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TERMS.
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THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding one square (14 lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly Advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the publishers, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned having reserved the Counting Room, on the second floor, Ware-House No. 2, Bowly's Wharf, will transact the Commission business generally.
jan 29—2m* THOS. H. MARTIN.

ARTHUR EMORY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 9, Bowly's Wharf,

WILL attend to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce consigned to his care A long experience in business justifies him in promising the highest prices for Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. Any grain consigned to him will command his utmost efforts for *interests* of owners. [feb 19—1y*

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 207 BALTIMORE, ST., BALTIMORE,

INVITE attention to their very elegant and extensive assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, embracing fine gold and velvet decorations; fine French in plain and Rich colors, with an immense assortment of Ordinary, Satin and common Papers. Also Curtain Papers, Borders, Fire Prints, Tester and Centre pieces, &c. H. & B. were awarded at the late fair of the Maryland Institute, a GOLD MEDAL for the superiority of their Paper Hangings.
jan 29—3m

Watches, Gold & Silver Ware.
L. H. MILLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE WATCH & JEWELRY HOUSE,
No. 227 Balt. St., S. E. cor. of Charles St.,

IMPORTERS of English and Swiss Watches and Tools of every description, Watch Case Makers and Manufacturers of Fine Gold Jewelry. We call the attention of Southern and Western dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, to our very extensive stock, assuring them that in no article in our line shall we allow any establishment to surpass us, either in quantity, quality or low prices. We are the only Wholesale House in this branch of trade in Baltimore, and shall use every fair means to induce Southern and Western merchants to open accounts with us. Our terms shall be as liberal and accommodating as can possibly be found in the United States.

We will take great pleasure in showing our goods to Southern and Western merchants, whether they open accounts with us or not.

L. H. MILLER & CO.,
jan 29—y Importers of Watches, Baltimore

To Our Eastern Shore Friends.
F. B. DIDIER & BRO.,
No. 97 N. Paca, near Franklin Street,
BALTIMORE,

PROPRIETORS of the Maryland State Agricultural Implement Depot, Field and Garden Seeds, Guano, Bone-dust, Plaster &c. &c., and Agency for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce.

The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of the Agricultural community to their large and assorted stock of Machinery, Seed, &c., consisting in part of Ploughs of every known variety. Agents for the celebrated Delaware and Minor & Horton patterns; Fodder, Straw and Hay Cutters; Horse Powers and Thrashers of the most popular kind. Prices ranging from 95 to $110 complete, Beltings, &c. Agents for Moore's celebrated Drill, &c. Ploughs, Harrows, Wheat Fans, Grist Mills, Horse Powers, Threshers, Horse and Hand Rakes, Straw, Hay and Fodder Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, Corn and Cob Crushers, Shellers, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Ox Yokes and Bows, Grindstones, Cradles, &c.; together with an endless variety of Field and Garden Tools, Fruit Trees, Fertilizers, &c.

GUANO and all other Fertilizers constantly on hand. FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We take great pleasure in informing our friends, that we have secured the Agency of D. MILLER'S celebrated North American Nurseries, Pa.

☞ Catalogues by addressing us.

N. B.—Our friends residing down the Bay, or who consider our establishment at too great a distance up town, will have all orders entrusted to our care faithfully executed, and goods delivered to any portion of the city, free of charge—Moreover, they can ride within a square of our establishment for 6¼ cents.

☞ All expenses paid by us when purchase is made. F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

DR. X. BULLENO'S
HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE
TO THE AFFLICTED FAR & NEAR!
A Never Failing Panacea!
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
The Farmer's Friend and the Poor Man's Companion, When Disease and Afflic ion Come Upon him, Cure Guaranteed.

Culpa sua damnum sentiens, non intelligitur damnum."—He who suffers by his own fault, is not to be deemed a sufferer.

This celebrated Remedy, wherever introduced, has given the most unbounded satisfaction, and its merits have received, from a discriminating public, encomiums of the most flattering character. Numerous certificates can be produced, if necessary, from practical sources, showing the good effects accruing from the use of this powerful and never-failing Agent. But we deem it unnecessary, knowing its intrinsic worth will speak with a more convincing and acceptable language, than any other utterance which might be given to advance its sale and use. When applied in strict accordance with the directions given, the following cases have been treated with unparalleled success. Man finds in its virtues immediate relief for the many ills he is by nature heir to, viz: Rheumatism, Stiffness and Weakness of the Limbs, Sciatic or Hip Pains, Swellings, Sprains and Ulcers of year's standing, which have baffled the skill of Medical science, and the self-laudation of humbug and quackery. The Horse finds in it a healing and soothing balm, for when used as directed, a cure is certain in many of those concomitant diseases so frequently found in this invaluable beast, such as String Halts, Blood and Bone Spavin, Wind Galls, Weakness and Stiffness of the Limbs, Burns, Scratches, Old Sores, Saddle Galls, &c.. &c.

F. D. DIDIER & BRO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.

For sale by DAWSON & BRO., Easton; W. JONES, St. Michaels; L. W. NEAL, Wye Landing, and the principal Merchants in the county. [feb 19—1y

For the Easton Gazette.

REMEMBRANCE.

I know when far beyond the main
My future home shall be,
These orbs will never gaze again
On aught resembling thee.

True friends may greet me on the shore,
With tones of kindly cheer,
But I can ne'er be happy more
And thou no longer near!

In vain thro' lighted halls I stray
Amid the young and fair,
Vain is the smile, the dance, the lay,
Alas! thou art not there!

Yet sometimes in my lonely hours
Fond memory o'er the sea,
Will seek our own loved home of flowers,
For some lost trace of thee.

And O, when scenes long past shall rise
To cheer the fainting heart,
Hope will direct to brighter skies
Where we no more may part!

IONE.

LOOK AT THE BRIGHT SIDE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

How rarely is an absent one mentioned with commendation, that a fault of character is not immediately set forth to qualify the good impressions. "Mr. A—— is a man of fine talents," you say: and forthwith is responded, "O, yes, a man of fine talents, but he has no control over his passions." "Mr. B.— is a man of excellent principles." "But," is answered, "I don't like some of his practices." "Mr. C—— is a kind father and husband." "But if all I have heard be true, he is not overnice in regard to his word." And, ten chances to one, if the commendation is not forgotten, while the desparaging declarations find a prominent place in the memories of all who heard them, and color their estimation of A——, B—— and C——.

It is remarked by Swedenborg, that whenever the angels come to any one, they explore him in search of good. They see not his evil, but his good qualities, and, attaching themselves to these, excite them into useful activities. Were they to see only the man's evils, they would recede from him, for they could not conjoin themselves to these; and thus man would be left unaided, to be borne down by the powers of evil

If, then, we would help our fellow-man to rise above what is false and evil in his character, let us turn our eyes, as far as possible, away from his faults, and fix them steadily upon his good qualities. We shall then aid him in the upward movement, and give external power to the good he really possesses. And, now by way of illustration.

A young man, named Westfield, was the subject of conversation between three or four persons. One of these, a Mr. Hartman, had met Westfield only recently.—The first impression formed of his character was quite favorable, and he expressed himself accordingly. To his surprise and pain, one of the company remarked,

"Yes, Westfield is clever enough in his way, but—" And he shrugged his shoulders, and looked a word of mystery.

"No force of character," said another.

"I have never liked the way he treated Mr. Green," said a third. "It shows, to my mind, a defect of principle. The young man is well enough in his way, I suppose, and I wouldn't say a word against him for the world, but—"

And he shrugged his shoulders. Ah, how much wrong has been done to character, and worldly prospects, by a single shrug!

From no lip present came even the smallest word in favor of the young man. No one spoke of the disadvantages against which he had struggled successfully, nor portrayed a single virtue of the many he possessed. No one looked at the bright qualities of his mind. And why? Poor, weak human nature! Quick to mark evils and defects, but slow to acknowledge what is good in the neighbor. Prone to flatter self, yet offering only extorted praise at the shrine of another's merit. How low art thou fallen!

A few evenings after the little conversation we have mentioned, Mr. Hartman was thrown in company with Westfield. The latter, remembering his first interview with this gentleman, whose position in society was one of standing and influence, met him again with a lively glow of satisfaction, which showed itself in countenance and manner. But the few disparaging words spoken against the young man, had poisoned the mind of Mr. Hartman, and, instead of meeting him with the frank cordiality expected, he received him with a cold repulse.

Disappointed and mortified, Westfield turned from the man towards whom warm feelings and hopeful thoughts had been going forth for many days, and, in a little while, quietly retired from a company, in mingling with which he had promised himself both pleasure and profit.

"That hope blasted!" exclaimed the young man, striking his hands together, while a shadow of intense pain darkened his countenance. He was now alone, having returned to his chamber for self-communion.

There existed, at this time, an important crisis in the young man's affairs. He was a clerk on a very moderate salary. His own wants were few, and these his salary would have amply supplied; but a widowed mother and a young sister looked to him as their only support. To sustain all, was beyond his ability; and, much to his anxiety and deep discouragement, he found himself falling into debt. His offence towards Mr. Green, which had been alluded to as involving something wrong on his part, was nothing more nor less than leaving his service for that of another man, who made a small advance in his salary—a thing which the former positively refused to do. He had been with Mr. Green from his boyhood up, and, somehow or other, Mr. Green imagined that he possessed certain claims to his continued service, and when the fact of Westfield's having left him was alluded to, gave to others the impression that he was badly used in the matter. He did not mean to injure the young man; but he had been valuable; the loss fretted him and produced unkind feelings—and these found relief in words. Selfishness prevented him from seeing, as he ought to have seen, the bright side of Westfield's character, and so he injured him by throwing a shadow on his good name.

"That hope blasted!" repeated the unhappy young man.

And what was this fondly cherished hope, the extinguishment of which had moved him so deeply? A few words will explain. Mr. Hartman was a man of considerable wealth, and had just closed a large contract with the State, for the erection of certain public works, to be commenced immediately. On that very day Westfield had learned the fact that he was quietly in search of a competent, confidential, disbursing clerk, whose salary would be double what he was receiving; and it was his purpose to see him immediately, offer himself, and endeavor, if possible, to secure the situation. He had called at his office twice during the day, but failed to see him. The manner in which Mr. Hartman met his advances in the evening, satisfied him that to ask for the situation so much desired, would be altogether vain.

Westfield was a young man of integrity—competent in business matters, and industrious. He had his faults and his weaknesses, as we all have; but these were greatly overbalanced by his virtues. Yet was he not above temptation. Who is?—Who has not some easily besetting sin?—Who can say that he may not fall?

To Mr. Hartman, as a private clerk, Westfield would have been invaluable—He was just the kind of a man he was in search of. Moreover, he was thinking of him for this very position of private clerk, when the poison of ill-natured detraction entered his mind, and he turned his thoughts away from him.

The more he brooded over his disappointment, and pondered the unhappy condition of his affairs, the more deeply did the mind of Westfield become disturbed.

"I cannot bear these thoughts," he said, starting up from a chair in which he had been sitting in gloomy despondency and, in the effort to escape his troubled feelings, he went forth upon the street. It was late in the evening. There was no purpose in the young man's mind as he walked, square after square, with hasty steps; and he was about returning, when he was met by a man with whom he had a slight acquaintance, and who seemed particularly well pleased to see him.

"The very man I was thinking about," said Mr. Lee—that was his name. "Quite a coincidence. Which way are you going?"

"Home." replied Westfield, somewhat indifferently.

"In any particular hurry?"

"No."

"Come with me then?"

"Where are you going?"

"To the Union House. There's a raffle there, at ten o'clock, for six gold watches—chance in each watch only one dollar. I've got five chances. They are splendid watches. Come along and try your luck."

"I don't care if I do," said Westfield.

He was ready to catch at almost anything that would divert his mind. Under other circumstances, this would have been no temptation So he went to the Union Hotel, ventured a dollar, and most unexpectedly, became the owner of a gold watch. New thoughts and new feelings were stirring in his mind, as he took his way homeward that night, excited as well by some things seen and heard at the Union House, as by the good fortune which had attended his first venture of a small sum of money in the hope of gaming largely on the deposit.

The effect of his cold treatment of Westfield, did not escape the observation of Mr. Hartman. He saw that the young man was both hurt and troubled—that he kept aloof from the rest of the company, and soon retired.

'Do you know young Westfield?" he inquired of a gentleman, with whom, sometime afterwards, he happened to be in conversation.

"Very well," was the answer.

"Has he good business capacity?"

"Few young men excel him."

"Do you know anything of his character?"

"It stands fair."

"I have heard that he did not treat his former employer, Mr. Green, very well."

"He left him for a higher salary; and, as he has a mother and sister to support, he was bound, in my opinion, to seek the largest possible return for his labor.

"Had Green no particular claim on him?"

"No more than you or I have."

"I heard the fact of his leaving the employment of Mr. Green commented on in a way that left on my mind an unfavorable impression of the young man."

"Some people are always more ready to suppose evil than good of another," was replied to this.

"I am in search of a competent young man as a private clerk, and had thought of Westfield; but these disparaging remarks caused me to decide against him."

"In my opinion," said the gentleman with whom Mr. Hartman was conversing, "you will search a good while before finding any one so well suited to your purpose, in every respect, as young Westfield."

"You speak earnestly in regard to him."

"I do, and because I know him well."

A very different impression of the young man was now entertained by Mr. Hartman. It was past eleven o'clock on that night as he rode homeward, passing on his way to the Union House, and just at the moment when Westfield, in company with several young men, came forth after the closing of the raffle. They were talking loud and boisterously. Mr. Hartman leaned from the carriage window, attracted by their voices, and his eyes rested for a moment on Westfield. The form was familar, but he failed to get a sight of his face. The carriage swept by, and the form passed from his vision; but he still thought of it, and tried to make out his identity.

Not many hours of tranquil sleep had Westfield that night. As he lay awake through the silent watches, temptation poured in upon him like a flood, and pressing against the feeble barriers of weakened good principles, seemed ready to bear them away in hopeless ruin. In a single hour he had become the possessor of a gold watch, which could readily be converted into money, and which, at a low valuation, would bring the sum of fifty dollars,—equal to a month's salary. How easily had this been acquired! True, to raffle was to gamble. And yet, he easily silenced this objection; for at religious fairs he had often seen goods disposed of by raffle, and had himself more than once taken a chance. Another raffle for valuable articles had been announced for the next night at the Union, and Westfield, urged by the hope of new success, resolved to be present, and again try his luck.

The following morning found the young man in a more sober, thoughtful mood.—He did not show his watch to his mother, nor mention to her the fact of having won it. Indeed, when she asked him where he had been so late on the night before, he evaded the question.

On his way to the store in which he was employed, Westfield called in at a jeweller's, and asked the value of his watch.

"It is worth about seventy-five dollars," answered the jeweller, looking very earnestly at Westfield, and with a certain meaning in his countenance that the young man did not like.

"It is perfectly new, as you can see. I would like to sell it."

"What do you ask for it?"

"I will take sixty dollars."

"I'll buy it for fifty," said the jeweller.

"Very will, it is yours."

Westfield felt like a guilty man. He was certain that the jeweller suspected him of having obtained it through some improper means. The money was paid over at once, and thrusting the sum into his pocket, he went hurriedly out. As he was leaving the store, he encountered Mr. Hartman, who was entering. He dropped his eyes to the ground, while a crimson flush overspread his face.

"Ah, Mr. Westfield," said Mr. Hartman, detaining him, "I am glad to meet you.—Will you call at my office this morning?"

"If you wish me to do so," replied the young man, struggling to overcome the confusion of mind into which the sudden encounter, under the circumstance, had thrown him.

"I do. Call at eleven o'clock—I wish to see you particularly."

"Do you know that young man?" inquired the jeweller, as Mr. Hartman, to whom he was well known, presented himself at the counter.

"What young man?" inquired Mr. Hartman.

"The young man with whom I saw you speaking at the door."

"Yes. His name is Westfield; and a very excellent young man he is. Do you know anything about him?"

"I know that he has just sold me a watch for fifty dollars, which I sold for seventy-five yesterday, to a man who told me was going to raffle it."

The jeweller didn't *say* this. It came in his thoughts to say it. But he checked the utterance, and merely replied:

"Nothing at all. He is a stranger to me."

Had that first impulse to produce an unfavorable impression in regard to a stranger, been obeyed, the life prospects of Westfield would have been utterly blasted. The evening that followed, instead of finding him at home, rejoicing with his mother and sisters over the hopeful future, would have seen him again in the dangerous company of unscrupulous men, and entering in through the gate that leads to destruction. Now he saw clearly his error, the danger he had escaped, and wondered at his blind infatuation, while he shuddered at the fearful consequences that might have followed, had not a better way opened to his erring footsteps at the very moment when, in strange bewilderment, he was unable to see the right path.

Mr. Hartman never had cause to regret his choice of a clerk. He often thought of the injustice which the young man had suffered at the hands of those who should have seen his good qualities, instead of seeking for, and delighting in, the portrayal of bad ones. And he thought, too, of the actual injury this false judgment had come near inflicting upon a most worthy, capable and honest person. He did not know all. The reader can penetrate more deeply below the surface, and see how a few carelessly-uttered, disparaging words, proved hidden rocks, on which the hopes of a fellow-being, for this life and the next, were near being wrecked.—*Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.*

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Messrs. Editors: In the Baltimore Sun of this day, in a telegraphic despatch dated Washington, March 21st, the following statement is made, viz: "Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census Bureau, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. De Bow, his successor, by virtue of which, he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents, claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of manuscripts prepared by Clerks in the office; the records of the Census Bureau, numerous publications received from public societies, &c. The documents removed were appraised at $480, and Kennedy has given bond in $4,000 for their safety. Mr. De Bow consulted the District Attorney, and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of a public character."

I will be obliged if you will state that there were no 'manuscripts' removed except private papers consisting of my own files of letters, marked "private," which had no connection whatever with the Census office. The books removed consisted entirely of my private library, unless by accident, in which case a bond of $4,000 would appear sufficient security for their return. Instead of the "documents" being appraised at $480, this amount includes the appraisement of my library, which is insured for that sum. Although the "manuscripts" were delivered to me, I acquiesced in their remaining in the office until I should see fit to remove them, retaining myself the key of the case until a memorandum thereof shall be made, when it will be seen "how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

I may hereafter have something to say publicly in connection with my affairs and the Government, till when, as I have sought only the protection of law in my just rights, it is hoped I may be left to that privacy which is so congenial to my feelings. JOS. C. G. KENNEDY.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Consuls.*—William Henry Vesey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the U. States at Havre, in France, in place of Lorenzo Draper, recalled. John F. Bacon, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in place of Timothy Darling, resigned.—Henry B. Dewey, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Para, in Brazil. Amos S. York, to be consul of the United States for the island of Zante. Nathaniel Hawthorne to be consul to Liverpool, vice Thomas L. Crittenden, resigned.

Judges.—Jno. A. Campbell, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Jon. McKinley, deceased. Edward Lander, of Indiana, to be Chief Justice for the Territory of Washington. Jno. K. Miller, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington. Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington.

Marshals and Attorneys.—William M. Lowry, to be marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Tennessee, in place of J. Parsons, resigned. Watson Freeman, to be marshal for the district of Massachusetts, in place of Charles Devens Jr., resigned. Westley Frost, to be marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania, in place of John Dickey, deceased. J. Patton Anderson, of Mississippi, to be marshal for the Territory of Washington. Fleming B. Miller, to be attorney of the United States for the Western district of Virginia, in place of B. H. Smith, removed. J. C. Ramsey, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee, in place of Samuel K. Rogers, removed.

A SCRUPULOUS WITNESS.—An eminent lawyer was employed in an action against the proprietors of a Rockingham coach.—On the part of the defendant, the coachman was called. His examination in chief being ended, he was subjected to the leader's cross-examination. Having held up the fore-finger of his right hand at the witness, and warned him to give a "precise answer" to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, he proceeded thus·

"You drive the Rockingham coach?"—

"No sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you once more, upon your oath do you not drive the Rockingham coach?"

"No, sir, *I drive the horses!*"

LARGE SYCAMORE IN INDIANA.—The Jackson County Indiana Democrat says there is now standing on the land of Stephen Crabb, near that place, a sycamore tree that measures eighty-nine feet in circumference, and contains a cavity twenty-three feet in diameter.

EXTRA COMPENSATION VOTED BY CONGRESS.—It is stated that over $28,000 were voted at the late session of Congress to its officers and various employees, as extra compensation, and, during a debate in the Senate, on the subject, on Wednesday, Mr. Bright said:

"The Secretary, whose salary is $3,000, received $5,00 extra; another officer, with a salary of $1,500, the same amount extra; another, whose salary is $1,500, receives $250 extra; and clerks, at salaries of $1,500, received $250 extra, each; and the employees receiving $300 or $400, receive $250 each, extra. This, too, for the short, as well as the long sessions.—Even the gate-keeper, remote from the capitol, got the extra. The Senate reached a point where the abuse should be checked. If the employees are not satisfied with their regular salaries, there are plenty of well qualified gentlemen who would be glad to take their places in fifteen minutes."

The Senate, however, has resolved that hereafter no allowance of any kind beyond the regular compensation shall be made to any officer of the Senate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 24.

SENATE.—The bill to reduce the direct tax was taken up, the blank having been heretofore filled by a reduction of 10 cents in the $100. On motion of Mr Kunkel, 10 cents was stricken out. Mr. Bowling moved to insert 15—lost. Mr. Kunkel moved 12½. Mr. Watkins 12. The motion of Mr. Kunkel was agreed to and the bill passed by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Lloyd, President, Bowling, Ely, French, Gaither, Grason, Holland, Keene, Kent, Kunkel, Longwell, Miller, Sellman, Sothoron, Watkins, Weber, Williams—17

Nays—none.

The bill to abolish taking security for fines and costs in Baltimore city was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—At the close of my letter yesterday, under the operation of the previous question, the pending amendments to the bridge bill were rejected, and the substitute reported by Mr. Miller accepted, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Everett presented a petition of 123 citizens of Allegany county, that banking and coining privileges be granted to the Grantsville and Accident districts of said county for certain purposes, and that the Legislature will adjourn as soon as possible after granting these privileges. Some gentlemen considering this petition disrespectful, Mr. Daniels moved that the gentleman who presented it have leave to withdraw the same. Mr. Everett declined to withdraw it, unless compelled to do so. The motion of Mr. Daniels was rejected, and on motion of Mr. Carpinter, said petition was referred to the committee on the currency.

Mr. Morris offered an order that no member be allowed to speak more than ten minutes, without the unanimous consent of the House. Adopted—yeas 26, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the bill to bridge the Susquehanna river, was taken up, under a suspension of the rules, and passed by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ware, Smyth, of Kent, G. H Duvall, Wise, Poultney, Ford, Slade, Buchanan, Fleming, Morgan, Duvall, of P. George's, Brooke, Thomas, of Queen Anne's, Landing, Richardson, Lee, Anderson, Geyer, Ent, Bateman, Hope, Stephenson, Plummer, Baker, of Baltimore city, Morris, Miller, Daniels, Cushwa, Wolf, Mealey, McCardell, Dade, Kilgour, Frantz, Farrall, Stull, Hanson, Hughes—38.

Nays—Messrs. M. M. Duvall, Franklin, Parran, Carpinter, Lankford, Frazier, Tall, Dail, Ricketts, Roberts, Brodwater, Davis, Kerney, Weathers—14.

March 26.

SENATE.—Bills passed—To abolish the taking of security for fines and costs in criminal cases in Baltimore city. For the greater security of revenue from licenses in the hands of clerks of courts. To establish another court in Baltimore for chancery business.

Mr. Gaither moved that the bill reducing the direct taxes 12½ cents in the $100 passed yesterday, be re-considered, which was lost—ayes 5, nays 12—as follows:—ayes, Done, Farnandis, Gaither, Keene, Longwell; nays, Lloyd, Bowling, French, Grason, Kent, Kunkel, Miller, Sellman, Sothoron, Weber, Williams, Willis.

HOUSE.—Present 40 members.

The bill to allow bills of exception in criminal cases was rejected, the House refusing to order the bill to be engrossed.

The bill from the Senate to reduce the direct taxes 12½ cents in the $100 was read a first time and was debated upon its reference, pending which the House adjourned.

March 26.

SENATE.—Bills passed.—Extending the time for completing the new assessment, and legalizing defective and irregular proceedings in the execution of said assessment law. To authorize the guardian of the children of S. D. Lecompte, deceased, to apply the surplus rents of the real estate to the payment of his debts.

HOUSE.—Mr. Plummer obtained leave to report a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Choptank and Delaware Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Anderson 500 copies of the report of the committee on education and the bill accompanying the same were ordered to be printed.

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