic citizen—an American in feeling and in principle. The latter he maintained had shown an utter want of regard for the honor and interests of his country. This is a characteristic specimen of Mr. Benton's style of assault The friends of Mr. Webster, when witnessing these repeated attacks of the Senator from Missouri, and seeing that no one came to his defence, may perhaps have remembered an occasion, when the eloquent voice of HENRY CLAY was raised to vindicate his character and conduct. On the day that Mr. Webster's letter, accompanying his resignation of his seat in the Senate previous to his appointment as Secretary of State was read, Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, rose in his place, and made a violent assault upon Mr. Webster, and especially for his opinions in regard to that most delicate subject of Southern feeling—Slavery.—It was then that the great Senator from Kentucky, with that magnanimity which distinguishes him, took up the cause of the Secretary,—repelled the imputations which had been cast upon him, and pronounced a glowing and impressive eulogy upon his high talents and great public services. The hacknied Roman quotation may now be reversed, and the Secretary's friends may say, "*Tali auxilio et defensoribus istis tempus eget.*"

The call upon the President for information in relation to General Cass' proceedings and correspondence on the Quintuple treaty, is intended to bring out the communications which are said to have taken place between the late Minister to France and the Secretary of State

Great hopes are now entertained in certain quarters, I know not with what foundation, that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, will yet fail to become a law at this session. Many have thought that if the Senate should amend it any way, such amendment might become a fatal obstruction to its passage. It is even said by others that the President will veto it, should it finally go through both Houses.

The debate will probably be begun the Senate early next week.

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Washington, Feb. 6, 1843.

Mr. Tallmadge re-introduced to day his plan of an Exchequer—and explained and supported it in a speech, characterized by his usual clearness and force. Whatever may be thought of the measure, there were many sound views, and wise suggestions, thrown out by Mr. Tallmadge, which well deserve the attention of the public at this juncture. There is no reason to believe that the opinions of any Senator in regard to this plan have undergone a change, or that it will receive more favor from that body now, than at the last session. Yet the Hon. Senator from New York has only discharged his duty, in making another effort to accomplish what he sincerely believes would materially promote the public interests. It is by no means certain that the bill would be allowed to become a law, even if it could pass both Houses of Congress.

The passage of the Oregon bill from the Senate to the House, has been temporarily arrested by a motion to reconsider, made by Mr. Archer, probably with the view of giving two or three Senators who were absent at the time the final vote was taken, an opportunity of putting their negative upon it. This motion opens up the whole merits of the question; and from the feelings manifested today, it is highly probable that the discussion will be renewed, and continued for some time. The friends of the bill will contend for its passage, in its PRESENT shape, with unabated ardor and activity They regard the land clause, which is considered so objectionable by its opponents as one of the most essential parts of the measure; without which, indeed it cannot accomplish the great purposes of settlement by a hardy and enterprising people, which they have in view.

The fate of this measure in the House, should it pass the ordeal of reconsideration in the Senate, is extremely doubtful. It will find a strong opponent in Mr. Adams, and a zealous advocate in Mr. Cushing, whose report and speeches in former years, contributed largely to draw public attention, especially in the Eastern States, to the importance of that extensive Territory. Mr. Adams, probably concurs in many of the views which Mr. McDuffie put forth in regard to extending the domain of the U. States further—that our territory is already ample enough and that no inducement at least ought to be given to emigration beyond the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Adams also looks upon it as a military measure, and so put forth a direct violation of our treaty stipulations with England. J. M. S.

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WASHINGTON, Feb 7.

U. S. SENATE

The Joint Resolution allowing the Chief Clerk of the State Department to frank public documents sent from the State Department, was passed.

PATTENT OFFICE.

Mr. Kerr moved the printing of one thousand extra copies of the annual report from the Commissioner of Patents Some objections were made, but withdrawn after a brief debate between Messrs. Kerr, Calhoun and Simons, and the motion agreed to.

OREGON QUESTION ONCE MORE AND FINALLY.

This bill was before the Senate this morning upon the question of reconsidering the vote by which the bill was passed on Friday. The closeness of the vote excited a good deal of interest.—The result of the vote was for a time doubtful, and the yeas and nays had to be twice read to satisfy Senators, that the vote had not been announced incorrectly.

Ayes 24.—Nays—24.

PRIVATE EXPRESSES.

The bill referring to the transmission of letters and newspapers by Private Expresses was the subject before the Senate for the remainder of the day. Mr. Merrick spoke several times in defence of the bill, which was discussed upon its merits by several Senators. Mr. Huntington of Conn. opposed the restrictions on the bill as to the carrying of money and newspapers. Mr Porter moved an amendment to the bill to exclude the carrying of newspapers and all written and printed matter from the penalties imposed in the bill.

A division of the question was demanded, and the Senate by the following vote decided that newspapers should not be carried by private expresses:

Yeas—11 Nays—25.

Letters and printed matter were then prohibited by the following vote:

Yeas—12, Nays—24.

Mr. Woodbridge moved to exclude Rail Roads belonging to States from the penalties imposed in the Bill. The amendment was defended by Mr. W. opposed by Mr. McRoberts & then rejected.

Mr. Woodbury moved to exclude the carrying of money without a letter from the penalties imposed and the amendment was adopted.

After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gordon presented the memorial of 162 citizens of Delaware County, New York, asking for the reduction of the pay of Members of Congress, etc.

Mr Arnold then moved that his bill for the reduction of pay of members, etc. be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. And the yeas and nays having been taken, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 131—nays 51.

Mr. Kennedy of Md. submitted a resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to the officers and men engaged in the late Exploring Expedition for their industry, zeal, and the manner in which they endured the hardships they encountered in that Service, proposing promotions, and allowing three months additional pay to the officers and men.

Mr. Cave Johnson, as usual, objected to the reception of the resolution. However, at the suggestion of Mr. Wise, it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs' who have a memorial from the officers of the Exploring Expedition under consideration.

Mr Jones of Md. moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the resolution to take out of committee the bill making satisfaction for French Spoliation was rejected.

Mr. Cushing called for yeas and nays.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the motion of Mr. Jones upon the table.

On this, Mr. Cushing called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted, yeas 105, nays 102

PRESENTATION OF THE SWORD OF GENERAL WASHINGTON AND THE WALKING CANE OF FRANKLIN.

According to public expectation,

Mr. Summers of Va. arose this morning in the House, and said that the duty which he had to preform was as gratifying to him as such a course was unusual Samuel T. Washington, of Kanawha Virginia, and one of his constituants, had requested him, in his name, and in his, behalf, to present to the Congress of the United States and through them to the people of the United States, two of the most interesting and valuable articles connected with the past history of our country. The one was a sword worn by General Washington, first as a colonel in the Colonial service of Virginia, and afterwards during the whole period of the Revolutionary War, as Commander-in Chief of the American Army.

The other relic was the cane that belonged to Benjamin Franklin. It is a crab tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of a Cap of Liberty, which was bequeathed to General Washington by Franklin himself.—After some remarks illustrative of these precious relics of the past, he said that the sword of the hero and statesman should go with the staff of the philosopher, and be deposited among the proudest trophies of the nation's achievements.

Great applause followed this speech from members as well as persons in the galleries.

Mr. Adams said, that in presenting this resolution to the House it may perhaps be expected that I should accompany it with some remarks suitable to the occasion; and yet, sir, I never rose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one but what, in the language of the heart, in tones not loud, but deep, every one present has literally said to himself.

My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering of patriotic sentiment has been presented to the Representative Assembly of the nation, has, it seems to me, already said all that can be said suitable to this occasion. In parting from him, as after a few short days we must all do it will, on my part, be sorrowing that in all probability I shall see his face, and hear his voice no more. But his words at this day have been planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart.

The Sword of Washington! The Staff of Franklin? Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names! Washington, the warrior of human freedom! Washington whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed in his country is cause. Franklin, the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare—what names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind? Washington and Franklin! What other two men whose lives belong to the eighteenth century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived and upon all after time.

Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war contending by the wager of battle for the independence of his country, and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his own countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country a charm more potent than that imputed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus.

Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching, in early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way of wealth, and in the shade of obscurity the path to greatness. In the maturity of manhood disabling the thunder of its terrors, and tendering to monarchs of Europe the olive branch of peace, the mercurial wand of Commerce, and the armlet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inevitable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, retiring to his native land, closing his days as the chief magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth. After some further remarks, Mr. Adams concluded; and applause long and loud rung through the Hall.

Mr. Adams then submitted a joint resolution tendering to S. T. Washington the thanks of Congress for the donation of the Sword and Walking stick, and ordering a copy of the resolution to be sent to the donor.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Taliaferro moved that the remarks of Messrs Summers and Adams be entered on the Journal, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKennan said that it was evident, from the feelings produced by the interesting proceedings, that the members were in no condition to attend to business, and on his motion, the House adjourned.

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Why are buckwheat cakes like the caterpillar? Because they make the *butter fly*.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Feb. 1, 1843.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Numerous petitions presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Kilgour submitted an order directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of compelling all lawyers and physicians commencing to practice in this State to take out a license, and to require all those practicing to pay an annual tax of two dollars—and to require a further tax of five dollars for license to sell ardent spirits, which was adopted.

The order of the day then coming up—being the issue of Government Stock for the use of the State.

Mr. Causin concluded his speech in favor of the issue.

Mr. Key followed in opposition to the measure; and having concluded on motion of Mr. Yellott—The House adjourned.

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Feb. 2, 1843.

The Senate supplement to an act establishing a turnpike road from Cumberland to Pennsylvania, was taken up, and assented to.

Mr. Phelps submitted an order directing the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom had been referred a bill to abolish the high Court of Chancery, to report thereon before the 10th inst.

Mr. Powder submitted a resolution authorising the Treasurer to require of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company payment of interest on money which said company failed to pay into the Treasury at a proper time; which was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee appointed to investigate into the Farmer's and Miller's Bank of Washington county, made a report, setting forth a most desperate condition of its affairs, and the committee are unanimous in recommending that the chancellor be directed to take such measures as will bring its accounts to a final adjustment. The report was ordered to be printed.

The measure for issuing Government Stock coming up in order—

Mr. Yellott advocated; and Messrs. Brown and Lecompte, of Carroll, opposed it.

Before Mr. Lecompte concluded, the House adjourned.

In the Senate there was nothing done of interest.

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 3, 1843.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from T. Ward, of Boston, agent for the Messrs. Barings, to the President of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal company. Also, a report showing the attendance of State's agents at the meetings of the Chesapeak and Ohio canal company. Referred.

Mr. Risteau obtained leave to introduce a bill to foreclose the mortgage on the Chesapeak and Ohio canal and the Tide Water canal.

Mr. Hall submitted an order directing the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company to report, forthwith the rates of toll per mile on coal, wood, stone, and lime for the first twelve miles from Baltimore, and the difference of tolls, if any, from thence to York. Adopted.

Mr. Ristau submitted an order, requiring the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, to report, by the fifteenth instant, a bill to reorganze the Judiciary. Adopted.

Mr. Tuck submitted an order directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of taxing the commissions of inspectors of tobacco at the State and county warehouses, flour, salted fish, leather, lumber, fire wood lime and plaster of paris, gaugers, wharfingers commissioners of insolvent debtors, lotteries, State librarian, examiner general agents and warden of the penitentiary; notaries public justices of the orphan's court, magistrates court, and of the peace; and the commissions of all other persons holding annual appointments under the Executive and State. Adopted.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee to whom had been submitted a proposition for a graduated scale of per diem to members of the Legislature, reported adversely thereon. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into the election of a U. States Senator, on the 14th instant.

The order of the day—being the issue of Government Stock—was again taken up.

Mr Lecompte, of Carroll, went into a lengthy argument in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Tuck followed, but gave way to a motion to adjourn.

IN SENATE.

Bills from the House to incorporate the Maryland Insurence Company, and the Union Hall Company; and for the speedy completion of Consolidated Lotteries; and a supplement to an act establishing magistrates' courts; were severally assented to.

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ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Handy, of Somerset, proposed to adjourn the Legislature *sine die* on the 24th inst; which was rejected.

Mr. Travere proposed that the House meet at 9 sit till 2, adjourn till 3, and sit till 5 o'clock; which was laid on the table. When, at the suggestion of Mr. Handy, the House determined to meet at 9, and sit till 3 o'clock in future.

A communication was received from the Treasurer, stating that if all revenue anticipated from public works were realized, the real debt of the State requires revenue from taxes to pay the interest thereon does not exceed a six per cent. debt of ten millions.

Mr. Dade presented the petition of citizens of Montgomery county, asking further protection of slave property.

Mr. Risteau presented the petition of citizens of Baltimore county, asking the

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