Mr. Merrick, from the joint committee, reported that the committee had taken the testimony procured on the part of the city of Baltimore, in reference to the indemnity question and that so far from its operating to change their opinions as expressed in their former report, it served to strengthen them and fortify them, and would of itself afford ample ground for the passage of the proposed indemnity bill.

Mr. Ely dissented from the report.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the U. S. Hotel Company was passed.

The Senate, the Bill to incorporate the Baltimore and New Orleans Packet Company, was passed.

Mr. Mayer reported a supplement to the Maryland Print Works.

The bill to incorporate the Alleghany Mining company was passed.

John V. L. McMahon Esq. commenced before the Legislature to day, his argument in support of the indemnity of the sufferers by the late Baltimore mob.

The lobbies, gallery and every avenue of the House were crowded to excess. Mr. McMahon was listened to with intense interest.

At half past 3 o'clock he gave way to a motion to adjourn and will of course continue to morrow."

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

In the Senate to-day, nothing of interest was considered.

In the House of Delegates—The supplement to the act authorising the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road Company to construct a lateral road to Westminster was passed. The time limited for the construction of the lateral road is by this act extended.

The bill from the Senate to incorporate the Town Hill Mining Company was amended and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic Rail Road Company was passed.

The amendments of the Senate to the Magistrate's Court Bill were assented to.—It is now a law.

The bill for the establishment of a New County was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. McMahon resumed his very able argument to-day before the Legislature, in behalf of the sufferers by the late mob. In this speech he has fully sustained his high reputation as a lawyer and advocate. At 3 o'clock he was obliged to take his seat in consequence of physical exhaustation.

Mr. Constable speaks to-morrow

I am happy to see that a reporter is in attendance.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19, 1836.

In the Senate, Mr. Mayer presented a memorial of Richard Caton and others, praying an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Fish Company.

Mr. Mayer reported a bill to regulate charges for the hire of hackney coaches in Baltimore.

Mr. Mayer made a favorable report on the bill from the House supplemental to the act authorising the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company to construct a lateral road to Westminster.

On motion of Mr. Mayer leave was given the committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to authorise aliens to purchase and hold Real Estate in this state.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. McLean presented a memorial of George F. Waesche and others praying the opening of a certain street in Baltimore therein mentioned.

A resolution was adopted directing a survey and estimates of the costs of a Rail Road in Worcester county.

The resolution authorising a survey of a Rail Road route from Frederick along the Eastern base of the Southern Mountain, to the Pennsylvania line, was also adopted.

At 12 o'clock John Nelson, Esq. Counsel for the City of Baltimore, commenced his argument in opposition to the bill proposing to indemnify the sufferers by the late riots in said city, and closed at 3 o'clock.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Virginian, at New York, brings London & Liverpool papers to the 13th February. The brig Isaac Clason, also at New York from Rochelle, brings Paris advices to the same date.

The resignation of the French Ministry is one of the most important items of news received by these arrivals. It took place in consequence of the vote of the Chambers in favor of the reduction of the five per cents.

The following extracts are from a correspondent of the London Courier:

PARIS, Feb. 6.

The conversion of the Five per cents has proved a fatal question to the Cabinet, and promises to lead to another of those Ministerial interregnums which have been but too frequent in France for the last few years. The Duke de Broglie, Messrs. Guizet, Thiers, and Duchatel have, in consequence of yesterday's vote tendered their resignations to the King, who is said to have entrusted to them the formation of new Ministry.

The following particulars which have just been communicated to me by a person in whose veracity I place the greatest confidence, will enable you to form a correct idea of the true state of things at this moment.

First the Deputies who voted against the Ministers yesterday, without excepting even themselves of the proposition which has proved so fatal to them, are nearly all known to be favorable to the general policy of Government It was in opposition to their remonstrances and to the remonstrances of all their friends that the Ministers made a Cabinet question of the mere opportunity of a measure the utility and expediency of which were admitted by all parties. Piqued at the attitude which M. Humann had assumed in the Chamber, and falsely imagining that the threats of resigning would deter the majority from adopting his views, they rashly staked their existence on a doubtful and uncertain vote.

Another correspondent of the same date writes:

The whole of Paris was thrown into surprise last evening by the defeat of Ministers in the Chamber; the Duke de Broglie having during the day, made it known to his friends that after all that had passed on the subject, he could not consistently remain in office should the voice of the Deputies be against him on the initiatory question, which was merely whether a motion for the reduction should be brought forward at present or adjourned until a future period the could not have been long deferred after the tone taken by the Chamber. The decision being in opposition to Ministers the result of their retirement was not unexpected by those who had watched the movement of the discussion, but the feeling of the public generally was that of surprise, and I may truly add, that the opposition and their friends were to all appearances as much annoyed as surprised at their victory and its consequences which they were not at all prepared to take advantage of.

Any of the several parties who united on this occasion forming a cabinet that would live a fortnight is out of the question. The opinion is that the President of the Council, a statesman whose enlightened views, political integrity, and high personal character, command respect throughout all Europe, will positively retire.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

From the (London) Public Ledger of the 13th.

The arrivals from Paris down to Wednesday night still leave us in a state of uncertainty as to the formation of a new Ministry. The Journal des Debats confirms the statement given us by yesterday, namely, that on Tuesday, M. M. Dupin, Sauzet, and Passy had audience with the King. They were at the Palace at twelve o'clock and their interview lasted sometime. At half past two M. Duchatel and Admiral Duperre were admitted to the royal closet, and on their quitting it M. Persil and M. Montalivet had an audience of the King. At an earlier period of the day his Majesty received the Duke de Broglie and M. Thiers; and at four o'clock the last, but not the least important on the list of visitants to his Majesty, M. Talleyrand was honored with a long audience, by which probably all the Royal vexations and disappointments were dismissed. These numerous audiences serve to show the difficulties which the King has encountered in the formation of a new Cabinet. In the meantime every different party has a Ministry of its own, and lists are circulated by each, upon no one of which can any reliance be placed. The rumor to which most credit attached was one asserting that M. Dupin had been charged with the forming an Administration. The charge may probably have been given, but the difficulty of complying with the Royal command appears to be almost insurmountable. The following was the list handed about during Wednesday:

Keeper of the Seals and President of the Council—M. Dupin.
Foreign Affairs—Count de Flahaut.
War Department—Marshal Molitor.
Finance—M. Gautier.
Foreign—M. de Montalivet.
Marine—M. Rosamel.
Commerce—M. Passy.
Public Instruction—M. Villemain, or M. Sauzet.

The following list was also handed about, but no credit was attached to it:—

War and President—Marshal Gerard,
Marine—M. Duperre.
Justice—M. Dupin.
Interior—M. Montalivet.
Finance—M. Passy.
Commerce—M. Sauzet.
Public Instruction—M. Villemain.
Foreign Affairs—M. Bresson, just arrived from Berlin.

According to the Message, M. Dupin stated to the King that he would much prefer remaining President of the Chamber of Deputies; but that, under existing circumstances, he would consent to take office with Messrs. Passy, Sauzet, and Duperre.

The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices, before the Court of Peers, is still in progress. The great object of this wretch seems now to be to implicate others in the plot, and thus purchase his own pardon with his treachery. He pretends that a plot was in existence for the overthrow of the government, and that his crime has rolled back the revolution for many years. He therefore even makes a merit of his attempt, and assumes the authority to take upon himself the character of the tutelary "genius" of the government of Louis Philippe.

In England, the Ministry had a majority of 41 on an amendment to the address moved by Sir Robert Peel, against the proposed extension of the municipal reform to Ireland—the vote was, for the amendment 243, against it 284. The adversaries of the government were, it is said, not prepared for so decisive a vote in its favor.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Lords to abolish the punishment of death for stealing letters from the post office.

Another bill was brought forward in the other House by Lord John Russell, for the commutation of tithes. The principle of this bill is that the amount of tithes for the last seven years, shall be fairly appraised, that not more than 75 nor less than 60 per cent. of this valuation shall be paid in money in its stead, and that when once so fixed, it shall become perpetual.

The House of Commons at the latest dates from London, were engaged in the investigation of the Carlow Election proceedings, in which Mr. O'Connell is charged with corruption, in returning a member from that county.

The packet ship Hibernian, Capt. Wilson, from New York, was considerably damaged by fire, while lying at the Liverpool docks.

The President's Non-Importation Message reached London Feb. 8th. by the St. James, but produced no material effect upon the money market—it being confidently believed that the dispute would be amicably adjusted by means of the British mediation. The first intelligence of this message was thus transmitted to Paris from London:

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

The Southern Mail brings the following interesting news from the Seat of war in Florida:

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE, March 13—4, P. M.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Schr. George and Mary, arrived this morning, from Jacksonville. The following is from the Courier of that place, dated 10th inst.

LATE NEWS FROM GEN. GAINES.

The Intelligence from the Withlacoochee continues to be of great interest and importance. Soon after our last publication we learned that Gen. Gaines continued fighting the Indians.—After the battle of the first day Gen. G. found 30 Indians killed. He had 2 of his men killed and several wounded. On the 3d day the Indians crossed the Withlacoochee to attack him. He having taken only 8 days' provisions, and being thus closely pressed, sent for reinforcements, provisions and ammunition. Gen. Clinch being under the orders of Gen. Scott, and having received no order to send the provisions for the Army, sent corn from his own plantation, and Mr. B. M. Dell started with upwards of 80 head of cattle.

They had not proceeded many miles, when an express arrived from Gen. Gaines, containing the intelligence, that he was entirely surrounded by the Indians, and unless he received provisions, he should be under the necessity of cutting his way through them, leaving his wounded. He requested the assembling of the Alachua militia to guard the provisions sent to him. After receiving this unexpected intelligence, the provisions, which were on their way were ordered back. The soldiers of Alachua, though so unceremoniously discharged, and who refused to be disbanded in the present defenceless state of the country, assembled to the number of 200, to go to the assistance of Gen. Gaines.

The following extract of a letter received by Col. Dell from Capt. Pr[illegible] dated 4th inst contains some further particulars:

"You may not have heard of the recent occurrences here. Gen. Gaines was attacked last Saturday evening, on this side of the Withlacoochee, and has been fighting ever since.—Sometimes he has three fights in the day and one in the night. At one of the fights there were found dead thirty Indians and one negro. The result of the others we have not heard.—At the last advices, the loss to the army of 1200 men, was 4 killed and 30 wounded. But we have heard the cannon several times since, firing very heavy.

"Alachua companies left here about one o'clock this morning in a very hard rain, in order to assist in guarding provisions and ammunition to the Withlacoochee, both of which Gen. Gaines is much in want of. We understand, that two days since, Gen. Scott with his forces was at Picolata, and that two different expresses have been received from him."

By the arrival of Mr. Samuel Harrison from Alachua on Tuesday evening last, we are furnished with still later intelligence.

Gen. Clinch with his forces in conjunction with the Alachua militia, in all about eight hundred had gone to aid Gen. Gaines. He reached the camp, Saturday last, and effected a junction with him. With their united forces, amounting to nearly two thousand men, Gen. Gaines intended crossing the Withlacoochee on Monday last. His boats, floating bridges, &c., were all prepared. He has four twelve pounders, with which to cover his crossing on the opposite side of the Withlacoochee. The Indians will undoubtedly make a desperate struggle to prevent his crossing.

Mr. Harrison says that on Monday the cannon were distinctly heard. It is all over now, and we are anxious to know the result. He states that Gen. Gaines has never shown to the enemy more than about 200 men at a time.—That in every instance of an attack, whether by night or day, he was prepared for them, having anticipated the movements of Osceola.—In this way he made great havoc among the enemy, having killed several hundred of them. His loss, before Gen Clinch joined him, was only eight killed, and about forty wounded.—Mr. H. says, that in his express, Gen. Gaines said he had men enough, and asked only for provisions and ammunition.

From some observations made by Gen. Gaines the number of Indians is estimated at between two and three thousand.

By some negroes who have escaped to the whites, it is stated, that the Indians have made a fortification on the other side of the Withlacoochee, only 4 miles distant. It is made of earth and fascines, and surrounded by a palisade. This is at Osceola's town and is probably the strong hold of the enemy. It is impossible to say, how much credit is due to these reports of the negroes. But in most other instances since the commencement of hostilities much has been lost by not crediting the statements.

Gen. Gaines intends marching for this place after crossing the river. There he will learn whether Osceola yet knows how to make fortifications which can withstand our means of battering them down. Before that place is taken the one in which the women and children probably are, the struggle will be severe. It will be the fight of death to many.

Should General Gaines succeed, as he probably has before this, he will have conquered the Indians, and they must either surrender, or betake themselves to the hammocks and swamps for the purpose of continuing their shooting at whites.

By all his movements, Gen. Gaines has evinced great skill, and has shown that he perfectly understands the enemy with whom he has to contend. The manner in which he cuts them off with so little loss to himself, shows that he has been no idle scholar in the art of war. We now confidently expect a speedy close of this savage warfare, that Osceola's boast of five years will be a short five months.

In reference to the alleged differences between Generals Scott and Gaines, the Charleston Courier has the following gratifying remarks:

The War in Florida.—An impression has been very general in this quarter, from recent accounts received from Florida, that a hostile feeling exists between Gen. Scott and General Gaines, and some letter writers have gone so far as to state, that the former was determined not to afford assistance to the latter to extricate him from the perilous situation in which he was fixed at the date of our last advices from the banks of the Withlacoochee.

An officer of the army, who arrived here on Saturday, in the steamer John D. Mongin, assures us that there is not a shadow of foundation for those erroneous impressions. On the contrary, at the moment of his leaving Picolata, (6th inst.) there was not a man in the army of Florida who felt more anxiously for the safety and success of Gen Gaines and his brave associates, than did Gen. Scott himself; and it was believed, at the moment of his departure, that Gen. S. who had then concentrated at that point, about 2000 men, would dismount as many of them as practicable, and for the want of other sufficient means of transportation, load the horses with ammunition and provision, and make a forced march to succor the detachment under General Gaines. On the 5th inst. 70 wagons left Picolata, loaded with provisions, for Fort King.

The following semi-official article on the same subject is given in the Globe of Saturday:

Some apprehension appearing to prevail concerning the relative situation of General Scott, and Gen. Gaines, in Florida, we have made inquiries into the subject, and are enabled to communicate the following information to our readers.

There are two Military Departments, the eastern and western. These are divided by a line drawn from the Southern point of Florida, to the northwest extremity on Lake Superior. By inspecting the map, it will be seen that this line passes through the theatre of hostile operations in Florida, leaving, however much the larger portion, in fact almost all of east Florida, in the eastern department, commanded by General Scott.

These departments are constituted for the convenience of the service; but is obvious that their boundaries ought not to interfere with operations in the field, as otherwise our commanders and armies must be changed, whenever an enemy moves out of one department into another. Campaigns must be carried on without reference to artificial lines.

General Scott was at the seat of Government when information was received of the battles with the Seminoles, and as the crisis demanded immediate action, as he was upon the spot, and could receive immediately, the orders of the Government, and as General Gaines' services were required elsewhere, General Scott was ordered to Florida, to take the direction of the campaign.

Circumstances about this time showed the necessity of placing an additional force upon our western frontier, as well as with relation to possible duties growing out of the neutral position of the Government as to a stipulation in the treaty with Mexico, which requires the United States to restrain the Indians living within their territories, from the commission of hostilities in Mexico. The sixth regiment was therefore ordered to the frontier from Jefferson barracks and the state of things demanding the presence of an officer of rank and discretion, Gen. Gaines was directed to take he personal command in Louisiana, with special instructions for his government. The necessary papers were sent to General Gaines, who, about this time, left his head quarters at Memphis, and repaired to New Orleans, where ascertaining the lamentable condition of things in Florida, he ordered a portion of the regular troops to join the militia; which was collected there, and taking the command, he proceeded on the route to Florida. At Pensacola he received a despatch from the Adjutant General, communicating to him information of the orders which were about to issue, and directing him to await their reception at New Orleans. The same despatch also enclosed a copy of the order No. 7, which placed General Scott in command of the operations in Florida, and of so much of the instructions of the Secretary of War to that officer, as required him to carry on the campaign, without regard to departmental boundaries.

As General Gaines, however, previously to leaving New Orleans, had pledged himself to the volunteers to continue with them, and as he had also written to Gen. Clinch, that he should co-operate with him, he held it his duty to proceed, and so reported to the adjutant General.

It is under these circumstances that both General Scott and General Gaines are now in Florida.

CHARLESTON COURIER OFFICE, MARCH 14, 4, P. M.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 6.

Col. Brisbane, with Adjutant Magrath, have just left here this morning—they came to have an interview with Gen. Eustis on pressing business. His troops have and are still under many hardships—measles spreading in camp, and pleurisy common—the very heavy rains at this time particularly unfortunate. The Indians appear to be coming bolder and more determined. The express which left here for Picolata, was shot at on Friday and returned—the one from that place never has appeared; it is supposed he is killed. Several parties left here yesterday, with a view of scouring the adjacent country; and a mounted party, last night, having heard of an Indian camp about 12 miles from this place.

You may be assured our hearts don't beat tranquilly at the thoughts of a 50 miles ride for Col. Brisbane and his aid; only two together—Gen. Bull was to have gone with them, but he is sick.

"We can't tell what has been done by Gen. Scott, as his messengers has never arrived. Gen. Gaines says the Indians appear to be led on by the most able warriors. They attack with courage, skill and perseverance.

Col. Brisbane is at Camp M'Crea on the Tomoka, with four Companies. They have thrown up a considerable breast-work, erected a block house in the middle for stores, and mounted a small cannon on a pivot. He proposes, and I believe has obtained permission to occupy another post near a Ferry, which he considers a very important situation—Beresford's Ford, which will cut off the retreat of the enemy. The maps are so imperfect in naming those places that you may not be able to designate them.

"With my limited vision, it appears to me a wonderful matter that a country like ours, at entire peace, and with such resources, should fail so much in minutia. No wagons, no transportations! Here are even officer's private stores in this place, and they suffering for want of necessaries, being unable to get forwarded what they have received from home. Even the powder which was carried out by the men, actually in service, is doubtful, for it has rained in torrents. Reconnoitering parties are frequently out for several day together, and are consequently greatly exposed during this inclement season."

A proof-slip from the office of the Savannah Georgian, under date of 13th instant, states that Gen. Scott had started from Picolata for Fort King, via Black Creek, with 250 troops, composed of regulars and Geogia volunteers, and seventeen wagons with provisions &c. having been compelled from the wants of sufficient wagons and horses to transport the requisite provisions for all, to leave about 350 of the Georgian volunteers at Picolata until the return of the wagons.

We publish below the Act of Assembly passed during the present session, making any county, incorporated town or city, within whose limits any property is destroyed by a mob, responsible in damages to sufferer, where proper and efficient exertions to prevent such destruction have not been made by the authorities and citizens of such county, or corporate town or city. It will be seen that the Legislature has made the law applicable to every part of the State, so that in case property should hereafter be destroyed or injured, the loss will fall on the community, in case the community does not exert itself to prevent said destruction.—*Balt. Amer.*

AN ACT RELATING TO RIOTS.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act if in any county or incorporated town or city of this State, any Church, Chapel, or Convent, any Dwelling House, any house used or designated by any person or any body politic or corporate as a place for the transaction of business, or deposit of property, any ship, ship-yard, any barn, stable, or other out-house, or any articles of personal property, shall be injured or destroyed, or if any property therein or thereon shall be taken away, injured, or destroyed by any rioters or tumultuous assemblage of people, the full amount of the damage so done shall be recoverable by the sufferer or sufferers by suit at law against the County, Town, or City within whose jurisdiction such riot or tumult occurred, Provided, however, that no such liability shall be incurred by such County, incorporated Town, or City, unless the authorities thereof shall have had good reason to believe that such riot or tumultuous assemblage was about to take place or having taken place should have had notice of the same in time to prevent the said injury or destruction either by their own police, or with the aid of the citizens of such county, town, or city, it being the intention of this act, that no such liability, shall be devolve on such County, Town or City, unless the authorities thereof having notice, have also the ability in themselves, or with their own citizens, to prevent said injury:—Provided further, that in no case shall indemnity be received, where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the civil authorities, and citizens of said County, Town, or City, when called on by the civil authorities thereof, have used all reasonable diligence, and all the powers entrusted to them for the prevention or suppression of such riotous or unlawful assemblages.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in any suit instituted under this act, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may declare generally and give the special matter in evidence.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION Jackson Republicans.

In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY afternoon the 19th of APRIL, at 3 o'clock.

March 26th

COUNTY MEETING.

It will be seen by the notice in this morning's Whig, that Tuesday, the 19th day of April, is fixed upon as the day for holding a county meeting of the friends favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson, to appoint delegates to assemble in Convention on the 3d Wednesday in May next at Baltimore, to form an electoral Ticket pledged to their support.

It is unnecessary to urge upon the Jackson Republican voters of Talbot the necessity of energy and unity—they have an open enemy to defeat; an enemy arrayed against them in principle, and one that has no common bond of union save our defeat, and that to be purchased too at any sacrifice on their part, however great. Then let us fellow-citizens move with zeal and harmony in sustaining "measures—not men," and be well prepared to meet an open though an insidious opponent, that is credulously endeavoring to cheat the people of their free will and choice, and to elevate itself by the schism it expects to create.

It requires but a bare mention of the fact, to remind you of the responsibility that hangs upon you—if you wish to preserve the principles and measures that have rendered the administration of General Jackson, one of great prosperity and so beneficial in its operations, you have only to follow and adhere to the motives which actuated the party by whose hands it has been reared and supported, and you will yet long maintain the principles laid down by Jefferson and admirably applied by Jackson.

As Montgomery and Frederick counties have already moved in the work, it will find a corresponding zeal, we hope, on the part of our friends throughout the State. Let them be up and doing without delay. This is the first time we will meet them man to man, and fight them for all or none. There will be no mincing matters now, every vote will tell, and in such a manner, we confidently believe, as will give to the friends of equal rights and privileges just cause for rejoicing.

We will commence on Tuesday Mr. Benton's able speech on his resolution to expunge.

RIOT ACT.

An act relating to riots, passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, will be found in another column of our paper this morning. Mr. Hambleton voted *for*, and Messrs. Dudley and Bruff, *against* the bill. It will be seen, however, with admirable consistency the two latter gentlemen voted for the Indemnity Bill!

☞ For the late Executive Appointments see first page.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

We give the vote upon the passage of this bill from the Baltimore Chronicle, by which it will be seen it is now a Law. The people will, we suppose, soon be put in possession of all the arguments used by the parties concerned, from which they will be able to make up their opinions relative to the propriety and justice of the act. Mr. Nelson, counsel in behalf of the City, demonstrated, as we learn from the Chronicle's Correspondent—"that the bill not only operated by *indirection* a tax on the city, but shewed from the report accompanying it that such was the motive and object of the committee who reported it—that being penal and intended to punish the corporation in respect to a past transaction, it was *ex post facto*, and if not ex post facto, that it was clearly *retrospective*, and contrary to the principles of sound legislation—that it involved the exercise of *Judicial* power, on the part of the Legislature, which was expressly forbidden by the constitution.

"After sustaining these several positions by a train of the most cogent and conclusive reasoning, as well as by reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States, of New York, Massachusetts and Maryland, he concluded by denouncing the bill as an *intentional evasion* of the constitutional prohibition against unequal and partial taxation, and boldly challenged its friends to substitute for the [illegible] withholding the auction duties, a clause [illegible] taxing the city, telling the House that the city was prepared to test the constitutionality of such a measure, by a resort to the judicial tribunals of the country."

We shall take occasion to speak of this subject hereafter.

THE INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

At a late hour, last night, we received the annexed letter from Annapolis, announcing the important fact, that the INDEMNITY BILL HAS PASSED both houses of the Legislature and is now a law.—*Balt. Cron.*

ANNAPOLIS, March 22, 1836. 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

I hasten to communicate to you the intelligence that the "INDEMNITY BILL" has just this moment passed the House of Delegates by a clear majority of the whole house.—Affirmative 42—Negative 28—majority of 14.

The bill passed without amendment, as you published it in your paper No doubt of its passage by the Senate.

P. S. I open the letter to say that the bill was immediately sent to the Senate and was read a first and second and third time by special order, and unanimously passed. It IS NOW A LAW.

The following was the vote upon the question.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

YEAS—Messrs. Ganit, speaker, Heard, Fowler, Dunkinson, Carroll, of St. Mary's Iglehart, Mercer, Kent, Weems, Merrick, Carpenter, Dulany, Winder, Hambleton, Dudley, Bruff, Mullikin, Jones, Dennis, Ford, Bayly, Townsend, Pratt, Bryan, Brewer, Duckett, Hemsley, Spence, Hitelock, Hearn, Gilles, Willis, Annan, Duvall, Shriver, Gough, Carter, Turner, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Wharton, McMahon—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Primrose, Kirby, of Kent, Miller, Hood, Wailes, Durke, Ely, Brown, Carroll, of Balt. Co., Long, Teackle, McCullough, Nowland, Henderson, Palmer, Kirby, of Queen Anne, Boyd, Sutton, Nelson, Richardson, McLean, Newcomer, Brookhart, Fiery, Beam, Matthews, Berry, Frantz—28.

SENATE.

Yeas.—Messrs. Hughlett, (President,) Claude, Mayer, Montgomery, Osborne, Pigman, Sappington, Wilson, Wootton—9.

Nays—None. Mr. Morris excused from voting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland, convened in the City of Annapolis, on Friday, the 18th March, 1836, WILLIAM McMAHON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and GRANVILLE S. TOWNSEND, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. JNO. O. WHARTON, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the several Counties in the State, and the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to send Delegates to a convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 3d Wednesday in May, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, friendly to the election of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican members of the present General Assembly of Maryland, have heard with feelings of patriotic pride and exultation, of the confirmation of the nomination of the Honorable ROGER B. TANEY, to the highest and most responsible Judicial office in the gift of his countrymen.

Resolved, That we tender to our distinguished and honored fellow citizen our cordial congratulations on this event.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Globe, and the different papers throughout the State, friendly to the cause.

WILLIAM McMAHON, Chairman.
G. S. TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

MR. SREWSOOD:—Having promised to take some notice of the present heterogeneous compound of politicians and compare their conduct with the old feds, I now proceed. That the many and various proceedings of the old high toned federalist to defeat the wishes of the people, and bring the American Government into contempt is not to be wondered at; but the aid which of late has been given to them by the former republicans of '98 and their descendants at first was a matter of surprise, but soon found that ambition was the cause. In 1825 (I think it was) Mr. Monroe's administration terminated; the contest then was between Crawford, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson, and it will be well remembered that Jackson had the majority of Electoral votes, but still it had to go to the house. Can any American ever forget the part Henry Clay there acted, is it not well know to every citizen, friend or foe, that he elected John Q. Adams President of the United States contrary to the wishes of the people, and that he was paid for it by being made Secretary of State? What was the consequence? Why the people were roused to patriotism and indignantly hurled from power, John Q. Adams and Henry Clay and put General Jackson in the chair of State. Here began the unholy alliance between the ultra Federalists, Clay and a few of his ambitious followers; here many of the old republicans were deceived as to the character of Jackson; here commenced the volume of abuse, here originated the coffin hand bills representing Jackson a murderer; here commenced the unheard of abuses even on his religious wife! O shame! where are thy blushes? here also Clay commenced pouring out his phials of wrath on Jackson's administration and his supporters, here he began to collect a few political desperadoes to form a systematic plan to defeat Jackson and the wishes of the people, and place himself in the Presidential chair. How similar to the uniform opposition of the Feds to the administration of Jefferson, AND STILL THEY ARE THE WHIGS OF THE DAY. It was here Clay and Co. mounted the tariff system to cheat and deceive the Pennsylvanians, the New England and Western States, which hobby they rode until they had nearly destroyed the manufacturing interest and nearly produced a disunion of the States; for what? to make himself President, defeat Jackson and the wishes of the people; how liket he Feds of old who had nearly produced a civil war by supporting Burr the traitor, to defeat Jefferson and the wishes of the people, and still they are the WHIGS OF THE DAY.

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