TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 13, 1834.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen adopted on Friday, which was read as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 13, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the construction which has been given by that Department to the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, and also to furnish copies of such instructions as may have been given to collectors regulating their duty under said act," I have the honor herewith to transmit a printed copy of the letter of instructions from this Department to the officers of customs, dated April 20th, 1833, stating the principles on which the duties were to be calculated under the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and that of the 24 of March, 1833, modifying said act; and also a printed copy of the instructions given by the Comptroller on the 26th ultimo.

No other instructions have issued from this Department in relation to the subject mentioned in the resolution.

Under the construction of the law, as given by the Department in the Circular Letter of April last, the duties on manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, are to be calculated according to the act of July the 14th, 1832, and the act of the 24 March, 1833, reducing the duty, will operate upon the rate of duty calculated on the minimum principle; and instructions will forthwith be given to the collectors accordingly.

No decision has been made by the Department since that of April the 20th, 1833, before referred to.

I understand from the Comptroller that his instructions were intended by him to carry into effect that decision according to what he supposed to be its intentions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he was glad to see that the error in the interpretation of the act of last session was now corrected, and that new instructions, conformable to the meaning of the act would issue. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller had given to the act, the interpretation imputed to them, he had received, he might say, a half peck of letters and communications to prove, and not only that, but also a communication from one of the officers of the customs in the city of New York, informing him that such were the instructions which had issued to him from the department. He was glad to see that the error was corrected, and that the construction given would be repealed and others conformable to the spirit and plain meaning of the act would be issued. He moved the reference of the report to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Calhoun added thereto the motion to print.

Mr. Forsyth thought the Committee on Finance the most appropriate committee. The question involved, had reference to the revenue alone. He therefore moved to amend the motion so as to send the report to that committee. It was very obvious that no decision of the head of the Treasury Department had been made on this subject, except that which was made in April last by Mr. McLane—and it seemed that in carrying out the decision of the Secretary, the Comptroller was mistaken. He thought the gentleman (Mr. Clay) was in error in supposing that the Comptroller and Secretary were both equally mistaken.

Mr Clay thought, that as it regarded the reference of the report to the proper committee, if the Treasury Department meant to do what they said they would do, it was of no consequence what committee it were sent to. But it related, in a much greater degree, to the manufacturing interests of the country than to the revenue. He thought, therefore, that the Committee on Manufactures was the most proper committee. As respects the adjustment of the mistake, between the Secretary and the Comptroller, the gentleman (Mr. F.) might settle that as he thought proper. But had the present Secretary been so devoted to the removal of the deposites, and the regulation of the present depositories of the public money, that he could not attend to it? There had been at least as culpable an omission in his not superintending the carrying out the instructions of his predecessor, as there was in the Comptroller.

Mr. Forsyth replied, that he had no doubt but the Secretary had been properly employed in his official duties—what the nature of them might be, he, Mr. F., would not pretend to say. But the gentleman from Kentucky himself, had furnished him with a good deal to do. The Secretary certainly had not attended to the details of this matter. They were properly left to the subordinates in the office. It would be impossible for him to attend to the details in his office—that would require ten men. But he, Mr. F., was anxious the error, whatever it were, should be fixed on the proper person, because it would do him no harm. As regarded he reference of it to the Committee on Finance, it was obviously the most proper one, as immediately affecting the revenue, for the minimum duties by this construction were got rid of entirely, and great difficulty was likely to be given in carrying it into effect, and would require some general rule to be made by that committee on the subject.

Mr. Clay said, there could not be the slightest difficulty in carrying the act into effect. The act of 1832 subjects cotton fabrics to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, and a further duty, in the form of minimums of 30 cents, and 35 cents. The compromise act of last session provides for a biennal reduction of 10 per cent. upon all duties imposed by previous acts. He held in his hand a calculation in figures, which was as clear as the sun at noon-day, made by a collection officer himself, going to show conclusively that there was no new legislation necessary, if the act was carried out according to its plain import. As to the details which it was said the Secretary could not attend to, he (Mr. C.) would say, that when immeasely important duties, affecting the collection of imposts on manufactures, were committed to him, he would have thought he could find time to attend to them. But if he could not find time to attend to his duties as Secretary of the Treasury, how was he able to attend to those duties which were exclusively assigned to the Treasurer of the United States?

Mr. Forsyth would not attempt to defend the Secretary from the gentleman; he was determined to find fault with him. Mr. F. thought the circular of the Comptroller was the mere practical application of the rule as it was established, and he was mistaken in it. It was not the Secretary's duty to superintend the carrying out the provisions of the act, The act declares that if the duties shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value, a reduction of one-tenth shall be made. Now, what is the value spoken of? Upon what is the calculation to be made? The minimum value is supposed by the Treasury to be totally destroyed, but the actual value of the article is to be taken into view in fixing the duty.

Mr. Clay said, there was not the slightest change made in the *ad valorem* duty. The act of last session assumes that the collection shall continue the existence of duties imposed by law prior to the act of last session.

Mr. Preston observed, that as far as the South were concerned, they were disposed to carry into effect the law of last session, in its plain and obvious terms, whatever might be the consequences, with the most perfect good faith. As regarded the reference of this report, it was a question exclusively of revenue, and instructions to revenue officers, and therefore most peculiarly appropriate to the Committee on Finance. It might be that the law was for the purpose of fostering manufactures; but as it now was, it was solely a revenue law.

Mr. Clay remarked, that as he was perfectly indifferent what committee the communication of the Secretary was referred to, he would move to lay it on the table, for the purpose of asking the last instructions which had issued from the department on the subject.

Mr. Forsyth thought it would be more convenient for the committee to write for the instructions.

Mr. Clay said he wanted to see the instructions.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

And afterwards, on motion of Mr. Webster, it was ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Calhoun then addressed the Chair for an hour and a half in opposition to the report of the Secretary. On concluding,

Mr. Shepley rose, and after expressing a wish to be heard, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES were engaged, the chief part of the day, in the consideration of the memorial of Noah Fletcher; the whole subject was finally laid on the table.

IN SENATE.—TUESDAY, January 14.—Mr. Morris presented a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, respecting the Bank of the United States, the removal of the public deposites from that institution, and their future disposal; which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of affording temporary relief to the community from the present pecuniary embarrassment, by prolonging the payment of Revenue Bonds, as they fall due, the obligors paying interest and giving satisfactory security.

Mr. Clay said that the resolution which had been just read, sufficiently explained the object, without any remarks from him. It proposed to instruct the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of affording relief in the present distressed state of the country, by renewing the revenue bonds given for the payment of duties on satisfactory security, as they may fall due.

He was not sure that this object could be accomplished. He was not sure that the state of the Treasury was not such as to require all its means as fast as they can possibly be drawn into it. If the Senate were to judge of the condition of this department by the notorious insolvency of one of the other Departments, this relief could not be extended, unless that Department also was disposed to act on the example set by the other, to which he had referred, trampling on all law, usurping in its own hands all power, and going al out the country making loans to cover its own deficiencies. If this Department was in the condition of the Post Office Department, he was aware that the remedy proposed by his resolution could not be obtained, because the Government would in that case, require all its means to sustain itself.

But on all accounts the subject was one worthy of public inquiry, and he hoped that on inquiry being instituted, it would be found that the Treasury could admit of this delay of a few months in the collection of the revenue bonds, so as to provide a partial relief for the present distress. With regard to the existence of that distress, no one could admit a doubt. Never had he witnessed the country in such a state of prosperity as that which it exhibited about four months ago. Every interest was then flourishing—every branch of trade was prosperous. In his own state, industry was full handed, and every agriculturist was reaping the harvest of his labor. This was not only true as to his own State, but it was true of all parts of the Union. All our interests were advancing, and every branch of American industry was in a condition of prosperity.

What was now the condition of the country? What object, what production of our country had not experienced a fall? Wheat, as he had seen by a letter from Pennsylvania, the great staple of that state, had declined from 115 cents a bushel to 90 cents. Every thing was falling, every thing was going down, down, and every thing would be still lower, unless some remedy should be applied. The immediate and appropriate remedy was obvious, and related to the subject which had been for some time under discussion. He did not propose to go into the discussion again at this time: The remedy proposed by the resolutions which had been under discussion, should be applied, and he had no doubt would be applied; yet even the restoration of the deposites would be itself incompetent to produce an immediate and effectual relief.—It was always much easier to pull down than to build up. When public confidence was destroyed, and public credit was put down, it was not a single act, or a single year which would suffice for their restoration. It would require time to restore public confidence. But if a restoration of the deposites should take place, and it should be found practicable in the present state of the Treasury to afford the relief required, by the resolution now proposed, something, and he hoped a good deal, would be done in the way of a remedy; and from the measures which in the progress of the session, he hoped to see carried through, he trusted to see the country again in a prosperous condition.

It would be seen, on reference to the terms of his resolution, that it proposed the only remedy which it was competent to Congress to apply. He hoped that remedy would afford relief to the whole country. One of the causes of the present depression of produce, was the want of money, which had been hoarded in consequence of the pressure in the money market. If there could be afforded any relief to the mercantile classes, some alleviation of the general distress would follow. In this view of the subject, and with a hope that some relief would be given to the country, he desired the adoption of his resolution, which proposed merely an inquiry into the subject by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Brown said he was opposed himself to the adoption of the resolution. First, because he deemed it inexpedient for Congress to hold out to those indebted to the government, hopes of relief which might, in the end prove delusive—and secondly, because experience had shown that when the government once commences to give relief to such persons, they invariably look for a continuance of its favors. It was on these grounds he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. It was true, Mr. B. admitted, that distress to some extent, existed in the country, but he could not believe that it existed to the extent represented by gentlemen on this floor; he believed that the pressure on the money market had been greatly exaggerated, and that gentlemen had drawn largely on their imaginations in describing it. The great Southern staple of cotton had been spoken of in the course of the debate, and we have been told, said he, that its price had fallen to a ruinous extent.—This might be true, but could the pecuniary distresses of this country have reduced the prices of cotton in Liverpool? Could they have effected the markets in Europe? Let us, he continued, institute a comparison between the prices of cotton now, and last year, in the European market. We shall find, sir, on such comparison, that the price of cotton is higher now than then; and that with the prices of tobacco it is the same.

The causes of the present distresses in the country, Mr. B. said, were connected with another great subject: he alluded to the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States; and on this he would only remark, that, if the institution to which he referred possessed such influence as to produce the calamities so loudly complained of, it was time for Congress to pause and consider whether its charter can be safely renewed. If, he continued, this institution possessed such an alarming power, far greater than those of the government, influencing the agriculture, the commerce and the industry of the country, it was time for Congress to pause and consider whether it could, or ought, to be sustained. If any remedy was to be applied to relieve the distresses of the country, it was time, he thought, to take away the great cause which had produced them, or to deprive it of the power of doing further injuries. Sir, we have heard the distresses of the country ascribed to the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the U. States; we have heard the diminution of the price of cotton ascribed to the same cause; and if any natural phenomena were to occur, he should not be surprised to hear the same reasons given for them. For his part, he could not possibly believe that the distresses at present existing in the country, were to be ascribed to any such cause. The labour, the strength, and the resources of the country, were far above any such secondary influence. Mr. B. concluded by saying, that while he believed the pecuniary pressure complained of had been greatly exaggerated, he admitted that it existed to a certain extent; though he was opposed to, and would vote against the resolution, because its adoption could not, in his opinion, produce any practical result.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting, "That the Committee on Finance inquire into the extent and causes of the alleged distresses of the community, and into the propriety of legislative interference to relieve them."

Mr. Clay wished to propose a compromise to the gentleman from Georgia. The proposition of that gentleman was acceptable to him as an amendment, as an addition, but not as a substitute for the resolution. His reason for preferring that course, was this: that he did not know, unless the gentleman from Georgia (Mr Forsyth) could find it under the clause of general welfare, he did not know how Congress could apply so general a remedy to the distresses admitted to exist in the country; unless the gentleman's object was to go under the broad banner of the "general welfare," he did not know what measures Congress could constitutionally adopt to relieve the general distress of the different classes of the community, the nature of the relief the gentleman contemplated, and the power under which he would extend it. I cannot, therefore, said Mr. C., go along with him. But Mr. C. had no objection that the attention of the Committee should be directed to the alleviation of the present distress, and afford a specific relief. Congress had the power of prolonging the payment of the revenue bonds; and, further, he (Mr. C.) for one, was ready to afford any constitutional relief, to other classes of the community that might be suggested.—There was nothing due from the purchasers of the public lands, or they might avail themselves of the means derived from that source to relieve the public from their present distress. In fact he did not know of any other constitutional relief that could be given, but by the one stated in the resolution. Still he had no objection that the gentleman should make an inquiry into the whole subject, retaining, however, the specific object of the resolution.

Mr. Shepley intended to vote against both the amendment and the resolution. We live in an intelligent community, and among a people who know what their distresses are, and what relief is necessary. They have asked no interference on the part of Congress, nor petitioned for relief; and they were as competent to say what relief they required as merchants were. He should wait till we were asked to legislate on the petitions of the people. Much had been said of the distress of the people. But he thought there was more in imagination than in reality a distress which did not make itself known, except in Chambers of Commerce and in Banking Institutions. But so far as his own State was concerned, he could say that the most prominent newspaper there opposed to the administration of the Government, admitted that wild lands had risen in Maine at least one fifth in price, and if that were true why should not other classes of the community be benefitted by it? He should wait till those classes should interpose for relief.

Mr. Silsbee said the gentleman had spoken of the rise of wild lands in Maine. Now, he (Mr. S.) knew the cause of that rise to be the large speculations which has recently been made in them—six thousand emigrants had but lately gone into them—that was the cause. The gentleman seems to think there has been no depression in any thing. But Mr. S. would say that he knew and *felt* that some articles had fallen and fallen much. He hoped the original resolution would pass and the object of it be accomplished. He had received letters from various parts of the country, informing him that such distress as existed now never was felt before. The Banks and the individual lenders of money have granted indulgence to their debtors, and this has prevented more general insolvency. But if they had been indebted to the Government, a most merciless creditor, the debt must have been paid. There was a loud call for what was contemplated by the resolution.

Mr. Preston would state a single fact. He had just received a letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, a large planter, and for many years a Director in the Bank of Columbia. He states that the effect of the recent public measures is, to have brought down the price of cotton so low as to be within three to five cents of what the prices at Liverpool would authorize, and in fact, that such is the pressure that it is impossible to furnish such facilities to the planter as are necessary to carry on the business, and no money can be got from any quarter to pay for the cotton which is brought there. The gentleman from Maine says, that the cries of distress are only from chambers of commerce and banking houses. And what are chambers of Commerce? Do not they represent the vast commercial interests of the country? And what are banking houses? Do they not regulate and represent the whole fiscal affairs of the nation? and are they under the influenc of this institution, which it is so desirable to look into? But, if so, we ought to look father—we ought to look to that power which has seized on the Bank, and disorganized the country. He spoke with some knowledge of his own part of the country. He knew that the staple there had fallen greatly and suddenly. A great many people had embarked in the business, and they did not believe it possible that the Executive could so interfere as to reduce their property from twenty-five to thirty per cent. There was another matter. South Carolina held more of the stock of the United States Bank in proportion to her means, than any other State—it amounted to about five millions, and by one fell swoop of the Executive, one million of this sum lost—the people of the South were loosing daily from three to five cents per pound upon their great staple article, not positively but relatively, to the price in the Liverpool market. The exchange was struck down and money was not to be had to purchase any thing. He heartily desired that if it was in the power of Congress, as general a relief might be granted as was practicable.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Forsyth, Clay, Benton, Sprague, Chambers, Brown, King, of Alabama, Wilkins, and Poindexter, which we are compelled to omit, owing to the arrival of the hour at which our paper is put to press.

Mr. Poindexter then moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present; which was agreed to.

The Chair then announced the Special Order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Shepley then rose, and addressed the Senate in support of the removal until 3 o'clock, when, without concluding he yielded the floor.

Mr. Benton then moved that the Senate adjourn.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Webster laid the following resolutions on the table for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury lay before the Senate a copy of the official order or direction for changing the place of the deposite of the public money.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before the Senate a copy of the official bonds of the Treasurer of the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be laid before the Senate copies of all drafts, checks or orders issued by the Treasurer of the United States, in order to transfer the public moneys from the Bank of the United States and its Branches, to the several State Banks selected as Banks of Deposite.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams obtained leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House copies of such instructions as have been given to the Collectors of the Customs since the 26th December last, regulating their duty under the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports."

Mr. A., in a few words, stated the substance of the resolution, and the object desired.

The resolution was agreed to.

At 1 o'clock, Mr. Cambreleng took the floor, and addressed the House on the Bank Question, and occupied it till a quarter before 3; when

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, offered the following amendment to the instructions moved by Mr. McDuffie:—"with instructions to inquire into the expediency of depositing the revenue hereafter collected in all the State Banks in the different States where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capital paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited; and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Moore, of Virginia, moved an adjournment; but, at the request of Mr. Polk, withdrew the motion, to allow the naval appropriation bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read accordingly, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary in relation to the incorporated Banks of the District of Columbia; which was referred.

And then the House adjourned.

[It is understood that Mr. Moore is considered, as having the floor to-morrow, and means to occupy it.]

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, reported a bill making an appropriation to aid in the construction of a lateral Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of Mr. Sprague, asking information relative to tonnage employed in the trade between the United States and the various West India Islands, &c.: which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was ordered to be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolutions offered yesterday and the day before, by Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Moore, Robbins and Webster, were severally read and adopted.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Shepley then resumed his speech, and continued until 3 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion by Mr. Kane, for an adjournment.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

The Speaker presented a letter from Mr. Davis, stating he had informed the Legislature of Massachusetts, that he had resigned his seat in Congress.

He also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday, relative to the rules and regulations adopted by the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the 9th section of the act of July, 1832, on the tariff.

The House proceeded, at one o'clock, in accordance to the resolution adopted yesterday, to the Order of the Day, being the

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposites to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Jones, as an amendment to that previously submitted by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Moore delivered his views on the subject; after which Mr. Beardsley obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, January 14th, 1834.

The bill entitled, An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 234;

And, the bill, entitled, An act to authorise George W. Cummins and Jacob Raymond, administrators of John Cummins, deceased, of the state of Delaware, to remove into the said state a negro woman named Rachel, and to sell the same in said state, in which said negro woman the said John Cummins possessed an unexpired term, were sent to the senate.

The Speaker laid before the house a statement from the clerk of Kent county, of monies paid by him into the treasury of the Eastern Shore;

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of different counties of Maryland, praying the establishment of a State Bank;

Which was read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the following report from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to an order of the House of Delegates of the 13th instant.

Which was read.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY,
January 14, 1834.

To the Honorable
The House of Delegates.

The Treasurer of the Western Shore, in obedience to their order of yesterday, respectfully reports that, he finds $1000 were placed to the credit of Ben. S. Forrest, Esq. on the journal of accounts of the last General Assembly, as for "services rendered the state in pursuance of resolution, No. 108 of December session, 1831," and as "allowed by the committee of claims, under an order of the house."

He finds also, that $48 were on the same journal, placed to the credit of Benj. L. Gantt, Esq. as for the "amount of his account, examined, passed and filed."

These sums were paid at the Treasury accordingly, in obedience to ch. 310 of the acts of 1832, entitled, An act for the payment of the journal of accounts—and he is not aware that any other payments have been made to those gentlemen, or to any other Agents to represent the state's interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The vouchers, on which the allowances reported, were made by the committee of claims, are to be found only in the archives of the House of Delegates

He has the honor to be
Most respectfully,
Their obedient servant,
GEORGE MACKUBIN,
T. W. S.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to confirm an act, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 289, entitled, an act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Wright of Dorchester, Evans and Wharton report the same.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of William Saulsbury of Caroline county, praying for the passage of a law to enable him to work his servants John and Alexander on his farm, in the State of Delaware, and remove them back into this state, without affecting his title;

Which was read and referred to the committee on the colored population.

On motion by Mr. Franklin Smith,

Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore report to this House a statement of the condition, the amount of capital, and the extent or amount of issues of the several banks of this state.

On motion by Mr. Handy, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Sellman, on the 8th instant, relative to certain alterations and amendments to the constitution, were referred to the committee on the constitution.

WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1834.

The bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Boat Navigation Company of Maryland;

Was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of Sarah Satterfield, wife of James Satterfield, praying for a divorce;

Which was read and referred to the committee on divorces.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the following order was twice read and adopted.

Ordered, That Joseph J. Speed, Esq. be, and he is hereby appointed State Director on the part of this House, in the Bank of Baltimore for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Fassitt,

Leave was given to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to abolish the High Court of Chancery;

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice report the same.

Mr. Snowden obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, A further supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state;

Ordered, That Messrs. Snowden, Roberts and Sifford, report the same.

Mr. Burchenal obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to extend Real Estate.

Ordered, That Messrs. Burchenal, Nicols, Ely, Snowden and Ridgely report the same.

Mr. Franklin Smith submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a select committee of five members be appointed by the chair to examine and report to this house, the amount of money paid to the different committees that have been appointed during the last five years by this house, or cojointly with the Senate to visit public institutions or works of internal improvement, and also to report to this house the number of days that they were allowed pay for their services.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Speaker then appointed Messrs. F. Smith, Nicols, Sellman, Handy, Palmer, Hillen, and Blakistone, to constitute the committee under the said order.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, reported a bill entitled, An act to limit the sessions of the General Assembly in every alternate year;

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table:

The bill reported by Mr. Larrimore, entitled, An act to authorize appraisers on real or personal estate to qualify each other, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Sifford, entitled A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for education of the indigent deaf and dumb of this state,

The bill having been read the second time was then passed.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Palmer, entitled, an act to extend the powers of the Chancery Court and the County Courts as courts of equity.

The question was then put on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Handy, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Long then moved to amend said bill by striking out all after the title, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Whereas the Act of Assembly of 1785, chapter 72, section 6, makes it the duty of the Chancellor, or county court, sitting as a court of equity, to be satisfied of the justice of a claim, against any idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, and also that it will be advantageous and beneficial to the estate of such idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, that a sale of his or her estate should be made, for remedy whereof,

Sec. I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be neccessary in cases now, or hereafter depending before the Chancellor, or county court, sitting as a court of equity, that such Chancellor or county court, sitting as a court equity, shall be satisfied that a sale of the estate of such idiot, lunatic, or person non compos mentis, will be advantageous to such idiot, lunatic or person non compos mentis; but that a sale may be made without such a requisition, provided, always, that this act shall not be construed to repeal the act of 1785, chapter 72, in any other particular."

Which having been read;

The question was put, will the house adopt the said amendment:

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill having been read a second time as amended was then passed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, presented the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Maryland, praying the establishment of a State Bank;

Which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Sutton reported a bill, entitled an act to authorise the granting writs of replevin, by justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burchenal submitted the following message, which was read:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 16th, 1834.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

The state of the public Treasury calling loudly for retrenchment in every department of the government, we propose with the consent of your honorable body to bring the session of the legislature to a close at the earliest day possible and name the 10th day of February as the day or adjournment.

Mr. Palmer moved to lay the said message on the table. Resolved in the affirmative.

The committee of grievances and courts of justice reported favorably on the proposition to increase the salary of the chief justice of the Court of Appeals. The report was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Harris;

Ordered, That the Committee on Ways and Means communicate to the several banking institutions, in the city of Baltimore, (except the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, and the Bank of Maryland,) and learn from them the amount of stock subscribed for and paid in cash, and the terms on which they will consent to open again their subscription books for the purpose of increasing the number of subscribers for the stock unsubscribed for of each of said institutions, and that said committee report to this house.

On motion of Mr. Snowden,

Ordered, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire whether any loans have been made by any of the Banks of Baltimore, to citizens or Banks of other states, or any investments made of the funds of said Banks in the stocks or funds of other states, and if so, to what amount, such loans or investments have been made.

Mr. Snowden reported a bill entitled a supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth, in primary schools throughout this state; which was read the first inne, and laid on the table.

FROM THE UNITED STATS TELEGRAPH.

ALABAMA.—It would appear from the following communication from the Governor of Alabama, to the legislature of that State, that the "controversy" is at end so far as the settlers are concerned. They remain on "in undisturbed possession of their improvements." This is just as we predicted from the first.

Governor Gale congratulates the Legislature and the people upon their victory gained for the supremacy of the laws of the State, over the "military authority" of the General Government.

Message-Extra, of his Excellency, Governor Gale, with the accompanying documents, in relation to the Creek controversy.

Executive Department, Tuscaloosa, 20th December, 1833

With my annual Message of 19th ultimo, I transmitted to the General Assembly sundry documents, which had been received from the Hon. P. T. Harris, showing that the persons indicted for the murder of Hardeman Owen, were protected by the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell, and that he had placed at defiance the officers and process of the circuit court at Russell county.

I had not believed that the President would sanction this conduct, and in this opinion I have not been disappointed; for on the receipt of my letter at the War Department, of the 25th September, orders were issued to Major McIntosh to submit to all civil process, and to afford every facility for its due and proper execution. This will be more fully perceived from the letter of the Secrtary of War of November, and the documents which accompanied it, which are herewith sent, for the examination of the legislature.

Francis S. Key, Esq. a gentleman equally distinguished for intelligence and for his frank and honorable character, arrived at Tuscaloosa, at an early period of the present session, with instructions to communicate fully, the views of the President in relation to the settlers in the Creek country.

With Mr. Key I have held several conversations, the substance of which is contained in his letter of the 16th instant, in answer to a note from me of the same date. Copies of this correspondence are herewith laid before the General Assembly; from which it will be seen, that the settlers in the new countries are to remain in the undisturbed possession of their improvements, and that the orders of the Secretary of War are to be confined exclusively to the locations which were reserved for the Indians by the treaty.

The principal object of this unpleasant controversy with the General Government being obtained, by asserting and vindicating those great principles, which were established by the Constitution for the security of the people, and for the protection of the States, in the exercise of their rightful jurisdiction; it cannot fail to be a source of the highest satisfaction to our fellow citizens in these new countries, that the calamity, with which, at one period, they were threatened, has been averted, and of pride and patriotic exultation to our people, every where, that the supremacy of the civil over the military authority has been successfully maintained.

It is belived that the plan which has been adopted by the General Government, and the exertions they are making to purchase the res-

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