And why are you not content with the existing confederation or compact, the Federal Government, with a single will and action?

We consider a road, canal or railway, only as the means of transporting the mail, the armies, arms and munitions of war, and the like of the Union; and strange, indeed, if, in times of peace when we have nothing better to do, we cannot make those preparations, when we shall be too busy fighting when war comes; as we are now too busy, in that way, to legislate upon the internal or external improvement of our country.

We admit the arguments of those who urge the propriety of a systematic plan for such improvements. They are right; but that is a question of expediency, and does not touch the disputed power.

We admit the arguments of those who say the power ought not to be perverted to purposes of electioneering. So neither should the appointing or removing power, or any other power of this Government.

The Senator from Kentucky suggests, that if we make roads to our frontiers, the enemy can come along them as well as we can go.

We prefer deciding such ultimate reasonings of kings on the frontier, or in the enemy's country; and, therefore, desire the obstructions removed out of our way. But this suggestion of the Senator proves too much, and therefore, according to the logicians, proves nothing. It would go the length of enveloping old Kentucky in the gloom of her original cane-brakes and forests, impenetrable by the rays of the sun, that the enemy might not see to find the inhabitants!

But the Senator comes, at length, up to our ground and joins us; and we are glad of his aid and company. He has told you that his individual opinion is against the expediency of internal improvements by the Federal Government; but being under instructions of his State upon the subject, and, although he believes the original construction of the constitution, acknowledging this power in the Federal Government to have been "a perverse construction," considering the question as "*res adjudicata*"—a thing settled by the competent tribunal, he voted for the Louisville and Portland Canal project, and exercises the power in this Government.

And in the fallen fortunes of the great minority, we rejoice to see this able Senator standing thus by the side of our respected Ex-President on the very *summit level* of his inaugural address to the nation, and his first message to Congress, upon this identical subject: for which he has been damned in his person, in his posterity, and in his ancestry, almost with the curses of poor Obadiah!

And this admission of the *res adjudicata* goes the whole length of deciding the perplexing veto-question, viz. When the Supreme Court decide a tariff or internal improvement act to be constitutional, a State has precisely the same right to impose her *veto*, that she has to rebel or secede from the Union, and no more.

And having thus followed the honorable Senator to the mountain top I must leave him in the company of the venerable Ex-President, until I can revisit him in the morning; and now acquiesce in a suggestion made near me, to adjourn.

[Speech to be conti ued.]

LIST OF LAWS.

Made and passed at December Session 1829.

An act to confirm an act, entitled an act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the division of Dorchester county into election districts;

An act to authorise George Reed, William Whitely, and William E. Lockwood as trustees of Caleb Lockwood, to sell the unexpired term of service of certain negroes in the state of Delaware;

An act to change the name of William W. Williams, of Dorchester county, to that of William W. Thompson;

An act to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county into eight separate election districts;

An act empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county to build two fire proof offices for the use of the Clerk of the County and Register of Wills, for the safe keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices, in the town of Elkton;

An act, supplemental to an act, entitled an act for the regulation and improvement of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes;

An act to change the time of holding the November term of Somerset county court;

An act to alter and repeal the act, entitled an act to alter the present mode of appointing the justices of the levy court of Dorchester county, so that each election district may have one member, passed at December session 1823 chapter 36;

An act to confirm certain proceedings of the Levy Court of Somerset county, and for other purposes;

A supplement to the act, entitled an act to authorise the persons therein named, to build a Methodist meeting house on the public ground in Chestertown, in Kent county, passed at November session, 1801 chap. 37;

An act to revive an act authorising the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of the village of Greensborough, in Caroline county;

A further supplement to the act entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system the Laws of Direct Descents;

An act to change the time of holding the November term of Queen Anne's County court;

A supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes;

An act to incorporate the Cambridge Female Academy in Dorchester county;

An act to repeal all special acts of Assembly for the pecuniary relief of indigent persons by county assessment, in Caroline county, and for other purposes;

An act to incorporate the Blackwater and Parson's Creek Canal Company, in Dorchester county;

An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Worcester county;

An act to incorporate the Cambridge Fire Company in Dorchester county;

An act to alter the time of holding the spring term of Worcester county court;

An act to incorporate the trustees of Berlin Academy, in Worcester county;

An act to incorporate a Bank, to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury;

An act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of Shell Fish in this state?

An act to make transcripts from the Books of Inspectors of Tobacco, legal evidence in the courts of this state;

A supplement to the act entitled an act to provide for electing Commissioners for Cecil county and prescribing their powers and duties;

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to authorise the Levy Court of Caroline county, to build a bridge and open certain roads in said county, and for other purposes, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 146;

An act to provide for electing the Levy Court of Queen Ann's county by the people;

An act to revive the act entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners, for the regulation and improvement of Princess Ann in Somerset county, passed at December session 1815, chapter 75, and the several supplements thereto;

An act to establish and confirm certain acts done by a justice of the peace in Cecil county;

An act to authorise the Levy Court of Worcester county, to levy a sum of money for the repairing of a certain causeway in said county;

An act to divorce John Charles and Betsy Charles of Talbot county;

An act for the re-assessment and valuation of the real and personal property in Somerset county;

An act relating to the trustees of the poor of Worcester county;

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act empowering the levy court of Cecil county, at their discretion, to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Octorara creek in said county, at or near Samuel Rowland's store, passed at December session, 1821, chapter 112;

An act to change the place of holding the elections in Dames Quarter District, in Somerset county.

An act to empower the justices of the levy court of Talbot county, to assess and levy annually a sum of money, for the purpose therein mentioned;

An act to establish and confirm certain acts done by a justice of the peace in Cecil county;

An act to authorise and empower the levy court of Dorchester county, to levy a sum of money, and rebuild a Bridge over Great Black Water River, on the road leading from Church Creek and Little Black Water Bridge to McNights, in said county;

An act authorising the appointment of a trustee for the purpose of making a conveyance of a certain piece of land therein mentioned, to Isaac Williams of Cecil county;

An act to fix the compensation of jurors in Queen Anne's county.

An act relating to the records in the Register of Wills Office in Caroline county;

An act to repeal an act to transfer the Snow Hill Militia company of Worcester county, from the seventh to the ninth regiment of Maryland Militia, passed at December session, 1828, chapter 41;

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session, 1826, entitled, An act to prevent gaming;

An act to authorise the Governor and Council to appoint an Inspector, for the village of Ark Haven, in Cecil county.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases;

An act for the relief of Duncan Stone, of Kent county;

An act to divorce Ira Emmons and Zilpha Emmons, of Cecil county;

An act to provide for the inspection of shingles at Port Deposit, in Cecil county;

An act relating to the public roads in Queen Anne's county;

An act to appoint an officer of the State of Maryland, to be called the Steward of the Governor.

An act for the benefit of the devisees of Mary Millaway, late of Somerset county deceased;

An act to authorise the Levy Court of Kent county, to have repaired a certain road therein mentioned;

An act relating to the issuing commissions to take testimony in certain cases;

An act to repeal certain acts, relating to Worcester county, and for other purposes;

An act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law, in the county courts of this state;

An act to authorise the election of trustees to adjust and settle the affairs of the Elkton Bank;

An act to provide for the support of schools in Queen Anne's county, and to withdraw the funds from the Centreville Academy;

An act to incorporate the New Market Academy in Dorchester county;

An act to to authorise the justices of the orphans and levy courts of Dorchester county, to appoint their respective criers.

An act for the relief of Authur Newman, of Kent county, and Richard Newman, of Queen Ann's county.

A supplement to the act to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs in civil suits;

An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to amend the Lottery system.

An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the divisions of Dorchester county into election districts;

An act to alter and change the days of meeting of the trustees of the poor in Caroline county;

An act for the relief of Sarah Barnum of the city of Baltimore;

A supplement to the act entitled, an act to provide for the inspection of ground black oak bark, intended for exportation;

An act for taking testimony in certain cases of application for Divorce;

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to repeal an act entitled, an act to create a Board of Public Works, passed at December session 1825, ch. 126;

A supplement to the act entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons;

An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, ordinary keepers, and others, passed at December session 1827, chapter 174.

An act to fix the time of holding the annual election for commissioners of P. Anne, in Somerset county;

An act relating to evidence;

An act to amend the law in relation to pleading in certain cases.

An act to regulate the removal of proceedings in criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the constitution and form of government, for that purpose;

An additional supplement to the act for enlarging the powers of the Chancery Court.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco;

An act to limit the time of taking appeals from magistrates judgements;

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution to abolish the office of Draftsman was continued. Several private bills were passed. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur and others was taken up, in Committee of the whole and debated till a late hour.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinoise.—Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report accompanied by a bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi; and 6,000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines of the Sloop of War Hornet, was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment. Mr. Foot's resolution was further discussed by Mr. Noble, and the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Bell.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Angel, from the Seven Day Baptists, praying Congress not to interfere with the mails, or, in case the the transportation should be prohibited on Sunday, praying Congress to meet their views by prohibiting the transportation of the mail on Saturday also. Mr. Storrs presented several petitions from the towns of Deerfield, Florence, Litchfield, Columbia, Westmoreland, Augusta, Trenton, Vernon, Boonville, Rome, Marshall, Verona, Sangerfield, Camden, Whitestown, Utica, and New Hartford, in the Counties of Oneida and Herkimer, N. Y. praying for a discontinuance of Sunday Mails, &c. A great number of other petitions were presented, upon both sides of that question. Mr. Mercer presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Virginia, relative, to the Colonization Society, and the Slave Trade, which was referred to a select Committee. Mr. Hemphill gave notice that he should, on Wednesday week, move the House to take up the bill for the Establishment of a national Road from Buffalo to New Orleans. Mr. Davis presented sundry resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, relative to the claim of that State on the General Government, which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Some appropriation bills were acted upon before adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Woodbury, from the Joint Committee on the Library, made a report accompanied by two resolutions—one to rescind the resolution of the Senate authorizing a subscription to Gales & Seaton's proposals for reprinting the public documents; and the other a joint resolution directing a different mode of subscribing for, or causing the documents to be printed. The last resolution was returned to the Committee, the Vice President having declared that it would not be in order until after the adoption of the first. The discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution was continued by Mr. Woodbury, who had not concluded his remarks when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Goodenow introduced a bill granting a township of land for the assistance of the Deaf and Dumb in the States of N. York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and North Carolina. The resolution abolishing the office of Draftsman was passed by a vote of 94 to 86, the discussion having been stopped by a call for the previous question. The Judiciary bill was then taken up, and Judge Spencer, of New York, addressed the House until the adjournment, against the bill as reported by the Committee on the Judiciary.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

In the Senate yesterday, after the consideration of various other subjects, Mr. Foot's resolution was again taken up; Mr. Woodbury concluded his remarks and the Senate adjourned on the motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the principal business was the introduction of a bill for the removal and settlement of the Indians to the Territory west of the Mississippi. Mr. Buchanan moved to print ten thousand copies of the Report which accompanied the Bill.—Upon this motion a warm debate ensued the House ordered the reading of the Report, Ayes 120, Noes 56, and then suspended the reading, Ayes 78, Noes 77, and after refusing to adjourn, and rejecting a motion to lay the proposition for printing on the table, passed the order for printing ten thousand copies, Ayes 116, Noes 56.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

In the Senate yesterday, the discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the Public Lands was continued.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Crockett offered a resolution going to abolish the Military Academy at West Point, which was laid on the table. Mr. Vinton moved the printing of the laws of Georgia and Alabama in relation to the Indians, and that they be annexed to the report of the Committee which had already been ordered to be printed. The motion was debated, and finally laid on the table. The Judiciary Bill was then taken up, and Judge Spencer, of New York, finished his remarks.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, after disposing of various other subjects, the consideration of Mr Foot's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Smith, of S. C. concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned on the motion of Mr. Forsyth.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Alston gave notice that he should this morning call for the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election between Thomas Newton and George Loyall. The resolution relative to discontinuing the use of Ardent Spirits in the Navy was again taken up, and debated until the hour elapsed. Yesterday being devoted by the rules to the consideration of private business, the bill compensating Susan Decatur and others, was taken up at an early hour, and debated until the adjournment.

TUESDAY, March, 2.

In the Senate, yesterday the morning was chiefly consumed by a debate on Mr. Barnard's motion to call on the Secretary of the Navy for information and opinions, touching the expediency of dispensing with the Marine Corps in the Naval service. As the Debate, the remarks of the mover particularly, went somewhat into the merits of the question, it will be interesting to that distinguished branch of the service, the Navy, as well as to the veteran and gallant Corps immediately concerned; and we shall therefore give it a place as early as practicable. The resolution was finally adopted; and after receiving some other resolutions, and disposing of sundry memorials, the resolution of Mr. Foot was resumed, and Mr. Grundy continued the remarks which he commenced on Saturday, until 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a single subject occupied nearly the whole sitting from 12 till 4 o'clock. This was a motion to print a petition presented by Mr. Burges from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in New England praying the protection of the Government for the Cherokee and other tribes of Indians, and that Congress will adopt no measure in violation of the treaties entered into with them. Though the debate which arose on the motion to print the memorial, was desultory as well as protracted, and much the same in its character and bearings as two or three debates which have heretofore taken place and been reported on similar questions, we shall give a sketch of it as soon as we can find room for it. After an unsuccessful motion to get rid of the discussion, by laying the memorial on the table, the debate was finally, at near 4 o'clock, arrested by the "previous question," and the motion to print prevailed by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Barton of the Senate, says in his speech—"As for me, who never knew political standard but that of Constitutional Democracy, under which I was born and educated, to behold the *Printer to the Senate* [Duff Green,] who, during the days of his honester private life, was known by me in Missouri, where we both resided, *only as a Federalist, now turned eleventh hour Democrat*, to retrieve a broken fortune in the great lottery or raffling match of a modern Presidential Election, denouncing the supporters of the late administration as Federalists!—And attempting to damn them politically *by such a charge!* as if all those who were in favor of adopting the Federal Constitution were not Federalists."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The letter below is from the correspondent of the *United States' Gazette*, whose former statements have been so generally confirmed by actual events as to create surprise as to the source of his deriving his information. If the suggestions contained in his present number should prove to be as well founded as most of those which have preceded them, and the members of the Senate should act from the convictions of moral and political propriety, we think they will deserve the lasting gratitude of their country.—*Balt. Chron.*

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1830.

Dear Sir—You will have seen that the Senate have agreed to rest a while from executive business. The reason of this intermission is perfectly well understood. The discussions in secret session, according to rumor (which by some subtle process finds its way into the most hidden places, and makes there those discoveries which it delights in dealing out to the world) have been very warm and of a very important character; and the sentiments, which many of the Jackson Senator have disclosed on the subject of some of the nominations, have so startled the rest af their party, that it is believed that an effort will be made, before the recommencement of the executive sittings, to induce the President to withdraw such of them as, it is ascertained cannot pass; There may be some difficulty in accomplishing this purpose, as the unyielding temper of the President is well known as well as his strong disposition to support those editors who, at so considerable a sacrifice of their own *personal reputation* and political principle, supported his claims to the office which he now fills. But this difficulty will, in all probability, be overcome, by the suggestion that if he should refuse to *withdraw*, the Senate will refuse to *comfirm*—and he will scarcely attempt to force his constitutional advisers into any course which they are not desirous to adopt. Under these circumstances, you may readily suppose that there is much trembling among some of the new *eleves*. The ground on which the nomination of *Williams of New Bedford was rejected, is presumed to be that the four years term of the former incumbent had not expired;* and that, as no reason of a sufficient character was given to justify his removal before the expiration of that term, no nomination of a successor should be confirmed. If this presumption should turn out to be correct, there is cause for dismay among another class of the newly appointed, as many deserving officers of those who according to law, are appointed to office for four years, have been removed before the expiration of that time, to make room for mere partizans, whose fitness for any office may be doubtful, but whose appointment to offices in which they must be entrusted with very large amounts of the public money, ought to be well weighed, as it involves such important consequences to the public interests, in case of any defection of duty or moral delinquency.

One most important fact has been established during the recent proceedings in secret session. It has been established that the Jackson portion of the senate cannot be made to act in a phalanx; that the discipline of the party there is not so perfect that every senator can be made to surrender all his own personal feelings, all his moral convictions of right and wrong, all his scruples of conscience all the prejudices of education and habit, at the shrine of a party idol, and this having been established, the cement, which has held the party together is loosened, and it is evident that the work of separation has actually commenced.

There is much talk here on the subject of an interview which took place between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. M'Duffie; the latter having exhibitied to the secretary, after his denial of its existence, a letter which the secretary had written to South Carolina, regarding the views which he entertained as to the next election.—I perceive that the Telegraph denies the truth of the statement, but the time has gone by when the denial of that paper could effect the validity of any statement in the estimation of any free and intelligent mind. I can only say that the circumstances is the topic of general conversation here, and that it is generally credited.—That Mr. Van Buren and his friends should be anxious to check the effect which such a disclosure must have on the public, cannot be wondered at; but I presume that the parties in this case will not follow the example of Mr. Eaton, and issue a contradiction in the formal shape of a card.

GEORGIA & THE CHEROKEES.

It is with serious regret that we learn that blood has been shed between the whites and the Cherokees in Georgia.—Who is to blame for the beginning of this tragedy, it is not possible to say. The account which follows (the only one we have received) is from the Indian newspaper, and might be expected rather to favor its own side of the fray.

NEW ECHOTA, Feb 10.—We have been told by a gentleman, who passed this place as an express to the agent, from the principal chief, that a Cherokee has, at last, been *killed* by the intruders, and three more taken bound into Georgia! We are not prepared this week to give the public any particulars respecting this unpleasant affair. The general facts are, however, these, the particulars of which will be given in our next. A company of Cherokees, among whom

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