Extract from the Report of the Select Committee on the Memorials and Petitions of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a REAL ESTATE BANK, &c.

1. The bank to be called "the Real Estate Bank of the State of Maryland."

2. The cash capital to consist of ten millions of dollars to raise which, stock to the amount of sixteen millions to be authorized and secured by mortgage on real estate—the charter to endure for forty years.

3. The stock to be apportioned among the counties of the State and the city of Baltimore in an equitable ratio.

4. The principal bank to be in Baltimore, with five branches, to wit:—three on the Western and two on the Eastern Shore, but the principal bank and each branch to be separate and distinct with reference to profits and liabilities.

5. Every person owning real estate within the State to be allowed to subscribe, and the estate to be subscribed to be valued at its cash value.

6. Each subscriber to be entitled to stock to the amount of his estate so valued, unless more than the whole capital be subscribed, and then ratably; and to give a mortgage and bond to the bank in payment for the stock.

7. The bank to issue certificates, or bonds to the whole amount of the cash capital, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum payable to the order of the State, and to be endorsed by the State and sold by the bank in Europe or wherever they can be sold on the most favorable terms.

8. As a consideration for endorsing the bonds, the State to be entitled to one tenth of the profits of the institution for the support of schools, and also to a credit of half a million at five per cent. Each stockholder to be entitled to a credit of half the amount of his proportion of the cash capital during the term of the charter at five per cent per annum.

9. For all sums discounted or loaned, other than to the State and stockholders, the bank to receive an interest not to exceed six per cent per annum.

10. Any person owning real estate within the State, not being a stockholder, to be entitled to a loan or mortgage for fifteen years, redeemable one-fifteenth annually, or sooner if desired by the borrower.

11. Every estate charged with mortgages or other lien, must be cleared of its encumbrances, but the sum borrowed may be applied in extinguishment of them.

12. The profits, as they accrue, to be made principal, and applied in extinguishment of the bonds, the surplus to be divided among the stockholders proportionably.

13. The direction to consist of a President and nine Directors at each bank, of whom the State shall appoint two for the principal bank and two for each of the branches.

14. There shall be also a general board, with revising and controlling powers, to be composed of the presidents of the principal bank and branches, and two of the directors from each institution, five of whom to form a quorum to do business—to be chosen annually by the directors of the principal board and branches, and to hold stated meetings at the principal bank semi-annually, and to adjourn from time to time, as the business of the bank may require.

15. No loan, or discount, other than on mortgage to be renewed unless secured by real estate, or some collateral pledge other than personal, to avoid the most pernicious practice of interminable accommodations on insufficient security, and to secure the institution against loss.

16. Stockholders desirous of transferring their stock, and discharging their estates, may effect such transfer and discharge by furnishing a satisfactory mortgage upon other lands; or, in case any stockholder shall desire to obtain a release of his property, he may do so by depositing the bonds of the bank, or lawful money of the United States to the amount of his stock, and receive interest accordingly.

The amendments which were made in the Pennsylvania Senate to the U. S. Bank bill, were all agreed to by the House of Representatives on Monday afternoon. While these amendments were under consideration in the House, an amendment was offered to one of them, providing that either branch of the Legislature might examine into the affairs of the Bank. On this motion—

Mr. Stevens remarked, that he hoped the friends of the bill would not admit of amendments being made, unless they were *very* important; for delay to the passage of the bill was dangerous, inasmuch as the stockholders of the Bank will meet day after to-morrow, when the charter should be before them, for acceptance or rejection. He saw no necessity for this amendment. It was lost, ayes, 28, nays 67.

The approval of the Governor, of which there seems to be no doubt, is alone required to make it a law.

Banking.—Col. Crockett used to tell a good story of the Arkansas banks. He said it was the custom of one of them (with a capital of $100,000, of which about $300, had been paid in, and with which the building was mortgaged to secure the rent and cashier's salary) to take raccoon skins at per for a dollar, while a bear skin was as good for $10, or a beaver for a $35 as the note itself. He went trapping one season and had great luck. Collecting his furs he trudged off to the bank with the plunder, and drew the money, which took pretty much of all their available funds, as he threw off 50 per cent for specie, rather than take their notes. This done, and snugly deposited in the bank-safe (a log shed in the rear) the Colonel marvelled. A few days after, he called with another lot of skins which he said were finer than the first, and sold them. The next day he called with a third lot, still finer, and so continued to do, until at length he broke the Bank! The fact was after selling his [furs] during the Bank hours" the Col. [left] but he returned to the bank-safe [by] cutting his screw rammod [and] got out the skins and [worked] morning until

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The following items from the London journals are given in the American:

In *France* all seems to go [on] victory of Mascara gratifies the people, while it tends to co[nsolidate] African possessions. The D[uke] who took part in the battle, h[as] to be grazed by a spent ball, w[hich] been worth to him, a monst[rous] sympathetic adulation. He [left] Paris, to enjoy his laurels; [and] prised, we confess, considerin[g] the revolution which seated the pr[esent] ty on the throne, and that *Louis Philippe* is a *citizen* King! at the grossness with which commanders of Districts, public Functionaries, the Peers, M. *Dupin*, beyond all others, expatiate upon the heroism of "the eldest" of the royal race, and upon the agonies! of France while such a precious life was exposed to peril.

The Speech of *Louis Philippe*, unusually brief as it is, and general its expressions; is yet looked upon by the London papers, and particularly the Chronicle (now the ministerial paper) as indicating plainly, deep seated dissatisfaction with Russia. The following paragraph is part of the comments of that paper on the speech:

"The vague allusion which Louis Philippe makes to the state of his relations with the "European Powers," is pregnant with that dissatisfaction which he feels against the Autocrat of the North. The necessity, therefore, of making that dissatisfaction by an emphatic declaration in favor of the throne of Isabella II. was not avoided. It is as full as we could have wished it to be, and we rejoice the more in finding it so decisive, as more than one occasion occurred during the last twelve months when we could not help entertaining doubts to which this declaration has put an end. The reference, also, to the measures lately taken for causing greater vigilance to be observed on the Pyrenean frontiers is in every respect satisfactory.

Several Americans were present at Court on the 1st January, a gala day always in Paris; and were received with marked attention by the Royal Family. Of one of them, the King inquired, and we do not know how he could have indicated certainly his conviction that all difficulties were arranged, "who probably would be the new minister from the United States."

Of Russia, it is quite manifest that there exists both in England and France, a settled and jealous distrust from which even Austria is not wholly free—for Austria cannot willingly consent to what Russia so steadily aims at, the annihilation of the Ottoman Empire.—

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 16th, 1836.

A letter from the President of the Senate was read by the Clerk, informing that body that he was confined by indisposition.

Col. Hughlett was unanimously elected President pro. tem.

A memorial of Reverdy Johnson, praying indemnity for losses sustained during the riots in Baltimore, in August last, was presented by Mr. Page. This memorial is irresistibly conclusive of the question in controversy.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Exchange Company of Baltimore, was reported by Mr. Morris, and was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

In the House, a memorial of sundry property holders and others, counter to the memorial of John B. Morris, praying indemnity for losses sustained by him during the late riots in August last, was presented by Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Pratt presented a memorial of Reverdy Johnson, praying indemnity, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the joint committee already appointed.

Mr. Richardson presented a petition from Menden R. Dawson of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from his wife Theresa Ann Dawson.

A petition from sundry citizens of Washington county, praying additional pecuniary aid from the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company, was presented by Mr. Wharton.

On motion of Mr. McMahon, leave was given the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to report a bill to provide for the settlement of controversies at present existing, or that may hereafter exist, between persons claiming titles to lands under conflicting grants from Maryland and Virginia along the unsettled boundary line between the two States.

On motion of Mr. McLean, leave was given the same committee to report a bill to define and limit fees of Registers of Wills and County Clerks.

Mr. Dulaney, from the committee on the penitentiary, made a report in relation to that institution—500 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

The Reform question came up as the order of the day, when a debate of considerable duration ensued.

The House was in committee of the whole on the subject, and before the discussion ended, a motion was made that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. The motion was carried, after which the House adjourned.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, February 17, 1836.

In the Senate to-day the President laid before that body a communication from the Secretary of the Baltimore and Havre de Grace Turnpike Road Company, which was read and referred to the House of delegates.

On motion of Mr. Page the joint committe to whom was referred the several memorials of J. B. Morris, Reverdy Johnson and Eleanor Bond, praying indemnity for the losses sustained during the disturbances in Baltimore in August last, were authorised to send for such persons, books and papers as shall be deemed necessary to the prosecution of the several subjects to them submitted.

The bill from the House to incorporate the band of United Brothers, was rejected.

The bill to widen Carpenters Alley in Baltimore was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Nothing of any general interest transpired [in] the House of Delegates, except the discussion of the reform question which was resumed [and] postponed to-day.

[It] is hoped that the gen[tleman] would withdraw the [amendment] offered to the report [of the] Constitution. Mr. [Duckett], Mr. Ca[rroll] said

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The Cambridge Chronicle in speaking of Reform in the State Constitution, has screwed itself to the sticking point, and admits, much to its credit, "that the constitution is susceptible of beneficial alteration in some points, it would savour of bigotry to deny, and that so far, changes should be made, it is the part of prudence and patriotism to concede"

Will it advocate Reform to the extent of the "beneficial alteration in *some points*" which it admits should be conceded?

GENERAL HARRISON IN DELAWARE.—The Wilmington Gazette says that the growing popularity of the *Conquering Hero* in Delaware, is so rapid that he leaves every thing *behind him*.

It appears the *Great* Harrison meeting in Brandywine hundred, notwithstanding the "glorification" paragraphs, handbills, &c. has proved a failure: there was not even enough present to make a "*faint*". The General will no doubt run rapidly in Delaware, and in Maryland with such speed as to get entirely out of the traces that he is to pull in, leaving his friends behind to *wonder* at his fleetness.

Capt. Thomas' very neat company of Easton Guards, together with Capt. Nicols' Amer[illegible] day of the illustrious Washington yesterday, in a manner highly creditable to the occasion and themselves.

The peaceable adjustment that is now to settle all differences between our "old ally" and the United States, must put to blush many whose fruitful imaginations conjured up a thousand phantasms that were to grow out of the headstrong course of the Cabinet! But the recent good news sets the matter at rest, and strikes the tongue of calumny and detraction dumb! All England hailed the message of the President as being orthodox in its views and as maintaining the dignity of the head of the American people. And what is better than all, France undoubtedly will pay the money.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD—We have already called the attention of our readers to the action of the Legislature on the Act for the construction of a Rail Road through the southern section of this State. By the subjoined Resolution the necessary reconnoissances, surveys, and estimates at the public charge, are ordered, and immediate steps will be taken to its early construction. In a letter from Mr. Teackle to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, its route is described as commencing at the great Northern and Eastern route, near Elkton, purposing to run along the Western limit of Delaware to Pocomoke bay, and thence by Packets, which are also authorised in the Charter, to Norfolk borough, Va.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland.—That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby required, to appoint one Commissioners from each of the counties of the Eastern Shore of this State; who, or any two of them, shall be authorised to employ an Engineer, to make a reconnoisance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road from some point or points in Cecil county, in connection with one or more of the improvements in said county; and thence extending by a line, as straight as may be, nearly contiguous to, and parellel with, the western limit of the State of Delaware, to the southern extremity of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia; including in such estimates the lands and right of way, with the necessary buildings, vehicles and all appurtenances, as authorised at the present session of the General Assembly; and the Executive are hereby authorised to adjust [illegible] for such recon[illegible]

A letter from St. Augustine bearing date Feb. 2. contains little information of which our readers are not yet in possession. We find, however, a letter from Powell the Seminole Chief, which is at once characteristic of the Indian and the author. He says, he will soon be prepared to carry on a five years war, and thus hurls his gage at the feet of General Clinch.

"You have guns, and so have we—you have powder and lead, and so have we—you have men, and so have we—your men will fight, and so will ours, till the last drop of the Seminole's blood has moistened the dust of his hunting grounds."

Mr. Philip Reybold, the largest farmer in New Castle County, Del. has realised a crop of 2216 bushels of corn from a field of 22 acres.

Locality of Greatest Cold in the United States—Franconia, in New Hampshire, seems to be the limits of extreme cold in the U. States. The quicksilver there, February 2d, sunk into the bulbs 40 deg. below zero. It is believed the spirit thermometer would have indicated 50 deg.

Destruction of the Holland Land Office at Mayville by a Mob.—A correspondent writes from Mayville, Chatauque county, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst. as follows:

"The Holland's Land Company's office, at this place, was destroyed by a mob last night. Most of the books and papers were burnt and destroyed."

A letter from the post master at Westfield dated 8th inst. confirms the above, and gives some of the circumstances, which we have no time to copy for this paper.

Albany Argus, Feb. 11.

A BRAZEN STATUE TO BURDEN.

'We must give a public dinner to Burden when he comes home,' said a distinguished 'Whig' to his friend, as they chuckled along the street from the Exchange, after hearing that the Bribery Bill had passed the Senate. "But will he dare to come home" asked the other, "*Dare*—pooh! to be sure he will. What will Jesse not dare, after what he has done? You know he says his constituents are a poor ignorant, gullible [illegible] that with[illegible] speech [illegible] I de[illegible] said

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RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

Accounts from the Seminole War furnish nothing of peculiar interest.

The News from Washington is barren of general interest. The anticipated speedy adjustment of our difficulties with France has inspired Congress and the cabinet with new life and filled all circles with joy.

The National Intelligencer says, it is rumored that a message will be sent to Congress announcing the reception of official advices that the French Government is ready, without further delay, in consequence of the explanations contained in the Annual Message, to pay over the instalments now due under the treaty of 1831, between that Government and the United States.

We should be sorry however to see Congress relax its efforts in fortifying and otherwise placing our country in a better state of defence than it now is in.

[illegible] have been finally acted upon, with a capital [illegible] millions of dollars. The people should [illegible] to the creation of such an Institution, [illegible] candidly consider and maturely weigh [illegible] particular relating thereto before they [illegible] their sanction.

[illegible]*ighbor* of the Gazette is a "giant—[illegible] idea!" all his others are *obfuscated* [illegible]n or eaten up with passion. Spare his "grey hairs" and give him a Lexicon.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Annapolis Republican states, that the bill for establishing Magistrates courts in the several counties of this State, was read a second time in the House of Delegates, the 15th inst. amended by exempting the City of Baltimore from its operation, and in some few other particulars, and finally passed by a large majority.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

MR. SHERWOOD, Sir, I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you this communication for insertion in your paper. I should of applied to the Editor of the Gazette, to which I am a regular subscriber, but from the nature of things, I have preferred another channel.

Sir, in looking over a file of the Whig a few days ago, I saw a piece over the signature of Charity Scholar. This piece and others, I saw last fall, but paid little or no attention to them as I supposed they were intended to effect the election of certain persons who thought proper to take to themselves the title of free school men.

But sir, after reading it and reflecting a little latterly I have been compelled to believe the position of that writer to be a proper one, and which belief has arisen from many corroborating facts—now sir, charity scholar warns the people not to elect men as trustees &c. to superintend the primary schools who was and are still opposed to them; and goes on to show by a course of sufficient reasoning that if such men be chosen that the schools will never go into effect, and sir, he very justly said that the names of all those persons who voted against the law ought to be published to enable the people to put under their thumb all such offenders of the people's rights.

Now sir, in looking over the list of names of persons who voted against the law I find that two out of three of the trustees chosen for school district No. 2 in election district No. 1, voted *against* the law which they are entrusted to carry into effect; this sir, induced me to make some inquiry whether the school had gone into effect in that district or what progress they had made. I discovered a great "clashing" and consequently nothing done comparatively speaking to carry into full effect.

I am informed that a portion of the trustees have their fears that the Schools will never go into effect because of the imperfectness of the law; alledging that it "clashed." Now sir, what are those "imperfections" which cause so much "clashing."

They are these sir; it is the manner in which the law was drawn which compelled those men as well as others to pay a mite toward the education of the poor which would enable the cultivated talent of the poor farmer or mechanic to "clash" with that of others

I also am informed sir, that those men alledge as another reason why the school will not go into effect that they cannot get teachers for the salary alloted. Now sir, I should like to know what part of that law restricts the price to any particular sum.—There is no such clause and of course the sum is fixed by themselves, and no doubt so low as to forbid the undertaking by a competent person, and thereby uprooting the law and establishing the predictions of the writer referred to.

Now if those men have the good of the people at heart let them act for them as they would for themselves.

If these men could not procure a teacher for what they deemed a reasonable compensation would they not readily accede to any terms rather than let their children grow up in ignorance when they were able to pay the amount demanded? Yes sir, they would readily pay the amount demanded! And why not do so for the poor people, are the funds limited, no sir, the funds are to be made equal to the demands. But how? By taxing each man's property according to its worth; and probably that causes some of the clashing complained of. We hope those in trust of this matter will not leave nothing undone to promote education whether the law suits them exactly or not, and that will be on their parts an act of sheer

JUSTICE.

AN ACT TO LESSON THE ABUSE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.—This bill reported to the House of Delegates by Mr. MERRICK, from the committee on ways and means, proposes;

Sec. 1 Prohibits the issuing of license to sell spiritous liquors, to any negro or mulatto.

Sec. 2. No license to sell liquors hereafter to be granted to any person, unless the applicant shall first file with the Clerk at each application, a recommendation signed by twenty reputable persons residing in his immediate vicinity, and also shall give bond with two good securities, in the sum of 100 dollars, that he will be of good behavior and keep an orderly house.

3. Prohibits selling at more than one [illegible] more than one apartment under one

[illegible] Prohibits issuing any process, or [illegible]gment in any case for the price of [illegible]liquors, sold in quantities less than [illegible] on credit.—*Annap. Rep.*

A JUST REWARD.

[illegible]t be recollected by our readers that [illegible]blished an account of the rescue of an in[illegible] from the great fire in New York by an officer in the Navy. It seems that the officer was *Lieut Wilkins*, who was sometime since cashiered for "contumelious conduct to his superior officer." The President, on hearing of his noble daring and intrepidity on the occasion referred to, immediately reinstated him in his rank and station in the Navy.—*Cin. Eve. Post.*

If there ever was an instance in which the cause of truth, justice, mercy and honor were prostituted to the vile purpose of pampering the vanity of power it is in the recent erection in the citidel of Warsaw, over the ruins of Polish liberty, of a monumental column bearing this inscription.

"Alexander I., Emperor of all the Russians, Conqueror and Benefactor of Poland. Raised upon the completion of the citadel of Warsaw, 19th November 1835."

"The lines of Pope,

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,

Like a tall bully lifts its head and *lies*."

may be justly applied to this profanation of history.

From the Globe.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRIBERY.

No joke! The first person that offered the $5,000 to Krebs, says it was a joke; the next one that offered the $20,000 on the part of a third, answers that it was no joke; "that he was requested and authorized by Burd Patterson to say to Colonel Krebs, that if he would vote for the bill, he would be paid $20,000 within two weeks after its passage, and that Mr. Patterson was ready to make the arrangements whenever called upon." This is the statement of Mr. Conrad; therefore the joke is given up and a new turn taken by the Biddle Whigs, to wit, that this is an individual case—that it does not affect the integrity of the body nor give any reason for delaying the bill; and thereupon it was immediately passed!

"Oh shame thou hast fled to brutish beasts."

The investigation into this bribery case was entirely in the hands of the Biddle Whigs, and of course, every thing was stifled that was possible; but the mere idea of any investigation, no matter how inefficient, struck terror and alarm into the bank agents at Harrisburg, and the following notice from the Pennsylvania, shows that they fled like Silas E. Burrows did from the Congress committee of 1832.

"When it was known at Harrisburg that the Bank agents would be summoned before the committee of the Senate, to give evidence in relation to the bribery attempted to be practised on Colonel Krebs, all the stages were immediately filled with bank agents departing east, west, north and south."

The news of the passage of the Bank bill was received at Philadelphia with rage and indignation by the democracy, with calls for meetings, and with every sign of a determination to commence at once the great work of resistance, and of setting aside this astounding fraud! The Pennsylvanian contains the following:

"THE BILL HAS PASSED! OUR LIBERTIES ARE PROSTRATE!

The Jackson democratic citizens of the first Congressional district, OPPOSED TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, and to the course pursued by Jesse R Burden and George N. Baker, in voting for the incorporation of that dangerous moneyed institution, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Hall South ward.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS RALLY! your suffering country now calls on you for help!"

The same paper says of the excitement in the public mind:

"It is fearfully, dangerously high already. The scenes of Friday night, the processions, gibbettings, and burnings in the county, and partly in the heart of the city, declare in terms not to be misunderstood, that the storm is up."

The same paper contains these items:

"SOUTHWARK AND MOYAMENSING.—By reference to the call, in another column, it will be seen that the Democratic citizens of Southwark and Moyamensing meet this evening at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark to consider the Bank question.

"Dr. Burden, it is rumored, intends making the "grand tour" on the European continent in the spring. The call is loud for his resignation of the post he now holds. Will he so far respect his constituents as to do so, before he departs for the Parisian capitol?"

☞ Dr. Burden stated in the Senate, that he expected to be tarred and feathered in Philadelphia, but that he would still vote for the Bank.

BALTIMORE SPUNK.

We understand, from a letter received in this City, that Messrs. Tensfield and Dyer, have raised a company of 100 Volunteers, in New Orleans, all Baltimoreans, and proceeded forthwith to the scene of war in Florda.

Ten million Bank.—A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, by 1740 citizens of Boston, praying for a Bank with a capital of ten millions. In the expose accompanying the memoral it is stated, among other facts, that the *Leather* trade of Massachusetts is nearly equal to the *Cotton* crop of South Carolina.

DIED,

In this county on the 17th ult. Mr. GEORGE W. LEONARD, after a short illness.

Cotillion Party.

A Cotillion party will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room in Easton on Tuesday Evening 8th of March; to which the Gentlemen of this and the adjacent Counties are invited to attend.

Feb'y. 20 THE MANAGERS. td

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Compton, the residence of Gov. Stevens, on Thursday next the 25 instant 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order,

TENCH TILGHMAN, Sec.

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Primary School at FERRY and DEEP NECK wish to procure a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed. Testimonials of character and capacity will be required.

Apply to A. B. HARRISON.

Jan. 2.

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