Estate Bank, founded on the credit of the State. This report has already swollen to a length which forbids the detail of reasons, by which your committee have been convinced, that the mode of relief which they are about to recommend will operate more equally, and produce more extensive benefits, without incurring many dangers, which may be feared from the grant of the State's guaranty to the stockholders in a Real Estate Bank; but they indulge the hope, that a plan for lending money, in which any holder of real estate may participate on easy terms, the interest enuring to the benefit of the *whole people*, may prove acceptable, and suffice until a sufficient experiment can be made, as is proposed in part for this purpose, by means of the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore, of the capacity of such an institution, without the credit of the State, to operate advantageously. Trusting that the bank charter above recommended may receive the sanction of the Legislature, your committee conceive that by them adequate encouragement and relief will be afforded to the holders of real estate in the city of Baltimore as well as to those, who are engaged in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts; and to carry out the views above expressed they recommend that there be placed in the treasury of each shore, or elsewhere, under the direction of a board of commissioners consisting of one member for each county, the sum of one million of dollars, further augmented as the bill reported herewith will explain, to be equitably distributed throughout (excluding from participation the city of Baltimore, for the reason above given) in loans on landed security, at long terms It is further recommended that the loans shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi annually; but that for such sums as shall be expended in the melioration of lands, by drainage, by the application of mineral manures, or in planting the mulberry and production of silk, the annual charge for interest shall be reduced to four per cent. This reduction of interest, is recommended by way of premium to agricultural industry, and cannot in the judgment of your committee, fail greatly to redound to the advantages of the public, as well as to individual good; but especially, in directing the attention of proprietors to the reclamation of drowned lands your committee anticipate that while individuals will accomplish much, a large stock of experience will be acquired, and the way prepared for those operations of that character, which by reason of their extent, will require the interposition of the State.

There is one work of this character, to the accomplishment of which your committee would advise an immediate appropriation. It will be remembered that in the preceding description of the several works of internal improvement projected, every part of the State may directly participate, except the three southern counties of the peninsula of the Western Shore.

It is an honor due to these counties, of which none can deprive them, that thus situated, from the first embarkation of the State in these great enterprizes, however those portions of the State more deeply interested have been divided by jealous contentions, they have, by their representatives, in general, given to every public work, a support as steady as it has been generous and disinterested. The work now indicated lies in their midst. It is a body of richest alluvial land containing perhaps fifteen thousand acres, called Zachia Swamp. It is described, delineated, and the improvement declared practicable in the late report of the State Engineer.

Your committee has the honor herewith to submit a bill, entitled, "An act to provide ways and means to complete the works of internal improvement, and to promote the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of this State," which will be found so fully explanatory of itself, that it will perhaps be sufficient to add, that it provides for the negotiation in, Europe, of a loan of ten millions of dollars bearing an interest of six per cent, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after the expiration of fifty years. Upon such a stock, in the present easy condition of the foreign money markets, your committee entertain no doubt but a premium of at least twenty-five per cent may without difficulty be obtained.

A brief calculation is subjoined on that hypothesis, by which assuming that these public works shall, when completed, be competent to pay on their stocks conjointly, no more than simple interest, we hold it demonstrated that the whole debt, principal and interest, will be paid off at maturity. In the mean while the productiveness of all the former investments of the State will be placed and maintained in full activity, her ordinary revenues increased, her population multiplied, her property and resources developed and augmented, the wilderness subdued,—her people happy, in the fruition of an ample provision for universal education and every other blessing which it is the object and end of government to secure.

When the sure realization of such results shall have come what son of our soil, wandering from his home, will not feel the burthen of each remove more and yet more insupportable. With what affection will he not ponder on the domestic altar, sighing to behold again the green fields, bright sunshine and laughing waters of his natal spot—and how will his soul swell, to find dwelling in the applause of nations, —Maryland,—heart of the Union!—the enterprising—steadfast—unterrified—unseduced.

WILLIAM D. MERRICK,
Chairman.

From the Globe.

MR. LEIGH'S LETTER—HIS SHORT MEMORY.

It is our purpose to comment in successive articles, upon different portions of this long production. We shall in this way, make our readers perfectly acquainted with its contents, although the necessity of keeping up our congressional reports, denies us the power of devoting the whole of any single paper to its publication.

We desire to have Mr. Leigh thoroughly understood. He is the most perfect specimen of the *scrub* Aristocracy of this country, ever exhibited in Congress. Having great bitterness of temper, with all the pride of an upstart, and being a thorough bred legal quibbler, he has every quality, personal and professional, to make him a lord's attorney. Such he is to Mr. Clay—and as such he first undertook to *make distress*, and drive the old Dominion into submission to him; and failing in that, now uses his "brief authority"—his commission—to defy and insult her.

It is a universal remark that subaltern tyrants are the most cringing, fawning, and absolutely servile, when it is their cue to attain their purposes by flattery; but that when baffled in such abject efforts, outrage is the next resort. They rend the veil of hypocrisy, and show the true features of their character by insolence, presumption, and an utter spurning of all the fair professions which they make to deceive, while deception is their game.

Since Mr. Leigh has been in the Senate, he has played in both these parts, and we propose to give a sample of each. In the panic, en-

[illegible] represented to the President's oppression, Mr. Leigh was full of his loyalty to his State. Then, he was under solemn conviction that the bank was unconstitutional, but it was the only *alternative*—an "*awful*" one, to be sure—to save the State from ruin. Then, he came forth with the series of articles of his political faith, which show a devotion to State sovereignty, as embodied by the legislative sanction, which we believe has no parallel record. We give the whole creed in connection, embracing a portion which we have heretofore quoted.

Mr. Leigh first promulgated in the Senate of the United States that the resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia against the Bank, was "*the deliberate, solemn expression of the general sense of the people of Virginia on the subject,*" that it was settled, on that authority, that "*the Federal Government had no constitutional authority to incorporate a national bank;*" and for himself, he said, "*I concur in the opinion of my constituents on the constitutional question, and that entirely and exactly.*"

He then proceeded at large to argue that "*the developments of the present year* (the panic year,) *now in the rapid progress, may serve to convince them* (the people of Virginia) *that the renewal of the charter of the present Bank, with such modifications, and for such a time, as experience has shown, or shall dictate to be the only means which human wisdom can devise, to avert, or correct measures far more unconstitutional, more abhorrent from their opinions, and more dangerous and baleful in their consequences. The alternatives but too likely to be presented to us, are indeed awful*

Well, what did Mr. Leigh say he would do, in the awful alternative? He had sworn an oath on entering the Senate, that he would do nothing unconstitutional himself—and the awful alternative to which he feared he would be reduced, was either to see the President violate the constitution, (as Mr. L. conceived,) by keeping the deposites in the State banks, or that he, (Mr. Leigh, should perjure himself by voting to establish an unconstitutional National Bank. Mr. Leigh could easily have saved his conscience and his soul, by voting against both systems, and giving his voice for keeping the public money in the Treasury, where, he said, it ought to be kept. But this, it seems, he was resolved not to do, although he declared that "*in the spirit of the constitution, and according to the intention of founders, the Treasury ought to be divorced from all connexion with all banks, State or federal,*" yet he would not propose this among his alternatives. No! nothing would serve him, but to insist that he must go for THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, or something worse. In this state of distressful issues made up by himself, and of which he was not bound to vote for either, he says, to his State, "I have only to add, for my own part, that while I continue a Representative, of the sovereignty of this State, in the Senate of the United States, I SHALL NEVER EVEN UNDER A SENSE OF THE MOST IMPERIOUS NECESSITY, GIVE MY VOTE FOR ANY NATIONAL BANK, CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS, OR (WHAT IS IN MY OPINION TANTAMOUNT,) THE DECLARED SENSE OF MY CONSTITUENTS.

Here Mr Leigh begins to touch the people on the power of their instructions. "THE MOST IMPERIOUS NECESSITY" would not induce him to vote "CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS." But he was ready to vote for "an unconstitutional Bank" upon "POSITIVE INSTRUCTIONS, OR WHAT IS IN HIS OPINION TANTAMOUNT, THE DECLARED SENSE OF HIS CONSTITUENTS" No doubt Mr. Leigh was ready upon letters, petitions, or the resolutions of the Virginia Whigs, to vote for the Bank the moment he found it would prove equal, under the pretext that such testimony was "*tantamount*" to instructions,

But although Mr. Leigh would violate his oath, for any thing tantamount to instructions, "the most imperious necessity" would not force him to vote "against instructions." What does he say in his last letter, with regard to obligations, which he once declared omnipotent "*the most imperious necessity!*" He says, "I SHALL HOLD MY SEAT ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO SIGNALIZE MY RESISTANCE TO WHAT I HONESTLY BELIEVE TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL INSTRUCTIONS."

This was not the spirit with which Mr. Leigh proposed to receive the unconstitutional instruction to support an unconstitutional Bank. Then he held that those he represented had all authority. He said "They must decide. The determination shall not rest on my sole responsibility; it shall rest on that of the sovereign State to which I belong." Again he says: "I shall not be able to dissever myself from her. I follow her destinies. I stand by her in all events."

But to show to what voice Mr. Leigh gave ear, as speaking the sovereign authority of the State, we quote a long paragraph from one of his early speeches after entering the Senate.

Mr. RIVES, on taking leave of the Senate, had said, "I beg leave to say, that while I recognize implicitly the resolutions just read as the legitimate and constitutional expression of the opinion of my State, I wish not to be understood as saying that they express the real public opinion of my State—that of the people. On the contrary, my firm conviction is, that the sentiments of the people are not in unison with the proceedings of the legislative authority." After giving a variety of proofs and reasons for this opinion, Mr. Rives adds:

"But in the regulation of my official conduct here, I am not permitted to look beyond the constitutional expression of the opinion of the State, by its regular and proper organ. If a Senator were allowed to set up against the public opinion of his State, as officially and solemnly declared by her Legislature—a *hypothetical* public opinion, which may or may not be that of the people—it is obvious that a door would be opened for the total evasion of all effective responsibility of this body to public opinion. It is on the Legislatures of the States that the constitution has devolved the choice of the members of this body, and the same Legislatures must be the interpreters of the public opinion of their respective States to the Senators chosen by them, whenever an occasion shall arise which may call for a solemn manifestation of that opinion."

It seems from the following passage of Mr. Leigh's speech, that this absolute acknowledgment of the right of the Legislature to interpret the public opinion, and to instruct in accordance with it, and also implicit, instant obedience yielded, did not satisfy Mr. Leigh. It will be seen by the following passage from one of his first speeches, that he considered that the suggestion of the bare probability that the Legislature could mistake the public opinion of the State, was an offence not to be borne with. Let every man who has read Mr. Leigh's contemptuous letter to the present Legislature, compare it with what he thought due to the body by which he was elected.

"A gentleman, not holding the relation to the State that I do, nowise bound by instructions from the State Legislature, has thought proper to find or make an occasion to tell the members of the General Assembly, that in their late resolutions concerning the measures of the Executive of the United States, they have not expressed the sentiments of their constituents. I do not mention it in hostility (for I have no hostility towards any man) but with a real sense of pain. If that gentleman had only reflected that the subject of these resolutions was under discussion for many weeks, and if he had reflected, also, on what he must have known, the sensibility of the members of that body to the will of their constituents, and the intimacy of the relation existing there between the representative and constituent body, I think he would scarcely have presumed to suppose himself more acquainted than they with the sentiments of their own constituents, and to put his information in opposition to their evidence.—And it is wonderful to me that any man, professing himself a disciple of the Virginia school, professing devotion to the State rights principles which she has so long and so steadily maintained, should so far have forgotten himself as to cast such contumely on her Legislature, and that, too without provocation, occasion, or even object, unless he supposes a mightier influence at home than any other person there ever apprehended. If he does not know that the authority of Government is essential to the maintenance of its authority, he has not read the heart of man. I say, confidently, that whoever shall succeed in bringing our State Legislature into general contempt, will do more to impair its just authority than any single measure of this Government possibly can. Neither will the people of Virginia of a temper to accept professions of respect in lieu of the reality."

Again he says:

"If the original and habitual hostility of the people of Virginia to usurped power, can be overcome—if their pride and love of country, their knowledge of the principles of civil liberty, and their devotion to a government of laws shall be extinguished—if they can be brought to assent to the union of the purse and the sword in the hands of the President, and to prostrate themselves at his feet—I must submit, for I cannot separate myself from them—I humbly trust in God, that dread hour will never come! WHAT THE SENTIMENT OF VIRGINIA IS AT THIS MOMENT, I AM NOT TAKEN UPON ME TO SAY. BUT I DO SAY, THAT NO MAN REPRESENTING A PORTION OF HER PEOPLE, OUGHT TO VENTURE TO SET HIS OPINION, OF THE SENTIMENT OF THE STATE, IN OPPOSITION TO THE EXPRESSION OF IT BY HER LEGISLATURE—THE SPIRIT OF OUR FATHERS YET BURNS IN OUR BOSOMS, AND WILL NOT BEAR IT."

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1836.

A communication was presented from the War Department, transmitting returns concerning the troops on the Indian frontier, called for by a resolution of the Senate.

A bill for the relief of James O'Hara, and a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriations granted for the suppression of hostilities in Florida, were severally passed.

The report which was made some days since, from the Committee on Manufactures, on the subject of the petitions for the admission of brown linens free of duty, was taken up, and, for the present, laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. PRESTON to retrocede the District of Columbia to Virginia and Maryland, was postponed and made the special order for Monday the 4th April.

The resolution of Mr. KENT, to refer the subject of a delegate to represent the District of Columbia on the floor of the House of Representatives, to the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary, was taken up and agreed to.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

A bill making appropriation for deepening the bar, and making examination for a Dry Dock at Pensacola.

A Bill to authorize the Governor of Ohio to select other lands in lieu of lands sold by the United States, belonging to the State of Ohio.

A Bill making appropriations for certain roads in Florida.

A resolution providing for the settlement of the claim of John S. Stiles.

A bill authorizing appropriations to purchase a site for a Light House on Roanoke Inlet

The Bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Marine Corps, was, for the present, laid on the able.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, it was

Resolved, that the Committee on Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of restoring all those now living to the Pension List, under the act of March 18th, 1813, who were stricken from said list in pursuance of the act of May 1, 1820. And in case any of said persons have obtained annuities under the act of June 7, 1832, that said Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment to such persons of the pensions to which they would have been entitled, if they had not been stricken from said pension list, after deducting the amount which they have received by virtue of the act of June 7, 1832.

Resolved, That said Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that in any case any persons who were stricken from the pension list in pursuance of the act May 1, 1820, have since that period died, for the payment to their heirs of the arrearges to which they would have been entitled had said persons not been stricken from said list.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition of the Pennsylvania Quakers praying for the Abolition of Slavery.

The question being on the motion to receive the petition, it was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ill.) Ewing, (Ohio) Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, (Ala.) King, (Ga.) Knight, Linn, M'Kean, Morris, Naudain, Niles Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, Wright—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Leigh, Morris, Nicholas, Porter, Preston, Walker, White—10.

Mr. BUCHANAN then moved to reject the prayers of the petitions.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the motion, by adding to it certain reasons for the rejection.

Mr. BUCHANAN defended his motion and the amendment offered by Mr. CLAY was opposed by Mr. PRESTON, and Mr. CUTHBERT, after which it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE.

Friday, March 11, 1836.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying a report from the Treasury Department, which on motion of Mr. CLAY, was ordered to be printed.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs BUCHANAN, GOLDSBOROUGH TOMLINSON WRIGHT, TIPTON, and KING (of Ala.)

Mr. KNIGHT, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported the bill without amendment, for the allowance of drawback on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PORTER from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of Margaret Mead, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

The amendments of Mr CLAY to reduce the aggregate amount of appropriation on this bill to 600,000 were agreed to; and the bill being reported, they were all concurred in by the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 11.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Clay Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, (Ill.) Ewing, (O.) Goldsborough, Grundy Hendricks, King, (Ala) Knight, Linn, M'Kean. Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Robbins, Robinson, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster, Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Brown, Calhoun, Hill, Hubbard, King, (Ga) Leigh, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Shepley, Swift, Wilkins, White—16.

NEW YORK FIRE BILL.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the amendments made to this bill by the House of Representatives were concurred in by the Senate.

The following bills were read a third time and passed.

The bill for deepening the bar and constructing a dry dock at Pensacola Bay,

The bill for the completion of certain road in Florida.

The joint resolution for a settlement of the claim of John J. Styles.

The bill for the relief of John Larvietta.

The bill granting land on the Miami Canal to the State of Ohio in lieu of lands wrongfully sold by the United States Government.

The Bill for the erection of a Light house on Roanoke Marshes.

The Bill to define and settle the Northern Boundary line of the State of Ohio,

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The question of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was called up by Mr. LEIGH, and he withdrew his amendment.

Mr. M'KEAN moved to amend Mr. BUCHANAN's motion by inserting as a reason for rejection "that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia"—but he did not succeed.

The motion to reject was then agreed to as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Ill.) Ewing, (Ohio.) Goldsborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, (Ala.) King, (Geo.) Leigh, Linn, M'Kean, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright, —34.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Swift, Webster—

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAWES presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky in favor of granting bounty land to the officers who served during the late war with Great Britain, also in favor of a distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several states—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr JENIFER, to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution referring an application for a change of Post Route in his District, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

[Mr. JENIFER made this motion yesterday, stating as a reason for it, that repeated applications on the subject has been made by him to the Post Office Department, and neglected. Further, he stated, that upon remonstrating with the assistant Post Master General against this neglect, he replied to, by an insolent letter, which he read.]

Mr. TURRILL asked the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected—yeas 68, nays 115.

Subsequently, Mr. JARVIS moved to reconsider the above vote, which motion lies over one day.

On motion of Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, the rules were suspended for the purpose of offering a resolution for printing 25,000 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton; and the resolution was considered amended so as to reduce the number to 15,000 copies, and agreed to.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

The motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the motion of Mr. BYNUM, to permit the petitioner, in the case of the North Carolina Contested Election, to appear before the House, by counsel, in his own behalf, was again taken up and supported by Messrs. BOULDIN and BYNUM, and opposed by Mr. HURD, till the expiration of the hour assigned for morning business.

Mr. A. H. SHEPPARD moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the subject;—rejected by a vote of 104 to 52, not two thirds. The House then proceeded to consider private bills, as the order for Friday. Several private bills were read a third time and passed.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY, March 15, 1836.

Mr. KING, of Geo. introduced on leave, a Bill to authorize a Rail-road Company to make a rail road through the public lands, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. EWING then renewed the motion he made yesterday to take up the Bill to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The motion was resisted by Mr. BUCHANAN; who desired to go into the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. EWING said that a Senator on the other side had yesterday gone into an argument on the merits of this bill on the incident motion, and if it was in order for that Senator to do so, he might be at liberty to make the same course. He asked for the yeas and nays on the motion to take up the bill, and they were ordered.

Mr. BENTON said that he had not once touched upon this bill in his remarks yesterday.

After a few words from Mr. EWING, the question was taken on his motion, and decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio,) Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, M'Kean, Mangum, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, (Illinois,) Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, (Ala.,) King, (Ga.,) Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton Walker, Wall, Wright—23.

The Bill being taken up,

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, opened the discussion of the merits of the Bill, in the progress of which, he estimated, that, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, the amount in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, will be 74,407,000

Appropriations to be paid out, 23,134,000

Balance in the Treasury, 1st of Jan 1837, 51,273,000

About 20 minutes before 3 o'clock, Mr. EWING being fatigued, expressed a wish that the Senate would adjourn, so as to leave him in possession of the floor, but Mr. BENTON (such a motion being informal, and requiring unanimous consent) refused to consent, and

Mr. EWING continued his remarks.

Two unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

The subject was then postponed till to-morrow, and.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, March 8th, 1836.

In the Senate the bill to incorporate the Town Hill Mining and Manufacturing Company was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill in relation to limited partnership was passed and sent to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Mayer presented a memorial on the part of the Directors of the Penitentiary praying that the Executive Committee of that institution may not be abolished.

On motion of Mr. Page leave was given to the committee on Judicial Proceedings to report a supplement to the act for reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments.

Mr. Mayer from the Committee, reported favorably on the bill from the House, incorporating the Merchant's Fire Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, establishing Magistrates' Courts in the several Counties of this State. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Richardson presented certain resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, relative to indemnity for losses sustained during the August riots.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial of the Board of Trade for the City of Baltimore, praying a subscription on the part of the State, to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to the amount of $3,000,000: referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. McLean, also presented resolutions of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, relative to High street.

Mr. Spence reported a supplement to the charter of the Merchants Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore which was passed.

Mr. Wharton reported a bill to authorize the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to extend their work into this State.

Mr. Ridgely reported a further supplement to the act of 1833, ch. 188, for the more effectual organization of the militia of Baltimore.

Mr. Richardson's bill in relation to Lotteries, and the bill proposed by Mr. Boyd to authorise the proprietors of Real Estate situate on the navigable waters in this State to erect wharves thereon, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank of Baltimore, was amended in several important particulars and passed.

The House refused by a vote of 35 to 32 to adopt the substitute proposed by Mr. Pratt, to the unfavorable report of the committee to whom the subject of establishing the Real Estate Bank of Maryland was referred, and also refused by a vote of 33 to 32 to adopt the unfavorable report itself. The House then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, March 10th, 1836

In the House of Delegates to-day, a memorial from Baltimore praying the incorporation of the Citizen's Bank of Baltimore;

Also, a memorial counter to the memorial praying indemnity;

Also, a memorial praying an efficient Militia Law for Baltimore,—were presented by Mr. Richardson.

On motion, the Committee to whom had been referred the Report of the Trustees of the University of Maryland, were discharged from the further consideration of that subject.

The Report was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The further supplement to the Charter of the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company, was amended and passed.

Mr. McLean presented a communication from John Nelson and Albert Constable, Esqrs. on behalf the of Corporate Authorities of Baltimore, representing that they had repaired to the Seat of Government for the purpose of resisting the passage of the act providing for the indemnification of the sufferers by the Riot in August last—and that the City of Baltimore desires to be heard upon the whole case, as the evidence when taken may exhibit it.

On motion of Mr. Richardson it was ordered that inasmuch as the House desires to have a full, fair and thorough examination of the important points connected with the riots, and the Counsel for the City represents that they are not prepared, in the absence of testimony in behalf of the City, to discharge the trust committed to them, the Counsel for the City have leave to appear at the bar of the House on Thursday next, after such additional testimony shall have been taken.

The order adopted yesterday, appointing this day for hearing the Counsel for the sufferers, was on motion of Mr. Merrick, rescinded,—and the argument postponed to Thursday next.

In the Senate, the Bill in relation to limited partnerships was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

There are 73,254 male, and 38,823 female children attending the schools of Massachusetts.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

☞ We are unable at present to give the information required by a "Subscriber" at Hillsborough.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We must apologise for not publishing this morning several communications which we have received, but they will receive attention as early as practicable.

"Omar's" wits are turned or else he's raving mad—we recommend to him a "shower bath" as the only effectual remedy for his dire disease. With a part of his request, however, we have complied—committing "his lines" to the flames!

The Annapolis Republican of Tuesday says, the Steamboat Maryland was twelve hours making the passage through ice from Baltimore to Annapolis, on the 11th inst. Few living perhaps, remember a longer winter than we have just experienced.

The Steamboat Maryland arrived here yesterday afternoon at an early hour.

We have been disappointed in the reception of the conclusion of Mr. Benton's speech on National Defence &c. but we hope to be enabled to present it to our readers next week.

The Real Estate Bank bill, was, on motion of Mr. Burchenal of Caroline referred to the consideration of the next General Assembly. Five thousand copies of the substitute to the Bill were ordered to be printed for the consideration of the people.

GRAIN.

By last advices from Baltimore, wheat, strictly prime, was selling at $1.48 to $1.57 fair to good at $1.43 to $1.45. Corn 73 at 77 cts.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature in New Hampshire took place on the 15th inst. Hon. Isaac Hill, the Jackson candidate for Governor is, judging from partial returns, elected by a large majority.

U. S. BANK.

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a bill prohibiting the establishment within the State of "any branch, office or agency of the *Bank of the United States*, as recently chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to prohibit also, the passage or circulation, within the state, of the Bills, notes or any other denomination, purporting to be money, and to be issued by said Bank or any Branch, office or agency, thereof."

Will Maryland do likewise? No! Whiggery has the ascendency and the *people* are overswayed by the *wisdom* of their legislators. Maryland is ready to bow her neck to Baal!

We lay before the readers of the Whig this morning the report of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates of Maryland. It treats principally of the policy of Internal Improvements—the condition of the currency and of increased banking capital—the depression of the agricultural interests, and the causes of emigration from the State; discussing and showing how remedies to the evils flowing from these two last subjects may be applied. From the interest generally manifested towards the report of the committee of Ways and Means it will be read with satisfaction by all who feel any concern in those matters.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Washington Globe of the 16th inst. announces the confirmation of the nominations of R. B. TANEY as Chief Justice of the United States; P. P. BARBOUR as Circuit and Associate Judge, and AMOS KENDALL as Postmaster General. The vote in favor of Mr. Taney, was 29; in favor of Mr. Barbour 30; for Mr. Kendall, 25. The yeas and nays will be found in another column of our paper to-day. The injunction of secrecy being removed the people are possessed of the vote on each nomination, and paticularly let the admirers of Judge White now mark his inconsistency and blush for his degeneracy. He has unmasked himself fully, and stands in naked deformity a renegade from the principles and men he first strenuously avowed and supported.

OFFICIAL.

INDIAN WAR—SKIRMISH.

Head Quarters 2d Regiment Mounted Volunteers.

Near Fort Drane, January 13th, 1836.

Sir: In obedience to your order of the tenth inst., I proceeded to scour the country in the neighborhood of Staffords. Finding but few tracks going in the direction of the nation, I concluded that the Indians seen at Stafford's a few days before, were in our rear. On our return march yesterday about 2 o'clock, and when near the house of Mr. Carey, a large smoke was seen rising in the direction of Wetumkee. We were on the march at half speed to ascertain the cause, when the advanced guard, under Lieutenant Bender-man and Captain Bellamy's company, which

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