in a day or two afterwads some mean scoundrel does not spit in your face, you have reason to thank yourself fortunate. I should, however, were I to give indulgence to the indignation with which the contemplation of this meanness animates me, depart from the rules of gravity and decency which I endeavor to observe; I shall therefore quietly proceed to the next objection, merely observing as I leave the present that it is not yet too late to overhaul the proceedings of 1827, and recover, through the Courts of Justice, the whole of the auction duties which have been so shamefully purloined from the citizens of Baltimore. Reverdy Johnson's civil ex post facto doctrine has not yet reached the District of Columbia,—and however great may be his confidence in the supposed opinions of his friend Mr. Taney, I am not treading on doubtful ground when I assert that Roger B. Taney, as Chief Justice of the United States, will discharge with ability and purity the solemn duty he owes to God and to his country.

The next serious objection to the Bill is the indirect manner in which it takes money out of the pockets of the people. The very fact that it is necessary to take this sneaking circuitous route, proves plainly, that those who claim indemnity dared not venture on a direct mode of taxation, inasmuch as the matter would then more easily have been brought before our own Courts;—but the measure is on this account the more despicable, and the more obnoxious. Every man knows that that which cannot be done above board, openly and manfully, is still more contemptible when brought about by contrivance, cunning, and intrigue. Nine men out of ten would rather give a dollar to a candid beggar, than discover that they had been over-reached to the value of a cent by the cunning of an imposter. There is something so keenly painful in being humbled by those whom we cannot esteem. I requires resolution to bear the mortification of defect, even in fair and open fight, but it is hardly within the capacity of man to bow with submission, when we owe the degradation and disgrace to the very power to whom we might with propriety have looked for protection and support. If there is any thing of a public character really painful, and truly mortifying to a Republican, it is to see and know that he is compelled to pay a tax, which degrades him; which he believes to be contrary to the laws of the land, and which he well knows can never contribute to the good of the community—in a word, a tax which he feels that he is cheated out of. Of such a nature is the tax imposed by this indemnity bill. It is a kind of a tax and no tax—a species of invention to extort from our citizens, through cunning, what never could have been obtained through justice.—Nine-tenths of the whole population of Baltimore blush when they think of it, and if called to discourse on the subject with a stranger, they are absolutely ashamed of the government that could under such circumstances and in such a manner have imposed it upon them.—Even if they should be compelled to pay it, payment will do the city no honor. Everyman will feel and the world will know that money has been dragged out of our pockets in an underhand manner, which we despise—each instead of going forward to pay like a freeman and a man his quoto of acknowledged debt; will have the amount wrung out of him like sweat from the brow of the slave. Regarded as a burden, and a curse, the payment will ever be a bitter recollection. Degradation and shame accompany it. These sink deep into the heart, and those who are the cause will never be forgiven. So much for the ingenious financial contrivance of the indemnity bill which is, in my opinion, its most odious features. Another objection and not the least, is, that this bill, regardless of the City's charter, goes to establish the right of the state to meddle and interfere in her domestic policy and government. It is certainly not only indelicate, but inconsistent with justice, propriety and sound legislation, that the state should pass a law exclusively taxing the city of Baltimore for matters entirely within her own limits and jurisdiction—and every one will perceive that this is an exceeding hardship when it is done contrary to the known will of an immense majority of her citizens, and for a purpose which gives an apparent sanction to cool and deliberate abuse, whereby a number of her most worthy citizens, have been deprived under the most distressing circumstances of more than a million and a half of dollars. Mr. Johnson, in his memorial, repeatedly refers to the virtue and intelligence of our citizens, and would have it believed that but a very small number, and these the most abandoned, are disposed to censure him. If these admissions are based on truth and candour, what is the reason that the tale of his wrongs was not told to the Corporate Authorities of the City in which he lives? Why not appeal to the admitted justice, virtue and intelligence of his fellow citizens? They know him, have known him for years, are well acquainted with all the circumstances under which his property was destroyed, and from a common interest with himself in the prosperity and welfare of this City would be the most competent, and the most likely to deal out to him the recompense and justice to which he is fairly entitled. Why should he, passing by the Civil Authorities of Baltimore, and walking over the virtue and intelligence which he allows, travel down to Annapolis, and through the medium of the most extraordinary exertions, and by means of inflaming and exciting the local prejudices and sectional jealousies of every part of the State, induce the Legislature to pass an act of punishment and taxation which in its very nature and bearing covers our citizens with humility and confusion,—and points them out to the world as a miserable and degraded set of drivellers, incapable of performing, or restrained by avarice from doing, an act of admitted justice to an injured individual? What answer can be given to these questions? There is but one, and it is this, the parties, who, by their negligence, if not their frauds, have brought distress, confusion, disgrace and bloodshed upon the City of Baltimore, dared not meet the severe scrutiny which undoubtedly would have been extended to the whole of the affairs of the Bank of Maryland, had the investigation taken place in this City. They therefore preferred an application to the Legislature, where they well knew the matter could undergo but an imperfect examination, and where they could safely calculate upon the leverage of every engine which contrivance, management, prejudice, policy and intrigue could bring to their assistance. Oh shame! shame! shame! Who does not feel his countenance suffused, with honest indignation when he thinks of it? But the mantling of thee, to the face is but the momentary impulse of unmerited mortification which soon, in company with the sense of insult, retires to its natural home—the heart leaving the palid features, a melancholy index of the dejected mind. On the present occasion, something more permanent, something more in keeping with the emergency must take place. It is not enough that the countenance should be sad and dejected. Such manifestation may suit the wretched slave who shrinks under the despotic scowl of tyranny or who, borne down by cruel fate bends shackled over his miserable toil,—but not the freeman, he must manifest an unbound and manly resistance that resistance which has its origin in those emotions which Nature's God has breathed into the heart of man—a ristance which is based upon a holy confidence in the unstained purity of the fountain of justice; a resistance which becomes strong and dignified from being supported by the laws of the land, and upheld by those inestimable privileges and blessings which are guaranteed and secured to every citizen by the constitution of the United States.

Citizens! I have enumerated many of the various objections to the Bill of Indemnity. In doing so I feel that I have discharged my duty: It is for you to decide whether or not I have wasted my powers on a question undeserving of your notice. I have endeavored to prove that the Legislature have been upon this occasion, exercised and unjustifiable, barsh and arbitrary power—a power, "NON RESISTANCE" to which, would as our fathers have wisely said, a doctrine "absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." I have shown you that the measure instead of being a law, is a palpable violation of the Constitution—a means whereby the Legislature have dared to take the property of one man and give it to another, an ex-post facto proceeding—a application of the public money to a private use—an encruachment upon property secured to this city by charter—a taxing of the inhabitants of this city by indirect means too glaring iniquitous to be openly avowed, an unathorised interference on the part of the State, in our domestic government, in relation to matters peculiarly touching ourselves, and especially within our own jurisdiction, and in a way which holds us up to the world as a degraded community, lost and abandoned to a sense of justice; and deserving of sudden and exemplary punishment. Citizens! under these wrongs will you sit tamely down? The law declares, there is no wrong without a remedy. You have your remedy, and shall you not use it? Will you by a tacit acquiescence in these encroachments, establish principles subversive of the law; pernicious to society, degrading to yourselves, and destructive of the freedom of your offspring?—Never—I hope never—There is in this community, it cannot be denied, however Mr. Johnson may pass it over, or trample it under foot, a virtue—an integrity—a love of freedom—and a holy admiration of what is just—a natural piety which I am confident will even, under more trying circumstances, preserve the purity of our inestimable institutions, and prevent them from being made the perverted instruments of national disgrace and municipal degradation Then citizens—be up and doing Your remedy is threefold, for although it must eventually be narrowed down to a single question, you may commence your operations in the Court of the United States, in your own Court of Chancery—or if it should be deemed more advisable, the evil may be met by a firm but legal exercise of the power you possess by a virtue of your charter—and if these should fail, an event that cannot reasonably be feared, you have yet the means of redress, so plainly and properly pointed out in your own Bill of Rights. The same section tells us that non resistance against arbitrary power is slavish, and absurd, also tells us.

"That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct. Wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endargered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old or establish a new government."

If, then, you cannot, through the Courts of Justice, gain redress, an occassion like the present solemnly calls upon you, either to reform the existing government, or to establish a new one. One thing is very certain, that if you submit in silence to the present iniquitous taxation, the day is at hand when you will deeply regret the abandonment of those principles, upon the preservation of which, most seriously, depend your corporate prosperity and commercial glory.

Citizens! a deep and anxious solicitude for the welfare of Baltimore has considerably lengthened these observations. I was under an impression when I commenced this letter, that I should be able to devote a large portion of it to my remarks on the narrative part of Mr. Johnson's memorial. In this, however, I have been mistaken, and the subject must be resumed in a future letter. Reflection on the nature and extent of the injury likely to be affected through the medium of the Indemnity Bill, has irresistably drawn me into a more extensive examination of the subject; and the more I have examined it the more fully am I convinced that in Maryland or in any other State of the Union, there has never been attempted a more daring outrage upon the rights of the people and the constitution of the United States, an outrage made doubly dangerous and doubly hateful by the insidious and Iago-like manner in which it has been effected. I must, therefore, beg you to attribute the length of this epistle, and the course it has taken, to a solemn and not to be overcome sense of duty. The measure, I am confident, is of far greater importance than any that has ever passed the legislature of Maryland. It goes to the very root of our moral, social and legal existence, and if it is to be presumed that the principles upon which it is based are to be sustained, carried out and acted upon in future, the citizens of Baltimore have every reason to apprehend that the prosperity of the city will weaken and decline. It is in vain that we have every natural advantage. In vain that the virtuous and industrious of our citizens endeavour by honorable enteprize to increase the benefits of our locality if after all that can be done, if after every exertion that can be made, the strangers abroad, and the citizens at home, are compelled to feel, that capital cannot be safely invested, that the very institutions to which the state gives existence and countenance may at any moment be converted into a means of appropriating to the cunning and extravagant, the property which honesty and economy have laudably accumulated. To every man of reflection—to every man who feels as a man ought to feel, I ardently appeal. I ask him to look over the financial history of the city of Baltimore, since the year 1817.—He will be struck with horror and amazement to see the frightful amount of which corporate contrivances has dispossessed its unfortunate and too confiding owners. The man who takes this trouble will from the bottom of his heart exclaim with me—IT IS TIME THIS EVIL SHOULD CEASE. Yes, it is really time; for as I have already said the evil is even now gnawing up on the vitals of society. The heart of the community is being devoured, and the extremities, like the distressed but worthy Captain Williams, are hourly like withered leaves falling to the dust to be trampled under foot. Do I exaggerate I ask you, fellow citizens, if in what I state, I am not borne out to the very end of the chapter—am I not upheld by the conscientious testimony of every reputable and disinterested man in the city of Baltimore,—and this being the state of things, does it not become your duty—do you not owe it to yourselves well as to posterity to arise in the majesty of reason and virtue, and with a firmness and dignity becoming the characters of men who understand their rights, arrest the progress of this moral prostitution and tyrany which as carrying its corruptings and destructive influence into all the varrieb channels of society—and which at length has reached the government itself. If you do not do so, vain the boast of professional acquirement—commercial ability, and mechanicle resource.—Believe me, you might as well expect an imprisoned eagle's eye to sparkle with the celestial fire of freedom as to suppose that a city can ever be great, glorious, or happy, while its destinies are ruled by an inconsiderable number of overhanging and arrogant men, who, whenever they feel the disposition, can be guilty of wrongs, that insult and strip the citizens of their property, exasperating the sensitive to madness and excess,—and then turn about and induce the Legislature to punish and humiliate the people by unconstitutionality imposing taxes upon the innocent, to pay them for their sufferings and loss while the truly wretched, helpless, friendless, and real losers, are permitted to pine or starve, unnoticed, neglected or unknown. JUNIUS.

Sketches of Paupers.—No 18. Mr. G was once a merchant of high respectability. He walked the streets with as firm a step and as fearless a front, as any man on 'Change. His associates were the wealthy and the fashionable, and his company was eagerly sought.—His wife was remarkable for beauty and accomplishments, and was the life of many a circle. He was possessed of qualities of mind of a superior order. His advice was sought by rich and by poor; by young and old. He was, moreover exceedingly proud; but his pride was not that of arrogance, but of conscious superiority and just self-respect. He scorned humiliation, and every action that inferred humiliation. The very thought of dependence was abhorrent to him.

Years passed away. I saw Mr. G,—start not, gentle reader—in an *almshouse*! but, alas! how altered! Conceive my astonishment, you cannot. I endeavored to avoid a recognition, which I thought could not but be most agonizing to my unhappy friend. To my utter amazement, however, he walked directly to me, and without offering me his hand, accosted me in the most familiar manner with "Ah! Mr ——, is this you?" "Is it possible," I replied, that this can be you, sir—and in such a place!" "Oh yes," he said, "we all have our ups and downs. Its no disgrace to be poor. If Providence afflicts us, we must submit. They who are more fortunate must maintain us till their turn comes—and God knows how soon that may be. One thing is certain—they mean it shan't cost them much; we have nothing here fit to eat, and"—He ceased speaking—not through agitation or grief, but at the ringing of a bell which called to dinner, and turning from me abruptly and eagerly, he pushed on with the hungry crowd, leaving me in the utmost bewilderment and confusion. Alas, thought I how art thou fallen. I did not fail to inquire by what strange events he had been thus degraded—thus transformed. I was told in one word—Intemperance.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Barr of the Louisiana volunteers to the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin, dated Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Feb. 17th:

"On the morning of our arrival, an Indian prisoner was killed in an attempt to escape; he was taken in a manner which might grace even the romantic days of chivalry. A fine noble looking Indian, asked in marriage the daughter of Black Dirt, a friendly chieftain; the old man declared that none but a warrior need pretend to his daughter, and desired young Yellow Hair, if he wished to prove himself one, to go into the woods and make prisoners of three hostile Seminoles. Yellow Hair according, brought intrice of the enemy, whether he surrounded them (as the Irishman did,) or not, I do not pretend to say, but two of the prisoners are now chained in the Fort, and the other was killed in the manner I mentioned: Yellow Hair of course married his black haired damsel, and set out on the 13th, at the head of a party of his countrymen, to act as a scout to the main army, who have marched in quest of the enemy."

Intelligent men of all Parties.

Read the following estimate, which is prepared by a Western man, South of Ohio, one of the most honest and faithful Republicans, who grace the Halls of Congress We beg the People of Virginia in particular to read it, and study it, and act accordingly. They see that the Whigs are trying to cozen the People, steal the election of President out of their hands and throw it into Congress. They will see, how the thing stands when it gets there, and what an immense field is open to the *intrigue management and corruption* of the Opposition. They will see that nineteen men in that body have it in their power to foist a President upon us. They will see that White stands no sort of chance either before the People, or before Congress!—and that if you suffer it to go to the House, the Whigs will make the issue—between Harrison and Van Buren—Choose ye, then, between them at once! They will drop Judge White. He is now a mere blind for the Whigs—who are attempting to cheat you with the device. *Read, reflect and act!*

As Parties now stand.

Mississippi,	2 mem.—equally divided,		1 vote controls	
Missouri,	2	" "	1	"
Maryland,	8	" "	1	"
Delaware,	1	" "	1	"
Ohio,	19	" 9 for & 8 against Ad.	1 makes	neut.
N.Carolina,	13	" 6 for & 7 against "	1	"
R. Island,	2	" for the Administra.	1	"
Louisiana,	3	" 1 for and 2 against,	1	"
Alabama,	1	" all elected White —it is probable there will be 2 for and 3 against,	1	"
Illinois,	3	" for the Administra.	2 changes	
S. Carolina,	9	" 2 for and 7 against,	3	"
Kentucky,*	13	" 5 for and 8 against,	2	"
Vermont,	5	" against Administra.	3	"
	19			

*Sherrod Williams is for Van Buren—against any body except Clay.

A combination of 19 members may give the votes of thirteen States and elect a President!

In the present Congress

Van Buren has	112
United Opposition, including White and his friends,	108

Yet when the vote is given by States, there will be for Van Buren, 1 Maine, 2 N. H. 3 Connecticut, 4 Rhode Island, 5 New York 6 N. Jersey, 7 Pennsylvania, 8 Virginia, 9 Georgia, 10 Illinois, and 11 Indiana.

Against Van Buren, 1 Mass., 2 Vermont 3 Delaware, 4 N. Carolina, 5 S. Carolina 6 Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 8 Tennessee, 9 Kentucky, 10 Ohio, 11 Maryland. (It is probable Maryland would be equally divided.)

Mississippi and Missouri equally divided.

Of the Opposition, it is probable that North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, would vote for Judge White. Judging from their politics, all the other Opposition States would vote for Webster or Harrison.

"If White should *receive every electoral vote in each State in which it is probable a ticket will be got up for him*, being all the Slave-holding States, except Kentucky and Maryland—he would receive less than 100 electoral votes—of course his friends run him with no other hope than throwing the election into the House"

The decision of the vacated seat from North Carolina may give that State to Van Buren—and the admission of Arkansas and Michigan may give him two more.—*Rich. Enq.*

MR. TANEY.

The virulence with which the Bank aristocracy pursue those who defeated their attempts to usurp the Government of the country, as a privilege inherent in the great monopoly of moneyed power, is still kept up, as will be seen by the following, from the Bank's organ in New York:

"Taney has taken his seat as Chief Justice. The man should be respected by virtue of his high office. Can he be? We fear not. After ages will say, 'he was the person who illegally removed the deposites, violated the charter of the Bank, created panic and bankruptcy in the land, and was paid for doing so with the office of Chief Justice.'"

We reverse the Bank doctrine. The high office should be respected for the virtue of its incumbent. We know Mr. Taney well. There never lived a man of purer purposes; of gentler, kinder manners; of more distinguished patriotism; or who blended better, moderation and firmness; professional learning with a knowledge of mankind; strict attention to official duties with a devotion to all the obligations imposed on him by his private relations. Mr. Taney is beloved by all who know him intimately. We believe he never had an enemy, but those who have been made so by his politics; and as his principles are of the most liberal cast, the intolerance shown him on this score, is the strongest proof of his high deserving.—*Globe.*

TEXAS

It seems the late accounts of the victory of the Texians over Gen. Cos, and an army of 1000 Mexicans at San Antonio, is confirmed It is said that Cos lost 500 men in the field of battle. A body of Texians 800 strong, were in the rear of Cos, and had intercepted his supplies. From the last New Orleans paper, we extract the following:

"By the arrival of steamer *Caspian*, from Natchitoches, we have received information confirming the repert of Gen Cos' attack upon San Antonio, and also his defeat. The Texians in a general convention held at Washington, on the 2d inst., formally declared their independence; copy of which we shall lay before our readers as soon as received."

A CARD.

We have seen with regret, that the unpleasant altercation between Messrs. Bynum and Wise has found its way into the newspapers. We will not do any thing that may in any way revive the unpleasant feelings which that controversy excited; we therefore forbear to give any of the details of that unpleasant scene But as we have been referred to as having had some agency in its amicable adjustment, we take pleasure in expressing our own opinion, and as we believe, the unanimous opinion of the House, that both the gentlemen referred to behaved throughout with the most high spirit, and that it was adjusted to the perfect honor of both parties—more so indeed than if either had attempted to press it farther.

R. M. JOHNSON,
C. F. MERCER,
WADDY THOMPSON
FRANCIS THOMAS.

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

IN SENATE,

MONDAY April 4, 1836.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the accountants employed by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads at the last session of Congress be printed, and a copy thereof be furnished to the Postmaster General—and the Postmaster General is directed to report to the Senate whether the cause of the discrepancy of $40,090 91, stated in the report of the accountants to the Committee of the Senate, dated the 3d of March, 1833, as then existing in the accounts of the General Post Office, has been discovered; and further to report the cause of said discrepancy, and also the occasion thereof, and whether the balance, if any, has been paid.

The resolution was agreed to,

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to provide that all payments on account of Chickasaw Lands, be paid into the Treasury, which was ordered to a second reading.

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

The bill to provide for the admission of the State of Arkansas was read a third time, and was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing, (of Ill.,) Ewing (of Ohio,) Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, King (of Ala.,) King, (of Geo.,) Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—31

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Knight, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

The expunging resolution of Mr BENTON was taken up for consideration, on motion of Mr. LEIGH.

Mr. LEIGH then addressed the Senate with great ability against the resolution and also in reply to Mr. Benton and to Mr. Rives.

IN SENATE,

TUESDAY, April 5, 1836.

Mr. BENTON, according to notice some days since, introduced a bill for the better supply of silver bullion to the U. S. Mint, and explained that he had been in correspondence with the Directors of that institution to ascertain what quantity of bullion would be sufficient to keep the mint in constant activity. He believed, that a supply of about a million of dollars a month, would be sufficient for present purposes, and he had provided by his bill that the sum should be transferred by the Deposite Banks to the mint out of the money in their possession.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on finance.

A bill to admit free of duty certain articles of foreign produce and to lessen the duties on others, was taken up and Mr. KNIGHT, the Chairman of the committee on Manufactures, moved to add—Pearl powder, leven tape, oil in jars, watches without cases, diamonds and precious stones, sextants, quadrants, telescopes, &c.

An amendment was also moved by him, in the second section of the bill, changing the specified rate of duty, *ad valorem*, from 20 to 25 per cent. These amendments were agreed to, but the bill was laid on the table for the present, to await the return of Mr. Webster, who desired to offer an amendment.

The bill from the House amendatory of the New York Relief Bill, was taken up and passed, the rules having been suspended for that purpose.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 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

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

Our friends in Caroline must meet the enemy manfully; contest every inch of ground with them front to front, and success is certain. The enemy are in motion, and with their accustomed audacity will show fight, if it is only for the sake of being well drubbed and nothing but that to boast of afterwards.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday last at half past two o'clock, until the fourth Monday in May, after passing two hundred and thirty-three laws. All the unfinished business before the two houses was referred to the consideration of the Legislature at its special session, with the understanding that no new business would then be acted on.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that the bill to incorporate the Atlantic Rail road Company, which had passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, was rejected by the Senate on Saturday. The object of the bill was to authorise the construction of a rail road from the Virginia (eastern shore) line through Worcester County to the Delaware line.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday last after an unusual long session of more than three months; and yet the people are told it will require an extra session to complete the business that has been brought before their delegates for legislation. Too much legislation is a fault in modern political science that legislators should guard against; for it not only creates a mass of laws that tend to involve the people in perplexities, but eats up the revenue of the State, and yields but little or no real advantage.

If the General Assembly at the session just closed had done no other act to draw down censure upon it, we believe its passing the Indemnity Bill alone sufficient to stamp it with a notoriety that will long keep it fresh in the minds of an indignant people, to whom they are answerable for the acts they perform. Indeed the whole session has been distinguished by such acts of profligacy as though the financial aspect of affairs indicated a brilliant sunshine of prosperity and not that of downright bankruptcy.

We find them making a law relating to riots and tumultuous assemblages, and then immediately after passing an act to indemnify the sufferers by the riots in Baltimore in August last, thereby, in the latter case, it appears to us, clearly violating the bill of rights of Maryland, and the constitution of the United States by an ex-post facto measure. The former in these words—"That retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore NO EX-POST FACTO LAW OUGHT TO BE MADE." And the latter explicitly says: "No State shall pass any ex-post facto law." And in confirmation of its being of a retrospective character, sufficient proof can be found by citing their own act relating to riots.

We are not disposed to be prolix on this subject, and therefore refer our readers to the very excellent letter of Junius to be found in our columns this morning, in which will be seen an able expose of the points in question.

We cannot refrain however from expressing a reciprocal feeling with the citizens of Baltimore, who are justly indignant at a measure so wanton & tyrannical as we seriously believe the act of Indemnity to be. But its passage was a measure, though it involved great constitutional principles, that the General Assembly could act upon without consulting the will of the people, whereas a mere matter of dollars and cents requires time and consultation to give it the attention which its importance in their opinion demands; and what is more glaring still, it is to be finally acted upon at a special session, the burden of which the people are expected quietly to bear. Truly has it been said we do but wear the tyrant's chains when it requires but his nod to put them on us!

PENNSYLVANIA.

Anti-masonry, Whiggism, National Republicanism, U. S. Bankism, Harrisonism, and divers other *isms*, have been successfully defeated by the Democracy in a borough election recently held in Harrisburg, and right under the nose of His Excellency. The people of Pennsylvania are eager for the time when they will have it in their power to hurl, with retributive justice, their faithless agents from their service, and teach them that they, the people, are not forgetful of unredressed wrongs.

The Whig Convention which assembled at Centreville on Tuesday last for the pupose of nominating an Elector for President and Vice President, for this Congressional District, nominated Theodore R. Loockerman Esq.

The Hartford Conventionists of Massachusetts still foolishly hang to the fortunes of Webster. A few more months and away will go the skirts to which they cling.

MICHIGAN AND ARKANSAS.

The bills to admit Michigan and Arkansas into the Union have passed the Senate of the United States. The Globe facetiously remarks, that on the vote for admitting Michigan Senators Black and White again commanded a corporal's guard of six men, the one leading and the other bringing up the rear of the little platoon—every other whig deserting.

The American Squadron in the Mediterranean has left that station for America.

Fanny Kemble intends leaving this country *for good*. Her scornful looks at "men and *things*" have not only nearly shocked her ladyship, but have tossed her nose up quite unique; and alarming fears are entertained for its safe descent.

A young woman named Latimer, aged 20, fell from the gable end window of a house in Philadelphia, and was immediately killed.

The Steamboat old Dominion, arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last from Norfolk, with half a million of dollars in specie, consigned to "Biddle," the P.P.U.S.B. &c. &c.

The Convention of the people of Texas have declared that state independent, and by a unanimous vote assented to and signed a declaration of Independence.

A writer in the Boston Patriot, asks: "Can private property be taken away for the public convenience without paying for it?" We'll enquire next May of our extra-session delegates, and till then mind other business.

Folly.—A Mrs. Folly, of the State of New Jersey, a short time since severely chastised a little black girl, in consequence of which cruelty the child died. Mrs. Folly, after due consideration was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The New York Commercial thinks that the persons receiving at the pending election in Connecticut a majority of votes will be elected. Indeed!

Every honest man who owes money should before and after eating or drinking, repeat emphatically the vowels I O U, that he may at all times be reminding himself of what he should never forget: I owe you!

Dead again.—We have recently seen another announcement of the death of Major Downing. "Death ever loves a shining mark!" Fence him in with aligators, and frogs should croak his funeral dirge!

A black deed.—The "Coloured Wood Sawyers" in New York have held a "large and respectable meeting," at which it was unanimously determined to charge for sawing hickory 2s. 6d., for other kinds of wood 2s. per cut

We shall resume the continuation of Mr. BENTON's Speech on Tuesday.

GRAIN.

By last advices from Baltimore, Wheat was quoted as in quality at $1.40 to $1.48. Corn from 75 to 78.

Col. Crockett, by the latest accounts, having finished his excursions among the buffaloes of the Arkansas prairies, has safely reached Texas, and taken up arms in their cause.

The militia of the United States amounts to about one million and a half of men, of which Pennsylvania and New York have 200,000, Ohio 130,000, and Virginia 100,000.

From the Baltimore American.

In noticing our remarks on the failure of the bill in the Maryland Legislature, extending the rate of legal interest to ten per cent, the New York American says—

The remedy sought to be applied in Maryland does not strike us as the right one. *Ten per cent*, is as arbitrary a rate of interest as *six per cent* when in fact money like other commodities should be left to find its own value according to the relation between demand and supply.

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