contained every argument which was used in the Senate in support of the condemnatory resolution. The President, then, was an implicated and accused individual, at the commencement of the session 1833, '34. He was accused by the Bank; and being thus accused, the Senate took cognizance of the charge without the intervention of the House of Representatives, debated it for an hundred days, and adopted it.

The resolution brought into the General Assembly of Kentucky, in the case of Mr. Louis strong as they are yet described by the historian," from whom I have read them, as being "*temperate and just, and respectful to the sacred rights of every private citizen to enjoy an impartial trial without the denunciation of influential men in office.*" I concur in the sentiment, Mr. President, and so did the General Assembly of Kentucky concur with the mover of the resolution which I have read; for although that resolution was not adopted, yet it had the effect of changing the resolutions of Mr. Marshall, and to deprive them entirely of their criminating character.

Such were the sentiments entertained in Kentuckey, such the jealous and sensitive delicacy of the feeling against the prejudication of an impeachable officer; and all this generous feeling, watchful jealousy, and cutting rebuke, was called forth in a case of most remote and contingent mischief, where the prejudgers were not the triers, and where the prejudication could have but a most indirect operation upon the minds of the actual judger. If just there and then, how much more so now and here! When the Senate, of the U. States, upon charges put forth by the Bank of the U. States, sits, in judgment upon the President of the United States, condemns him unheard, fixes a stigma on his name, rouses 120,000 people to petition against him——more than ever appeared at the bar of the national convention against Louis the XVI——gives an audacious institution a triumph over him, and subjects his life to imminent deadly peril. Yes, sir, puts life itself in danger; for it is incontestable that the denunciations of the Senate had the effect of putting the pistol in the hands of the assassin. Yes, sir, these denunciations! for while rational, intelligent, and informed people saw the injustice of the charge against the President and the folly of believing that the removal of the deposites had made the distress, yet with the ignorant, the uninformed, and the insane, it was quite different.—They believed it all, and acted according to their belief. The ignorant went to the polls, to put an end, by their votes, to the administration of the "*tyrant*" that was destroying their country; the "*insane*" went to the portico of the capital to put an end, with his pistol, to the life, of the same "*tyrant*" But thanks to God, and to the people! *His Providence* held back the bullets; *their confidence* sustained him at the polls, and *their justice* will find the means of expunging from our journals that unjustifiable sentence which should never have been put upon it!

Sooner or later, expunged it will be. At this session, if the voice of the people is obeyed; after the next general election, if it is not done now. There was no room for mistake. Two years past history, and the issue of the elections, had developed the will of the people. Far from believing in the truth and justice of the sentence pronounced by the Senate, and returning a House of Representatives to impeach the President in form, they have gone on increasing in their confidence and affection, returning larger and larger majorities in his favor; and in primary meetings, legislative resolves, and a thousand different modes, have testified their will that this unjust sentence should be expunged from the journal. The will of the great majority of the people of these States is known: it is in favor of expungation. The famous Mr. Fox voted in favor of expunging the record of Wilkes' expulsion from the journals of the House of Commons, against his own opinion, and against his previous votes, and in professed obedience to the will of the people. His example is worthy of imitation; and I trust, said Mr. B., that the expressed will of the people will be obeyed in this case. For, or against, the expunging, I trust it will be obeyed; and that the voices of the State legislatures will be equally respected, work which way they may.

Mr. B. concluded what he had to say upon this part of the case with expressing his deep regret that the General Assembly of Kentucky, in 1834, should have so sadly and lamentably forgotten their own example of 1807. In 1807, as has been shown, they deprived the resolutions of Mr. Marshall of their criminating character before they would adopt them; in 1834, and in the month of Feburary of that year, while the proceeding against Jackson was in full blast, it adopted resolutions against him of the most violent character, upon the very points in discussion, and ordered them to be transmitted to their whole delegation in Congress. The following is the copy of these resolutions:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States, by causing to be withdrawn the public money from the place of safe deposite, where it had been made by law, and placing it in local banks under his control of the solvency of which the people at large know nothing, and into whose affairs their representatives have no right to examine, has violated the laws and constitution of the United States; that he has "assumed a responsibility" dangerous to liberty, and which tends to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the United States."

Resolved, That by the frequent exercise of the veto power, and that still more arbitrary and dangerous one, of withholding bills passed by both Houses of Congress, thereby preventing the opportunity of a reconsideration by that body in the mode prescribed in the constitution, the President has, to a great extent, crippled and paralyzed the legislative department of our Government, and in some instances, has prevented the exercise by Congress of their essential constitutional rights."

"Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, copies of the foregoing resolutions."

*Mann Butler, Esq.

MR. VAN BUREN'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF ABOLITION.

"Since his election to the Vice Presidency, his opinions have been publicly declared on two occasions of considerable interest. One of these was the question of chartering a National Bank in New York with such restrictions in its charter as to remove objections which are made to the present bank. His decided disapprobation of this measure was expressed in his letter to a friend, already embodied in the present work.

"The other subject is, the right of interference with the existence of slavery, by the General Government, or by the people of the non-slave-holding States. The following documents exhibit the sentiments of Mr. Van Buren on this question. The first is a letter addressed by him to Mr. Samuel Gwin of Mississippi, and subsequently published in the Richmond Enquirer:

"WASHINGTON, July 11, 1834.

"'DEAR SIR:—I owe you an apology for not having sooner acknowledged the receipt of your obliging letter of 26th May My opinions on the subjects of the power of Congress over slave property in the Southern States, are so well understood by my friends, that I am surprised that an attempt to impose upon the public respecting them should be hazarded.

"'The subject is, in my judgment, exclusively under the control of the States Governments, and I am apprised, nor do I believe that a contrary opinion, to an extent deserving consideration, is entertained in any party of the United States. The charge, therefore, of which you have had the goodness to call my attention, that I am in favor of an interference by Congress, in manumitting your slave property,' is destitute of foundation: so far from it, I do not see on what authority the General Government could interfere, without a change of the Constitution, even at the instance of either or of all the slave-holding States.

With great respect, and regard,

I am, dear, sir, very truly, yours,

M VAN BUREN.

TO SAMUEL GWIN, Esq, Clinton, Mississippi.'"

"The following letter relating to the same subject was addressed to a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, at a moment when the people of the slave-holding States were in a high degree excited at the proceedings of anti-slavery associations at the North:

"'OWASCO, Sept. 10, 1835.

"'MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 22d ult. met me at this place, on my return from the Falls, and I lose no time in replying to that part of it which relates to the continued attempts to prejudice my friends, as well as myself, in the estimation of the South in respect to the slave question.

"'It is deeply to be regretted that there should be found, on the part of any, inducements sufficiently strong to increase an excitement, already so alarming by a resort to imputations, in the truth of which no ingenuous mind can place the slightest confidence. The allegations which attribute to me views and opinions that are so justly obnoxious to the slave-holding States, are made in the face of the most explicit declarations on my part, denying all authority on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in the matter—against the propriety of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, and in the absence of a single fact, giving the least countenance to the unfounded imputations. I should poorly requite the candor with which I have hitherto been treated by the great mass of my fellow-citizens at the South, were I to allow myself to apprehend that those who would otherwise be disposed to give me their confidence, could, under such circumstances, suffer me to be prejudiced in their opinion, by the unsupported assertions of my enemies, however reckless or vehemently persisted in. Were these fabrications, therefore, designed to affect me only, I should not hesitate to leave the matter as it stands, to the spontaneous action of my countrymen. But when it is intended to reach, in this way; those who honor me with their friendship, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold any correction that may, by possibility, be useful to them. With this view I send you the enclosed proceedings of the citizens of Albany upon the subject and authorize you to say, that I concur fully in the sentiments they advance. I was absent from the city at the time the meeting was held, but took an early occasion to advise its call, and to encourage the attempt to make it, what it has been, a meeting of the the people, without reference to their sentiments on any other subject than that which was discussed before it. Connected with its proceedings are to be found the names of our principal state officers, executive and judicial, including the Governor of our State, with an array of private citizens which, for personal worth and weight of character, has never, to my knowledge, been excelled at any previous meeting.

"'It would be presumption in me to add any assurances of my own, as to the sincerity with which the sentiments they express are entertained or of their disposition to make them effectual upon the important subject to which they relate.

"'May we not, then, hope that the proofs of an affectionate and just spirit towards the rights and interests of the South, which have been brought out by this hitherto threatening excitement, will have the effect, in future, to remove all unfounded impressions, and to put an end to every feeling and prejudice inconsistent with the principles upon which the Union was founded?

"'Earnestly cherishing this pleasing anticipation, I am, dear sir, very truly, your friend and ob's. serv't,

M. VAN BUREN.'"

"The leading resolutions adopted by the meeting alludded to in the above letter are as follows:

"'Therefore, Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as carrying with it an adjustment of all questions involved in the deliberations which led to its adoption; and that the compromise of interests in which was founded, is, in our opinion, binding in honor and good faith, independently of the force of agreement, on all who live under its protection, and participate in the benefits of which it is the source.

"'Resolved; That under the Constitution of the United States, the relation of master and slave is a matter belonging exclusively to the people of each State within its own boundary; that the General Government has no control over it; that it is subject only to the respective arrangements of the several States within which it exists; and that any attempt by the General Government, to interfere with or disturb it, would violate the spirit of that compromise which lies at the basis of the federal compact."

THE FREE NEGRO VOTE.—Under the old Constitution of New York, the free negro had *precisely the same right* to vote as the whiteman. In every non-slaveholding state, except Connecticut, he had the very same right. In the slave-holding States of N. Carolina and Tennessee, the very same right—and yet because Van Buren voted to change the Constitution so as to deprive the free negro of his vote, unless he owned and paid taxes on a clear freehold of $250, which the white man is not required to have—he (Mr. V. B.) must be proscribed ("and be damned to *him!*")—Van Buren is to be damned, because in New York a free negro is required to possess 250 dollars freehold, which the white man is not—and yet Judge White is to go harmless, because *in his State* a free negro has the very same right of suffrage as a white man. What sort of justice is this?—*Richmond Enquirer.*

EXECUTION OF FIESCHI AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

On Monday evening, 20th Feb. as was expected, the Court of Peers condemned Fieschi, Morey and Pepin to death. Boireau to twenty years imprisonment with hard labor, but acquitted the remaining prisoner Beecher, who during the same night was discharged. The effect of the sentence upon the prisoners was various. Fieschi appears to have been thunderstruck at first, became frantic, but afterwards recovered his self-possession, and was described even as cheerful. Morey, the old man, received the communication of his doom with resignation, but all the feebleness of Pepin's character was made manifest when it came to his turn to learn his lot.

On Friday morning, at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, the awful sentence of the law was carried into effect upon Fieschi and his accomplices.

Pepin was the first to descend from his vehicle. He mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and exhibited in his entire deportment a degree of calmness and resignation that formed a strong contrast with the weakness and irresolution displayed by him during his trial. On reaching the fatal platform, he bowed to the assembled multitude, resigned himself into the hands of the executioner, and in another moment ceased to exist.

The appearance of the next prisoner (Morey) who ascended the scaffold excited an intensely painful feeling among the populace. In consequence of his extreme debility, he was actually lifted on the scaffold by the executioner and his assistants, by whom he was strapped to the fatal board. The knife then descended and almost before the countless and breathless multitude could perceive the signal given for its fall, the wretched criminal was a headless corpse.

Fieschi, though he saw the axe raised, colored with the blood of his accomplices, never showed the slightest emotion of fear or horror but continued to converse with those around him till the assistant executioner laid his hand upon his shoulder as indicating that the fatal moment had arrived He mounted the steps with extraordinary rapidity, and placing himself in the attitude of an orator, pronounced the following words, with a clear and firm voice, "I am about to appear before my God. I have told the truth and no falsehoods, as I call upon heaven to witness. I am happy and satisfied. I demand pardon of God and man; but above all, of God. I regret my victims more than my own life." Upon this he turned quietly round and delivered himself into the hands of his executioners.

The entire of the fatal ceremony occupied but the brief space of five minutes, it being exactly that time after 8 o'clock when the reeking axe fell upon the last of the criminals.

A Novel Importation.—On opening a cask of hardware yesterday, a firm in Market street discovered a bevy of *rats*, to the number of twenty or twenty-five. One of the firm being a conscientious man, went at once to the Custom House, and informed the officer in attendance, that an article had been shipped to them, not mentioned in their invoice, and upon which they were ignorant of the exact rates of duty. The officer thought the law would be explicit on the point, and, still unadvised as to the nature of the case, proceeded forthwith to consult authorities. Directly, however, the rats leaked out, and no small enjoyment was had by reasons thereof. It was fully ascertained, that by some strange oversight on the part of our legislators, the subject of *Accidental Rat Importation* has never been approached —*Phil. Gaz.*

TEXAS.

The latest accounts represent that the Mexicans are making every effort to enter the field early and to reduce the Texians to unconditional submission. Of this the latter appear to be fully re, as will be seen by the following appeal.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

COUNCIL HALL, SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, February, 13, 1836

War, with its most terrific attendants and consequences, is rolling its horrors upon us! The enemy with great force is within our borders, and Texas sleeping amidst surrounding dangers. The arch enemy of Liberty, Santa Ana, prompted by vindictive fury, leads the onset; death, violation, and extermination determined against us. The following letter speaks a language not to be misunderstood, and clearly shows the alarming situation of the country, and the necessity for prompt and efficient action. If we would save our country from the threatened destruction, our wives and daughters from the vilest pollution, and females and ourselves from massacre, Freemen of Texas—now is the hour! let no consideration prevent you from coming boldly forth to the rescue! Our brethers from the United States are, by hundreds in the field, leading the vanguard for our defence: and shall we look to others alone for that protection from dangers so alarming? No, TEXIANS! shoulder your rifles, join our PATRIOTIC FRIENDS, and by one united and well-directed effort, teach the Tyrant of Mexico, and his hirelings, that the sons of BRAVE PATRIOTS of '76 are invincible in the cause of FREEDOM and the RIGHTS OF MAN

D. C. BARRETT, Chairman,
J. D. CLEMENTS,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
G. A. PATTILLO,
JOHN McMULLEN,
JOHN MALONE,
JOHN S. LANE.

[The letter alluded to above, represents that Gen. Cos and other officers, are collecting large militia forces at different points for the purpose of simultaneous march upon the territory, and thus to overpower it by superior tactics and numbers.]

ADVANCE OF THE MEXICAN ARMY AND RE-CAPTURE OF SAN ANTONIO.

The New-Orleans Bee of the 15th ult. states that it was currently reported, that the town of San Antonio had fallen into the hands of Santa Anna and his army—about 4000 in number. By forced marches, Santa Anna took the citizens by surprise; and they were obliged to surrender or fly into the garrison.—There were about 200 in the fort, well prepared and furnished with provisions. When Santa Anna sent them orders for an immediate and unconditional surrender, they replied that he should first attest their strength; and that they were capable of holding out against any force of his, even if it contained 5000 men.

There were 700 Texians encamped some miles distant. These immediately hastened to the camp, resolved to cut off the retreat and supplies of the invading army. San Antonio may therefore be the grave of Santa Anna; not only the triumph of Texas independence but of Mexican liberty.

A deplorable apathy has recently manifested itself in the Texian army, all were anxious not to be garrisoned in San Antonio; and hence perhaps the capture. The Journals of San Felipe greatly complain of this spirit, and say that those who were determined to capture the town formerly, were solicitous to leave it to its present fate.

The Texian commissioners are beating up for recruits and loans in Kentuckey and Tennessee. Cols. Archer and Wharton arrived in Louisville on the 3d inst. and Col. Wm. H. Wharton lately wrote ourselves an encouraging letter from Nashville.

**Since writing the above, we have been informed on creditable authority that our statement is correct in general. Col. Travers is in command of the garrison at San Antonio and is determined to act with rigor. But our informant states that the force gone to the relief of the town amounts to 1200 men well equipt, prepared and provided. He also believes that General Cos and not Santa Anna has surprized the town; and that the number of the besiegers is not greater than 1000; who advanced stealthily by forced marches thro' unfrequented ways. The main body of the Mexican army—either from fear of the Texian rifles, or from disaffection to the cause of Santa Anna did not and will not enter Texas. Cos has advanced to retrive his character—but also to ruin it, as he passed his *parole d'honneur* not to fight against the Texians.—He will now receive condign punishment; and find his grave where he lost his fame.—*N. O. Bee.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Savannah papers of the 24th we learn that, by a steampacket from the St. John's, which arrived on the preceding evening came passengers Col. TWIGGS, of the 4th regiment Infantry, Maj. MOUNTFORT, of the 2d regiment Artillery, and Major LEAR, of the 4th Infantry, with Capt. MARKS, of the Louisiana volunteers. These officers left Fort Drane on the 19th. Gen. SCOTT was still there with forces under his command. The whole army was in fine health and spirits, and in excellent discipline, and would be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th, for the banks of the Wythlacoohee. (Gen Gaine's battle ground.) There Generals Scott and Eustis, and Lindsay, with their immediate commands, were to unite—Gen Eustis having moved on the 18th from Volusia, and Col. Lindsay being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the Treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so, peacebly if they will, or forcibly, if necessary.

The Floridians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with General Gaines.

Oseola, Jumper, Albeti Hajo (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopony,) and Cæsar, Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hitchcock, of 1st Regiment Infantry, Captain Marks, of the Louisiana Volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow, of the same.

In consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twiggs and the Commanding General, respecting Brevet rank in the field, Col. Twiggs will forthwith repair to New Orleans and resume his duties as Commandant of that Station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

Gen. Gaines and Gen. Scott met at Fort Drane and passed one day together—sitting at the same table, and showing as much courtesy to each other, the Jacksonville Courier says, as two men can, who take no notice of each other.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our Army since Gen. Gaines left the Outhlacoohee. Most of the friendly Indians with *Black Dirt*, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary.

The subjoined general order, issued by Gen. Gaines upon giving up the command of his troops to General Clinch, before their return to Fort Drane, is published in the Savannah papers.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We are sorry to see in this general order the manner in which General Scott, placed in command of the campaign by the Executive, is alluded to. So far from peace with the Indians being certain, we apprehended much blood will yet be shed before they are subdued, or before General Scott's *diplomatic* powers will come into play. We presume, that after what has passed, that his orders require the subjugation of the Indians, and their removal beyond the Mississippi, as the indispensable condition of peace for them.

THE BURNING OF THE TREASURY.

It is now about three years since the destruction by fire of the Treasury building, with the greater part of its contents. Never, perhaps did so serious a public calamity, in any country produce so little excitement, raise so little curiosity, or provoke so little censure of the Government. The Opposition press, slow to censure except where there is just ground for it, forbore accusation, because they saw nothing in the circumstances of the case to inculpate the Administration. Of neglect of due care and precaution, there was sufficient evidence in the fact of the conflagration but censure for that would have fallen upon subordinates, such as watchmen, &c. already sufficiently afflicted by the loss of their employment and the censure was either withheld or sparingly bestowed.

Upon a vague suspicion of design being at the bottom of this fire, examination into the matter was made by the proper authorities, at the instance of the Executive; and, after full investigation, nothing appeared to justify the belief that the fire was not the result of accident.

Time, however, which is often the only test of truth to the senses of mortals, has disclosed circumstances which leave little doubt of this fire having been the work of a conspiracy of individuals, of whom some were directly, and others indirectly, instrumental in producing the conflagration. The matter has, we believe, been some time in the course of investigation: but, as secrecy was important to success in the pursuit of evidence and the criminals, we should have refrained from noticing it even now, were it not that the bringing to the city one of the persons implicated has been noticed in the Baltimore papers. Such an individual, arrested in the city of New York, arrived here on Saturday, in custody of several peace officers, and is now in confinement. Another, we have heard is in confinement in Canada, and one or more others elsewhere. The evidence must be in some degree circumstantial. We have reason to think, dowever, that the whole iniquity will be brought to light and judicially established The desire to destroy evidence in the public records will probably appear to have been the motive of this desperate action.—*Nat. Intel.*

ANTI-MASONIC DOCTRINE.

The editor of the *Franklin Repository* in speaking of the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to Masonry says: "During the debate, nearly, if not all, the leaders of the antimasonic party in the House, embraced the opportunity to make set speeches, filled with bitter denunciation and stale slang, mixed up with no little unconstitutional and dangerous doctrine. Of this latter description was that of Mr. Walker, from Erie, who distinctly avowed the opinion that if complaints were made to the House of Representatives by petition, AGAINST any RELIGIOUS SOCIETY, it was the bounden duty of that body to look after it, *investigate it*, and if evils were found to exist, to PUT THEM DOWN. 'This House,' said he, 'has the power, it should have the power,' &c. &c. Comment upon such doctrine is wholy unnecessary."—*Mead. Dem.*

There has been coined already, upwards of six millions of dollers of the new gold coins.—The whole of the Neopolitan and French indemnity money, has been ordered home in gold.—This will give five millions more to be coined and circulated this year.—Besides adding this sum to the gold circulation of the country, it is much the most beneficial mode for the claimants, of withdrawing the money from abroad.—*Washington Globe.*

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE.—The New York Transcript says:—"A Mr. JAMES PERKINS has been saddled with damages to the amount 450 dollars for refusing to marry Miss NANCY GRIFFITH, after having paid attention to her for the space of *twelve years*. Both parties belonged to Pike, which is in Allegheny county; but the action was tried in the county of Livingston. One of the witnesses being asked why he advised the plaintiff to bring her suit in this county instead of Allegheny, replied, that in the latter county, "a jury could scarcely be found, who would consider a *woman, soul and body, worth more than fifty dollars!*"

WILLIAM C. BRYANT, the poet and senior editor of the New York Evening Post, has just returned from a foreign tour.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 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

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

This Bill was, on Thursday last, referred by the House of Delegates to the next General Assembly, by a vote of 35 to 34. There was an intense anxiety manifested by the friends and opponents to the bill, involving as it did the only measure which could enable the commercial Emporium of Maryland to maintain an equal or a higher rank among the cities of the Union.

We have been informed that Mr. Pratt, the leading opponent to the Bill, contended for its reference on the ground of giving the people an opportunity of expressing their views of the matter through the ballot boxes next fall, and that there was now in the possession of those most interested a sufficient amount of funds to enable them, further unaided as yet by the State, to prosecute the work for at least a year to come.

We understand that a new bill was drawn up on Saturday, disencumbered of all the original bill's *quibbling* points, and that its friends entertained strong hopes of success, as an effort to reconsider the vote of reference would be made and no doubt successfully.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

We are not apprised of any recent action upon the Bill relative to this work, since the message from the Senate requesting a reconsideration of it on the part of the House From the facts stated in the message we were lead to form an unfavorable opinion of the whole matter, and supposed it a hasty and heedless step. Indeed we have heard it tauntingly alluded, it was a only a "charm" to lull—or rather delude the people of this Shore, into the support of the *great* Internal Improvement Bill. Now for ourselves, with feelings far from those that are too frequently attributed to the people of this section of the State, we see with pleasure the growing prosperity of Baltimore, and feel a warm interest in her welfare; therefore, we think the contemplated road will only act as a check upon the interests of Baltimore, diverting much "trade and travel" from her. We are not yet prepared to add to the coffers of a rival city in preference to those of the pride of our own State.

We give the subjoined paragraph from the Richmond Compiler, which plainly shews a scramble for the "pie" for which the Eastern Shore is to be the dish—we half believe it will be a *well dished mess*, but a little unpalatable to those Philadelphians who *have bought up all the stock!* We confess we cannot see the "wisdom" in granting to a corporate body, composed of citizens of another State, a thoroughfare through this section of country, merely to "add greatly to the trade and travel" of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and "divert much of it from Baltimore.

PROMPT SUBSCRIPTION.—We learn that all the stock for the Eastern Shore Rail Roadt has been taken in Philadelphia. This scheme proposes a connection of Philadelphia, by means of railway through Delaware, Maryland, and the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia, with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—The completion of this magnificent work will add greatly to the trade and travel of the latter road, and will divert much of it from Baltimore. Richmond may have a "finger in the pie," by engaging heartily in the Railway to York—a charter for which passed a year ago. A resolution introduced by Mr. Gregory directs a survey of this route at the earliest possible day. The distance, we believe, will not exceed seventy miles, and the Southern point of termination of the Eastern Shore Road is nearly in a direct line East from York, across the Bay.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

We lay before our readers this morning the Bill recently passed by the Legislature, indemnifying the sufferers by the riots in Baltimore in August last. We deem it unnecessary to enter into any argument to show our objections to the bill as those *astounding* and incontrovertible ones which the House permitted to be adduced at its bar, and which wrought such a change in the nature of things there, will be given to the people in extenso, when they can read and judge for themselves the whole matter and history of the case.—There is one thing, however, certain: the people will require substantial reasons for the justification of the votes of their delegates on the great question of constitutional infringement, and something more than mere sophistry and persuasion to make them bear the "ills they have," and others they know not of yet, which may grow out of this precedent which the wisdom of the people's servants has established.

"*There's no place like Home!*"—Messrs. Bruff and Mullikin, delegates to the General Assembly, left their posts on Saturday—tired and chafed with the matters of State we suppose—for their domicils in this county; and Mr. Dudley was right anxious to come too, but he couldn't elude the Argus-eyed Sergeant-at-arms whose mandate vetoed the desertion of the trio, thereby securing—and thanks to him for it—one fugitive to render services for value *received!*

Mem. Did not these gentlemen know that an effort would be made to reconsider the Internal Improvement bill, and that their absence would insure the passage of it, in the event of such a movement? Faithful agents never tire in the service of their constituents—nor should small matters cause a detriment to the state, by inertness or carelessness of Legislators.

We published on Saturday a short account of the Sunday morning "row" in the House of Representatives, in which Mr Wise was the hero, though from the account published, censure appears attributable to Mr. Bynum. We questioned the accuracy of the Patriot's correspondent at the time; for we have heard that there are employed at Washington writers for $2 a letter, and that they will start a falsehood one day merely to correct it the next! Now it appears that Mr. Wise, aye the impetuous hot blooded Virginian backed all he said, like a genuine bully, with an oath, and thus secured *another* gem to his reputation. This will tickle the opposition to death—we fear their safety is endangered from an attack of spasms, which will prove fatal in their case, because they swallow emetics and all kinds of nauseous drugs and draughts without wincing.

The writer for the Patriot wishing to be very correct requests the account of the matter as it appeared in the Telegraph to be appended to his second edition of the affair and then it will be a matter of authenticated history! Whew! Well here it is.

Mr. Wise then leaned over towards Mr. Bynum, and said in an under tone, not intended to be heard by the Speaker, but which was heard by all those around both the gentlemen, 'I consided you a damned little rascal.' Mr Bynum rose, and replied "you are a scoundrel." Thus it is that the idea has got out that Bynum called Mr. Wise a scroundrel before Mr. Wise had used to him the language above referred to.

By last night's Mail, we received the following particulars from the Baltimore Chronicle:

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

We learn from Annapolis that the committee from Baltimore presented, on Saturday, a memorial to the Legislature and that a bill was reported authorizing an appropriation of two millions to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, two millions to the Canal and one million to the Eastern Shore Rail Road. This is designed to take the place of the Improvement Bill. The Legislature sat on Saturday night until 11 o'clock—and will meet again to-morrow. The only additional information we have is contained in the subjoined letter.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

ANNAPOLIS, April 2d, 7½ o'clock.

"I lament to say, that all hope of the Improvement Bill seems to have gone. Every proposition in favor of it has been frustrated. There is, however, some hope that the opponents of the measure may agree to an adjournment of the Legislature, to meet in May or June next, but even this is exceedingly doubtful."

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above was, in type, we learn that both Houses, at a late hour on Saturday night, resolved, that when they adjourn, they will adjourn to meet on the fourth Monday in May, to take the Improvement Bill into consideration. Its friends do not doubt that it will then pass. This information may be fully relied upon. A committe consisting of Messrs. Merrick, Pratt and Spence of the House and Mayer and Claude of the Senate, was appointed to report a bill for the consideration of an extra session. Mr. Pratt, we understand, has resigned the post of elector to which he had been called by the Whig Convention.

☞ Both branches of the Legislature were in session until midnight on Saturday, and finding it impossible to get through the business before them at that sitting, adjourned over until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, for the purpose of closing the session. The vote in favor of an extra session was 33 to 14.

We received the following note by last night's Mail. "Sunday.—The Legislature last night adjourned over to Monday—they have decided to have an extra session—two of your delegates were absent. This is truly a "golden age"—a most wise and economical Legislature."

Particularizing.—The following superscription of a letter appears among the list of Letters advertised on the first of April in Baltimore:

Pat Mc Mahon, the little Carpenter that got a big pair of whiskers, his wife keeps a shop, and is a Jackson man and votes for the Union, and lives in Harrison street, after living near the market and works close by.

In the town of Westfield, Mass., there are a large number of girls employed in Whip making. We think the *profession* no recommendation—no, none in the least.

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