These resolutions being read, were adopted with unanimous acclamation. They were then called for separately, with the most enthusiastic expressions of interest, and each and all were adopted in succession, without a dissenting voice, and with simultaneous shouts of approbation. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wood, E. J. Webb, A. Ming, jr. and C. Bryson, with fervent eloquence and powerful effect. Then,

On motion of Thomas N. Carr, it was

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair to draft an address from the Democratic Republican Mechanics and Working Men of this city to their brethren of the country, to be reported at a future general meeting.

On motion of Daniel C. Pente,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by its officers, and published in the Democratic papers of this city, and in the Albany Argus, and the Washington Globe.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHRISTIAN BERGH, *Chairman.*

In the following remarks of Mr. Duncan, he has hit off the 'little man in specs' with admirable truth.—The play indeed, is hardly worth the candle, but it is well that it should be seen who are the hand and glove companions of Mr. Wise and the John Bell clique.—*Balt Rep.*

Mr. DUNCAN said he was opposed to going into the investigation. We have come here for higher and more valuable purposes than to resolve ourselves, day after day, into a court of inquiry to investigate our own characters, and at the expense of the public's money, and to the neglect of the public business. He asked if the sun had rose during the present session without bringing to light a base calumny against some member of this House, or the House aggregately, over the signature of some one of the base, corrupt, and penniless scoundrels who beset your Capital in hungry swarms. He asked if it was intended to investigate every base charge that made its appearance; if so, we must abandon the business of the public entirely, however interesting and important it might be, and instead of being a House of Representatives, constituted to serve the public, resolve ourselves into a great court of inquiry, not to try others, (the legitimate object of every judicial tribunal,) but to try ourselves, and pronounce judgment in our own case and behalf. Sir, I hope no such policy will be adopted or commmenced. This scurrilous, dirty communication is the production of one who is well known by the term of the 'Washington Spy.' This man, who now sits overlooking from the gallery, brooding calumny and detraction, black, base, and foul, is the apologist and eulogist of Aaron Burr—(He is worthy of such a purpose.) But we are told by the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. JENIFER.) that this investigation ought to go on; the charge he understands to come from a respectable source. A respectable source!!! The gentleman from Maryland would not make the statement of respectability, if he knew the general character of the 'Washington Spy;' he would not defame and blacken the term 'respectable' designedly, by applying it to a wretch so base and degraded as the Washington Spy now in my eye. Perhaps the gentleman from Maryland has been taught, as has your humble speaker, to revere the head that is bald, and the eye that is dimmed by age, and from this laudable veneration was led to the abuse of the term 'respectable,' of which he has just been guilty. Sir, Elisha had a bald head, he was a just man, and feared God, but does it follow that every man who has a bald head is a just man, and has the fear of God before his eyes, or is entitled to the appellation of 'respectable?'

It is probable that Elisha's eyes had grown dim, and that if spectacles were in his day discovered, he wore them, but I will ask my friend from Maryland, if every man who wears spectacles is an honest and an upright man? No, sir: we have a specimen of the converse of the propositions now before us, in the person of the Washington Spy; Sir, what further evidence do you want, or does the country require, that the author of this base slander, is a scoundrel, a liar, and a coward, than the fact that he has withheld his proper name. If you hear of a man at the city of Georgetown, passing himself off by the name of A B—at the city of Alexandria by the name of C D—at your Navy Yard by the name of E F—and at Bladensburg by the name of G H, what other conclusion would you be likely to come to, in relation to that man, other than that he is a horse thief, a counterfeiter, or some base fellow who merits a residence in your District penitentiary. Such kind of character presented to us in the person of the Washington Spy. But, sir, this is not the place to try him: I say we have higher duties to perform here: not the duties that appertain to ourselves, but those that appertain to the country.

Further, sir, I deny that any thing which the Washington Spy may say or publish is worthy of an investigation in this House or elsewhere. I say so, because I consider him so morally depraved, and so degraded in the estimation of every honorable and high minded man, that he is literally incapable of the crime of slander. I mean by this, sir, that he is so notorious a liar, and so generally known to be such, that he is incapable longer of telling a falsehood. A gentleman asks me how that can be. I answer, that a falsehood is a moral perversion of the truth for the purpose of deception; but the Washington Spy is so notorious and degraded a liar that he can no longer deceive; therefore, the object or purpose intended failing, the falsehood fails with it. Sir, I shall vote against the original proposition and all the proposed amendments on the table, I will vote for the motion.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, annexed, made to the Senate on the 1st inst. in relation to the dividends withheld by the Bank of the United States, and to losses sustained on account of the insolvencies of banks.—*Globe.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1838.

SIR—Having reported on the first branch of the resolution of the Senate, passed 17th ultimo, I now proceed, as requested, to present a separate reply to the last branch of it.

The question, 'whether the late bank of the United States has yet paid or accounted with the Government the sum of $160,000, detained on pretence of a claim of damages, for the non payment of the draft drawn on the French Government," must be answered in the negative.

In consequence of the unwillingness of the bank to pay over the sum thus retained, or to have it adjusted in the late settlement, on account of the share of the United States in its capital stock, this department, on the 14th of March last, requested the Solicitor of the Treasury to cause proper legal steps to be taken to recover the dividends withheld. He has accordingly given suitable directions for that purpose to the District Attorney of Eastern Pennsylvania.

The correspondence relating to this subject is annexed.

The other cause of the inquiry, as to 'what loss the United States have sustained by depositing the public revenues in banks, or by receiving the notes of banks which have failed, or their bills become depreciated,' is, in some respects, very difficult to be answered.

From the report of the Solicitor annexed, and table C, it will be seen that, on account of deposites in banks that failed between 1816 and 1836, a direct loss has been sustained by the United States, which, including interest, nearly equals $1,800,000; some deduction or allowance has been made by me for future collections.

But the loss by deposites in banks which have stopped specie payments since 1836, cannot be computed with any degree of certainty, until further experience is had in collecting from them the public dues.

By the tables annexed, it will be seen that the whole sums still due from these last banks, standing to the credit of the Treasurer, amount to about $5,925,801. Other sums to the credit of the various collecting and disbursing officers of the United States are deposited in those banks, equalling, in all probability, four millions of dollars, but most of which are in the course of being paid out as needed.

How much, if any, if these last sums due from banks which have stopped specie payments since 1836, will not be collected from either of them or their sureties, cannot, of course, be at present ascertained.

The opinion expressed by this Department in September last, that they will all finally be collected, remains but little impaired or changed by what has since occurred, though some difficulties and several delays must intervene before satisfactory settlements can be effected with all of them; and perhaps a few losses may in the end be sustained.

The loss of the United States, 'by receiving the notes of banks whose bills became depreciated,' is another and a distinct inquiry. When looking to the large amount received on public account, and paid out in 1814, '15, '16, and '17, much damage to the United States, as well as the community, occurred from their great depreciation, which it is impossible to compute with accuracy. But from 1814 to 1817 inclusive, the direct loss to the United States on bills that were depreciated, but were still received and paid out again on public account, probably equalled five or six millions of dollars. The amount of such bills then received, and still on hand, constitutes another item of loss, which, with interest, is computed at $178,470.

In 1837, the direct loss to the United States from these two sources has been very trifling, because the Department refused to authorize the receipt of any bank notes, except those convertible into specie, in payment of public dues.

The direct loss, however, to the United States, through the occasional receipt of those bills from banks by disbursing officers, and the payment of them for new supplies and contracts, has, it is apprehended, been considerable, though the data for calculating the amount are too indefinite and imperfect to justify the estimate of any particular sum with confidence.

The direct loss sustained by public officers and the community, rather than the United States, from sometimes taking such bills, whether on public account or for other purposes, are inquiries still different in their character, attended with much difficulty, and on which no computation is presented, as they are supposed not to be embraced within the resolution.

Respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Ordered, that the committee on coloured population be anstructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the purchase of slaves by free negroes or mulattoes in this State, except they leave the State, and to report to this house by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Tall,

Ordered, that Stevens W. Woolford and others, of Dorchester county, have leave to withdraw from the files of the house, a petition, together with all papers connected therewith, in relation to the navigation of Transquakin river.

Mr. Grason submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Legislature of Maryland, That according to the Constitution of the United States, Congress have the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence, and general welfare of the United States."

Resolved, That the words "general welfare," as therein used, convey no indefinite or general powers, but are intended as a limitation of the purposes for which money is to be raised.

Resolved, That Congress have no power to raise a revenue, except for the objects specified, and that the power thus given for one purpose, cannot be exercised for a distinct and different purpose.

Resolved, That if the States have the right to establish Banks the General Government has no power to limit, extend or regulate their operations; and if this cannot be done by an act of Congress, the same thing ought not to be effected by means of the public revenue.

Resolved, That the public revenue, being drawn from the people of all the States, ought to be used for the benefit of the whole people, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and ought not to be loaned to particular classes, or to banks, or to individuals, for purposes of trade, or speculation.

Resolved, That Banks which require a National Bank to keep them within proper limits, and to prevent them from issuing more paper than they can redeem, are not suitable fiscal agents of the government, whose duty it is, to receive and pay away the revenue in specie, or its equivalent; and which duty it has found great difficulty in performing, in consequence of the failure of many of those Banks to return the public money which had been committed to their charge.

Resolved, That a National Bank, which excludes the government directors from a knowledge of its most important transactions; which, under false pretences, and for its own convenience, induces the treasury department to postpone the payment of the public debt; which employs its funds for political purposes, and after doing all this, refuses to submit to an investigation of its concerns, cannot be considered a suitable or faithful agent of the government, for the collection, custody and disbursement of its revenue.

Resolved, That a National Bank, which has the power to control all other banks, and is subject to no control itself; which extends and curtails its operations, according to its interest or caprice, which at one time is able to produce a pressure upon the whole community; and then is reduced by mismanagement, to the verge of bankruptcy, cannot be considered a very safe regulator, either of the state banks, or of what is called the currency.

Resolved, That the use of Banks, whether local or national, as depositories of the public money, having been found by continued experience, to be productive of great evils and inconvenience, it now becomes the duty of the general government, to employ its own agents for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of its own revenues; so that they may be at all times available for the purposes, for which only, according to the constitution they ought to be raised.

Resolved, That the increase of banks and bank paper in this country, and the extensive American Credits in England, led to overtrading, excessive importations, speculations and extravagence; which according to their natural course, terminated in embarrassment, distress and bankruptcy.

Resolved, That banks which commit such errors, certainly require some controlling power, to restrain them within legitimate bounds; and in the accomplishment of this object, the State of Maryland seeks no aid from a National Bank, or from the general government, but depends entirely upon her own laws, for the government of her own corporations.

Resolved, That the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the consequent issue of small notes, by corporations and individuals, have driven from circulation, the only kind of money, which is known to the Constitution of the United States, or recognized by the laws of Maryland.

Resolved, That the General Government, so far as its action and influence extend, has endeavored to secure a sound currency to the people of the Union; and that it is the duty of the legislature to restore a specie circulation to the people of Maryland, so that they may not be compelled by the laws, to pay in gold and silver, while they are compelled by the banks to receive irredeemable paper.

Which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

THE REFORM BILL.

The Reform Bill passed the House of Delegates, on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority.

This is the work of Democracy! Let her husband her glory well—let her sons unite heart and hand—let their watchword be "ONE SPIRIT—ONE TRIUMPH,'—and huzza! for Redeemed Maryland!

☞ The following are the YEAS and NAYS in the House of Delegates, on the passage of the Reform Bill;

YEAS.—Messrs. Tuck, SPEAKER, Ford, Crane, McDaniel, Usilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Higgins, Simmons, Orrick, Risteau, Ely, Turner, of B. C. Kerr, Denny, Boyle, of Talbot, Jump, of Talbot, Jones, Carroll, Adams, Lemmon, Eccleston, Goldsborough, Parker, Tall, Evans, Comegys, Simpers, Bowie, Ghiselin, Alexander, Grason, Roberts, Harrison, Wilmer, Townsend, Shelby, Hearn, Powel, Biser, Geyer, Ent, Cramer, Williams, Forwood, Nelson, Maulsby, Carter, Boon, Jump of Caroline, Giles, Hillen, Gallagher, Mann, Swingley, Rentch, Witmer, Dawson, Neff, Blocher, Huddleson, Sprigg, Boyle, of Carroll, Shower, Berrett, and Powder.—67.

NAYS.—Messrs. Hopewell and Causin, of St. Mary's, Parran, Kent, Duke and Sollars, of Calvert, Beall, Hughes, Carpenter and Matthews, of Charles, and Swann, of Annapolis.—11.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. the Reformers at Annapolis fired a salute of "NINETEEN," guns, in honor of the occasion,—an effort was made to bring up a bill farther to amend the constitution in reference to county clerks, registers of wills, &c. which proved unsuccessful. It was made the order of the day for the 20th.

Important Resolutions.—In the House of Delegates of this State, on motion of Mr. Blocher, was taken up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Simmons on the 1st inst., requiring the Treasurer of the Western Shore to purchase and apply forthwith, so much current coin as will pay the demands of those of the public creditors who have been reported by the commissioners of loans, to have refused to receive payment in current bank paper. Mr. Williams offered as a substitute for said resolution the following:

1st. Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in making provision for the payment of demands against this State, it would be an act of gross injustice to our own citizens to give any advantage to a particular class of creditors, or to make a distinction in favor of the foreign over the domestic creditors of the State.

2d. And be it resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized and required to demand of the several banks in this State, prompt payment, in gold or silver, of all such bills and notes of the issues of said banks, purporting to be payable on demand, as the Treasurer now hold, and as from time to time he may receive or have within his control, on the State's account; Provided, that if said banks shall pay, and continue to pay, without any suspension, their notes on demand in gold or silver coin, the said treasurer shall not be hereby required to draw or demand from said banks a greater amount of specie at any time, than he may deem sufficient for the requisitions of the treasury.

3d. And be it resolved, That if the said banks shall not in good faith comply with their obligations to redeem their promises, or shall not answer fully & promptly all such lawful and just demands as aforesaid, then and in that case the said treasurer is hereby authorised and directed to precure, as soon as may be, by loans or by the exchange of bank notes for lawful money, on the best terms he can for the State, such sum or sums of coin made current by the act of Congress, as may be requisite to pay and discharge every demand on the treasury, for which provision shall have been or may be made by law.

4th. And be it resolved, That as soon as the treasurer shall have procured a supply of specie, as hereinbefore provided for, the only currency then, in which payments out of the treasury shall thereafter be made, shall be gold or silver, or the notes of specie paying banks, at the election of the creditor.

5th. And be it resolved, That in case any of said banks shall persist in refusing to pay their bills and notes in lawful money on demand, the treasurer is hereby authorised and directed to cause legal measures to be taken to compel all such banks to comply with their obligations to redeem their promises, and he shall also take the necessary measures to enforce the law for the recovery of interest, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, for the use of the State, against all such delinquent banks as come within the provisions of the law, subjecting such banks to pay interest at the rate aforesaid in the event of their refusing to redeem their bills and notes on demand; and of the fund that may accrue from the amount of interest that may be so recovered, the surplus, after deducting the charge which may have been incurred by the treasury, for the procuring of specie as provided for in the third of these resolutions, shall be appropriated to the Free Schools' Fund for the benefit of the several counties in this State.

These resolutions are to be made the order of the day for the first of March.

Important From Florida.—Another Battle.—By the arrival, at Savannah, on the 7th inst, of the steamboat Camden, from St Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th uit, on the Loche Hatchee, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss, on the part of our troops, of *nine* killed and *thirty* wounded Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face. Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops. The following is taken from a Savannah paper:—*Balt. Sun.*

We learn from Maj. McLean, who is a passenger in the Camden, that the prevailing report at Garey's Ferry, on the evening of the 2d inst., was that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry, via. Fort King, and it was reported there, and believed, that the express brought the information that runners had come in and informed the commanding officer that Alligator and Sam Jones had quarralled, and had separated, and that Sam Jones, with but 30 warriors, had left Alligator:

The runners stated that the Indians would be coming in at Fort Taylor in large numbers within three days.

The impression with many is, that these accounts are founded in truth, as the Indians are generally scattered, without leaders, some in small parties having very recently been seen in the vicinity of Volusia.

Major McLean further states that he learned form the commanding officer at Garey's Ferry, that Gen. Jesup, on the 26th ultimo, (subsequent to the action of the 24th,) was at the head of the San Lucia river, on a large fresh trail, with well founded hopes of overtaking the enemy.

From the following official document it will be seen that Baltimore City and County furnishes more than one-half of the assessable property of the State of Maryland. With such *data* in their possession, we are at a loss to discover how enlightened men for a moment can entertain a jealousy of the advancing prosperity of our city. It should be borne in mind by those who make an outcry against the increasing demands, as they are called, of Baltimore, that in gratifying those demands they increase the resources of the State, and thus by extending the basis of taxation they relieve the counties from pressure just in proportion as the tangible means of our city are enhanced in value. If Baltimore is to be regarded with reference to the extent to which she bears the public burthens, sheer justice would claim for her much more than she asks, putting out of view the reflected value, as it were, accruing to the other portions of the State, from the existence of such a commercial mart within its boundaries. We would have those who have permitted themselves to be led into error on this subject to read, think, and judge for themselves:—*American.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, Jan. 25th, 1838.

Gentlemen of the First and Second Branches of the City Council—

At the request of a friend, I procured the enclosed document from the State Treasury, which I consider important, and therefore submit it. It shows that the total valuation of the State, exclusive of Carroll county, amounts to the sum of $100,394,732

Estimate that county at 1,605,268

and the value of the whole state will be $102,000,000 of which the county and city of Baltimore are valued at the sum of $54,419,909—being more than one-half of the total valuation of the State. This document may at some future period, be useful in your deliberations If a direct tax were levied, Baltimore city and county would pay a small amount more than one-half. The State revenue is at present raised from licenses of different kinds, and from auction duties, four-fifths of which are probably collected from this city and county: If our members of the General Assembly would make a call for information, they would probably find that many of the counties did not pay into the treasury as much as would pay the per diem allowance of their members.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, S. SMITH, Mayor.

According to the official reports, made annually to the W. S. Treasury in pursuance of law, the value of the assessable property in the State of Maryland is as follows:

In Allegany County,		$1,511,112 51
Anne Arundel	do	7,465,624 00
Baltimore City,		42,931,960 00
Baltimore	do	11,487,949 00
Calvert	do	793,407 97
Caroline	do	685,590 00
Cecil	do	2,924,994 00
Charles	do	1,866,195 00
Dorchester	do	1,702,368 00
Frederick	do	2,746,573 00
Harford	do	1,459,757 00
Kent	do	1,175,882 00
Montgomery	do	1,579,810 25
Prince George's	do	5,960,268 46
Queen Anne's	do	1,301,940 00
Saint Mary's	do	1,173,997 00
Somerset	do	2,617,800 00
Talbot	do	952,820 00
Washington	do	8,790,755 00
Worcester	do	1,266,429 00
Total,		$100,394,732 23

N. B. No report has been received yet from Carroll County.

In most of the counties, the mode of valuation, directed by Acts of Assembly of 1795 & 1787, is believed to be still observed, and therefore, the proportion of the property in any one part of the State, bears to the whole or to that in any other part, cannot be satisfactorily computed.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
Annapolis, 23d January, 1838.

S. SMITH, Esq Mayor of Baltimore,

Dear Sir:—The statement requested by your letter of the 17th, I have the pleasure of now furnishing.

And am very respectfully,
GEORGE MACKUBIN,
Treasurer W. S. Md.

Late and Important from the Frontier—The Patriots again in motion.—By the Buffalo Commercial extra of Friday evening, 6 o'clock, Feb. 9, we have the following:

Since our paper went to press we have been informed that an express has arrived from Detroit, bringing the information that the Patriots, to the number of about 800, are assembled in the neighborhood of Black Swamp, Toledo and Monroe.

They are under the command of Adj Gen. McLeod, Sutherland, and others, and are well supplied with arms, munitions, &c.

The soldiers here are to leave this evening for Detroit, where it is expected they will arrive in 96 hours.

Gen. Brady, who is in command at that point, is an active, efficient officer, and will undoubtedly disarm the Patriots as soon as they come within his reach.

A rumor has been current here this evening, that the British near Detroit have fired upon our side and killed several men. This we are authorised to say, by Col. Worth, is wholly without foundation.

Mr. Mackenzie addressed the citizens of Ogdensburg, on Tuesday last, in the Methodist Chapel of that place, on the subject of Canadian grievances.

Gen. Scott left Buffalo for the northern frontier (Michigan) the afternoon of the 8th to look after the Patriots about Toledo, no doubt.

It appears that Judge Sutherland, the Patriot General, was last at Pontiss, Michigan, obtaining recruits, provisions, arms, &c. for the Patriot cause. A meeting was held, and General Sutherland being solicited, addressed the same at length, in explanation of the objects for which it was convened. A committee thereupon was appointed to solicit subscriptions, with power to appoint sub-committees in every township.

Specie Payments.—The agency established by the Bank of the United States in London, evidently contemplates a lengthy period before a return to specie payments will take place. Indeed from the nature of the agency as described in the Bankers' circular, published at London, it is plainly the interests of the Bank of the United States to prevent a payment of specie for a considerable while to come. This it can do, unless its intentions should be marred and defeated by a combination among the other Banks. We can hardly expect this; somehow or other, they have become persuaded that their interest is advanced by a tacit obedience to the notions of Mr. Biddle. The Banks never will, never can correct the evil; the people must take the matter into their exclusive consideration—public opinion must compell a recourse to specie payments. The Banks in all quarters are stretching every nerve to continue to pay paper. In Massachusetts great efforts have been made to have repealed the law of that State, which imposes *twenty-four* per cent. interest upon every institution unable to pay its notes in specie, but the friends of the Banks will not succeed, and we say with the Lowell Advertiser, 'The *sound* Banks *can* resume—the rotten ones *never* can, and never *ought* to; hence it is not difficult we think, to see the object in praying for a repeal of the restraints now placed upon them by public justice.—*Balt. Sun.*

Important Resolution.—On Monday last an important joint resolution was presented in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, declaring that the several banks of that State have forfeited their charters in consequence of suspending specie payments. A provision is made that the banks may resume their charters on or before the first of December next, by complying with certain restrictions and conditions.