Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4.

The appropriation bill for internal improvement, has passed the house by a majority of *one vote*.

Mr. Boon moved the following to be added to be bill.

"And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore, under the direction of the executive as aforesaid, shall also be required to obtain by loan, from time to time, a sufficient sum or sums to meet the interest upon any and every loan that may be obtained under the provisions of this act, until the canal or canals, authorised by the same, shall have been completed."—*Negatived.*

The bill was then put upon its passage and the previous question called and sustained. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Kilgour, Millard, Hawkins, Gough, Maxcy, M.Smith Chapman, Garner, Rogerson, Edelen, M'Culloh, Goldsborough, Spencer, Teackle, Brown, Beall, Duvall, Barrette, Speed, Cockey, Barnes, Sappington, Farquhar, Sewell, Howard, Tyson, Merrick, Kershner, Kennedy, Hughes, Willson, Perry, Reid, Blair, Armstrong—35

Negative.—Messrs. Welch, Boon, Wickes, Harris, Gantt, Linthicum, Estep, Becket, Worthington, Shower, Turner, Banning, Millis, A. E. Jones, B. I. Jones, Ennalls, Brohawn, Douglass, Eccleston, Thomas, Grubb, Gilpin, Harlan, Ridgaway, Hopper, Stevens, Sudler, S. R. Smith, Mitchell, Montgomery, Hall, Keene, Salisbury, Hughlett—34.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The House adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M.

The bill to provide for the instruction of youth of this state at public schools, has passed the senate with some amendments, not material to the principles of the bill. It will therefore without a doubt become a law.

The bill which passed the house of delegates last week by a majority of one vote for abolishing the executive council of this state, and providing that the governor should, in future, be elected by a vote of the people of the several counties; to hold the office for three years, and have the appointment of a secretary of state, was read a second time in the senate, on Wednesday last, and *passed* by a majority of two votes.

Mr. Chapman's bill for preventing the unnecessary accumulation of costs upon civil suits, was read a second time in the house of delegates on Thursday, & passed by a large majority, without much debate.

Mr. Hughes has reported a bill directing the manner of settling disputes relative to officers fees, and other purposes. It forbids sheriffs to proceed to collect such fees without the list of the same having been duly proved to be just and true, and that the service charged for in each and every case has been rendered.

The bill proceeds to regulate in considerable detail, the manner in which accounts for fees when contested, shall be tried and determined, provides for appeals, &c. It authorises accounts to be allowed in bar of accounts for fees; enables the sheriff to act as agent or attorney of the person whose fees he has to collect in case of trials.

A section is attached to the bill making it unlawful for any clerk of a county court to enter the name of any attorney to appear to any suit unless a written order is produced from the party requesting him to do so. The penalty of violation ten dollars.

Mr. Landsdale has reported a bill to oblige owners of mills to keep bridges over their races.

Mr. Saulsbury has reported a bill relating to the sale of lands under execution for debt; which provides that any lands so executed, that will produce a sufficient sum in yearly rents and profits in seven years, to satisfy the debts and costs for which they are under execution shall be delivered to the party obtaining such writs, until the debt is satisfied, in the same manner as they are delivered upon writs of eligit in England.

Mr. Perry has reported a bill to confirm the validity of acts of justices of the peace in relation to their entries on supersedeas, which obviates the precise form which the law now requires those entries to be made in.

Mr. Estep has reported a bill for regulating fences, and providing for tresspasses committed by horses, cattle, &c. which seems to be a complete system upon those subjects, By one of its provisions, it is to be submitted to the voters of each county to determine by ballot at their October election, whether to accept the law or not, in relation to the county. It is to be a law for the counties thus accepting, and no law to the counties rejecting it in such vote.

Mr. Maxcy has reported a bill relative to licenses; which authorises the clerks of the county courts to grant ordinary and retailers licenses, upon the applicants giving bond with good security; forbids licences being granted for a less period than one year, and deprives the county court of the power to grant licenses.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Millard has reported a bill for extending the right of suffrage to every person above the age of eighteen, liable to perform militia duty, who shall produce to the judges of election, at the time of holding the polls in his district, a certificate from the commanding officer of a militia company, that the said person has been regularly enrolled in said company, for the space of six months at least, previous to the day of such election.

Mr. Bowie has reported a bill to regulate the charges on the inspection of tobacco, in the state ware houses.

The bill repealing the existing laws respecting amerciaments, and substituting a tax upon civil suits in lieu thereof, reported from the committee of Ways and Means, was read a second time on Thursday. The sum fixed was 50 cents on each suit—a lively debate ensued upon its passage, in which Messrs. Merrick, Maxcy, McCulloh, Kennedy and Perry, and several other gentlemen partook—the bill prevailed by a considerable majority. It is believed that a very vexatous and unproductive tax upon litigants will by this measure, be rendered much more convenient to the public officers to collect, and that the payment, heretofore very uncertain, will be rendered certain by the change.

The bill to provide a revenue for the support of public free schools in the first election district of Baltimore county, has passed the Senate.

The bill for the relief of Richard Mason, and the bill for the relief of James McCarty, of Caroline county, have been rejected by the Senate – as also,

The bill for settling the western limits of this state.

The bill relating to free negroes, has been amended and passed by the Senate.

The report in favor of the Centreville Academy, has passed the house of delegates.

Mr. Harris reports unfavorable on the petition from sundry inhabitants of Kent county, asking the repeal of the law of 1824, respecting a public landing at the ship yard.

From the Maryland Republican, of

MARCH 7.

My Tyson has reported a bill for incorporating the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal Company; capital two and a half million of dollars, in shares of 100 dollars each. The incorporation to take effect so soon as one million of dollars shall be subscribed. Whenever the treasurer of the western shore shall be satisfied that sufficient stock has been subscribed by competent and bona fide subscribers to make the proposed canal, when added to the $500,000, proposed to be invested by the state in this canal, in the provisions of the bill for Internal Improvement, then the said treasurer shall subscribe the said sum in behalf of the state, in the stock of this company.

The canal is required to communicate, by locks or otherwise, from the river Susquehanna, at or near Havre-de-Grace, the mouth of Conetoga, and the town of Columbia; and at such other points as the company may think beneficial.

The old Susquehanna Canal Company are authorised to subscribe for 1500 shares, and to pay for the same by a transfer of all their right and interest in the canal and incorporation they now hold.

The state of Pennsylvania or any company incorporated by that state, is authorised to make a canal, rail road or other connection through this state, to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, on condition that that state shall within three years from the passage of this act, assent to, and confirm this charter, so that the same may have effect within the limits of Pennsylvania.

It authorises the city of Baltimore to subscribe for as many shares as they may think proper, in this company, also in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and in the Maryland Canal company, [from Potomac to Baltimore] and to borrow money on the credit of the Corporation, and issue certificates of stock, therefor, upon such terms, and in such manner as they may think advisable; and it shall be lawful for any bank to purchase and hold, or dispose of such stock or make such loans.

The bill to prevent the unnecessary accumulation of costs upon civil suits has passed both houses. Only one set of costs can now be recovered upon suit on joint bonds and other such instruments. This is a most important measure & will tend to reduce the number of civil suits bro't. in the courts perhaps one third.

The flour inspection bill has become a law.

A committee of conference has been proposed, met, reported and the report and bill approved and passed the senate, incorporating the Steam Navigation company.

It is now probable that the session of the Legislature will not extend beyond Thursday next, as the Journal of Accounts is ordered to be closed on that day.

The following bill has passed both houses of the Maryland Legislature.

AN ACT

Relating to Evidence in Civil Cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in every suit or action at law or in equity, in which it may be necessary to prove the execution of any instrument of writing whatsoever, attested by a subscribing witness or witnesses, it shall and may be lawful to prove the execution of such instrument of writing in the same manner, and by the same evidence that the same might be proved, if not attested by a subscribing witness or witnesses—Provided, that this act shall not extend to the proof of the execution of last wills or testaments.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland, for 1826.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Justices of the Levy Court.

John Kemp, Cyrus Newlin, P. Webb, Bennett Bracco, James Chambers, John Edmondson, James Neall.

Orphan's Court.

Stephen Reyner, Lambert Reardon, William Jenkins,

Justices of the Peace.

William Harrison, Jr. Philemon Willis, Foster Maynard, Joseph Harrison, of Jos. Jeremiah Valiant, Joseph Turner, jr. Benjamin Benny, Edward Roberts, Jas. Chambers, Levin Millis, Joseph Turner, Henry Thomas, James Seth, Wm. Rose, James Chaplain jr. Geo. G. Simmonds, Wrighton Lowe, Edward M'Daniel, Clement Morris, John Bennet, Peter Webb, William Farlow, Benjamin Richardson, William Gist, Nathan Harrington, Wm. Jenkins, William Vanderford, Edward Lloyd Nicholson, Joseph Bruff, John Stevens, (Easton,) James Dodson, Wm. Berry, John Dudley, Spry Denny.

ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

In the Senate, the death of the Hon. John Gaillard, a member of that body from South-Carolina, was announced by Mr. Hayne and after a few remarks by Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Dickerson, the usual order was taken for attending the funeral, and wearing crape as a mark of respect for his memory.

Mr. Gaillard died on Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness, which he bore with much fortitude. He was an old and very respectable member of the Senate.

MARCH, 1.

SENATE.—The Senate only met and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At half past 10 o'clock the Speaker took the chair, when,

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned.

The members then formed in procession, and repaired to the Senate Chamber, in pursuance of invitation, to attend the funeral of Mr. Gaillard, preceded by the officers of the House.

Soon after the House of Representatives had taken their seats, the Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by the Marshal, entered the Chamber, and took their seats on the right of the President of the United States.

The funeral services in the Capitol consisted of the reading of the 90th Psalm, followed by a brief and impressive discourse from Dr. Staughton, the Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Post, the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, then offered up a prayer, and Dr. Staughton concluded the services with a blessing.

The procession then moved forward to the burying ground beyond the Navy-Yard, where the body was deposited by the side of the other members of Congress who have died in this city, while in the discharge of their public duties.

MARCH, 2.

In the Senate, Mr. Randolph submitted a motion calling upon the Executive for such information as he may possess respecting the intentions, of the Congress at Panama touching the question of negro slavery. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, declaring that no Member of Congress shall be appointed to any office, during the term for which he was elected.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, who had a right to the floor, the discussion on the amendment to the constitution was not resumed yesterday in the House of Representatives. Among the resolutions laid on the table, was the following: on motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to elect the Speaker of the House *viva voce*. On motion of Mr. Worthington of Maryland, the claims of that State, for militia services, were referred to the Committee on Claims:

MARCH, 3.

In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Randolph calling on the President of the United States, for such information as he may possess touching the principle of the South American States in regard to negro slavery, was taken up and on motion by Mr. Hayne, it was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the duscussion on the amendment of the constitution was resumed in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Stevenson of Virginia, commenced a speech in favor of the resolution, taking the election from the House of Representatives, but against that which changes the primary mode of election. He was evidently indisposed, and after speaking for about an hour, gave way for a motion that the committee rise. The amendments made in Senate to the Navy appropriation Bill were concurred in. No other business of interest was before the House.

MARCH 4.

Mr. Chambers was announced as having been appointed to the Committee on the District of Columbia, in the place of Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, resigned.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill "to authorise the President of the United States to cause the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to public sale;" and a bill to authorise the President of the U. States to cause the reserved Lead Mines, in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to public sale;" which were severally twice read and referred.

Mr. Bell rose and said, there were several very important subjects of an executive character before the Senate, and his impression was, that the public interest required that these subjects should have preference over the ordinary business of Legislation. He therefore moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which motion prevailed—Ayes 13, Noes 12—and the Senate remained with closed doors till past three o'clock; and then adjourned to Monday.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

On the Panama Question.

Mr. Randolph rose and said, he wished to do what was with him a very unusual thing—not only to make a motion, but to make one asking information from the executive branch of this government. He had seen a proclamation purporting to have been issued by the celebrated Gen. Bolivar. He had learned—and he had learned with satisfaction, as far as regarded the fame and reputation of that distinguished individual—that that proclamation had been disclaimed by the consular authority here as a fabrication, at least a fabrication, so far as it related to that particular part of the proclamation which had attracted his attention. Mr. R. said he was glad of it; but although, said he, that proclamation may be a fabrication—and no doubt it is so—it is as unquestionably true as that proclamation is false, that the principles contained in that proclamation are the avowed principles of the renowned individual to whom I refer; they are the avowed principles of the government over which he exercises almost unbounded sway; they are the avowed principles of the people composing those states—if states they may be called, which states are none—and therefore it is, said Mr. R. that I wish for some official information—not to satisfy myself—not to delay any business that is or may be, before the Senate; I do not wish to wait for it, but official information that may satisfy the American people as to the true character of those states.

It is well known, said Mr. R. that in his public message to Congress, the President of U. States has intimated to us, and to the world, through us, that an invitation of a certain character has been given to him and that in consequence, ministers will be sent to the Congress about to be assembled at Panama. He hoped that the ministers, whoever they might be, would be of that character and description who would labor under none of the odious and exploded prejudices, which revolted and repelled the fastidious Southern man from Africans—from associating as equals with them, or with people of African descent—that they may take their seat in the Congress of Panama beside the native African, their American descendants, the mixed breeds the Indians, and the half breeds, without any offence or scandal at so motley a mixture Mr. R. believed it was well understood as to the state—not the state in which this Congress is to be held, but in the immediate vicinity of the province where this Congress is to assemble—Guatemala—he believed it was considered as much a black republic at this time as Hayti itself.

There is, said Mr. R. a great deal of African blood in old Spain—in the south of Spain—though not all negro blood—from the opposite coast of Barbary.—There is a further deterioation—if a deterioation it be—in the Creole Spaniards, in all the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, but above all in Guatamala, the immediate adjacent province to Panama—and in Brazil. Now these things said Mr. R. which are of no sort of importance to some people, are of vital importance to that district and discription of country, and not altogether contemptible, whether in point of extent or numbers, not quite unworthy of being taken into consideration in the deliberations and decisions of this body, and of the Federal government. He would not detain the Senate farther than to suggest, that he had heard that this great man—he had no doubt he was a great man—a good man—there were a great many such great and good men—Lafayette was one of them—at the commencement of the French revolution—would not hear of any parley at all with what they called the impracticable rights of man—they played the whole game, they would not hear of qualification; and we see what this desperate game has eventuated in—extremes always beget one another.

This General Bolivar, the South American Washington—as every man, said Mr. R. now a days, who has commanded a platoon, is a Cæsar or a Hannibal, a Eumenes or Surtorius at least—so he is the South American Washington. I remember, sir, when the Earl of Bedford, when he was condoled with by a hypocrite, who wished in fact to wound his feelings on the murder of his son Lord Russel, indignantly replied that he would not exchange his dead son for the living son of any man on earth. So, I, Mr. President would not give our dead Washington for any living Washington, or any Washington that is likely to live in our time. Mr. President, or mine—whatever may be the blessings reserved for mankind in the womb of time. I do know—the world knows—that the principle of the American revolution, and the principle that is now at work in the peninsula of South America and in Guatemala and New Spain, are principles as opposite as light and darkness—principles as opposite as a manly and rational liberty is opposed to the frantic orgies of French Batcchanals of the revolution, as opposite as a manly and rational piety is opposed to that political religious fanaticism, which I am sorry to see, is not at work only in the peninsula of South America and New Spain; but has pervaded, or is pervading all this country and has insinuated itself wherever it can, to the disturbance of the public peace, the loosening of the keystone of this constitution, and the undermining the foundation on which the arch of our Union rests. No, sir, they are as different as light and darkness—as common sense and practice differ from the visionary theories of moon-struck lunatics.

The message of the President is before the world.—The President of the United States has told us that he will act, and that he has the power. Let him—let him act—let him act on his own responsibility; but let the American people, and especially that part of the American people; that portion of them who reside South of the Ohio, and South of Mason & Dixon's line—know what are the deputies whom hereafter we are likely to receive in return from them, in character and color to our Congress—that is what I want to see. I want to open their eyes—I want, instead of public opinion reacting on us from uninformed public bodies, however respectable; from toasts given at public dinners, however respectable the guests; a Holy Alliance of liberty in opposition to a Holy Alliance of tyrants—I want the good sense of the people of the United States to be informed as to the fact; having the most perfect reliance on their decision when they shall have the facts, and having a disposition to submit most implicitly to that decision, whether it shall agree with my opinion or not: From these causes, I move that the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as may be in the possession of the Executive, touching the principles and practice of the Spanish American states or any of them, late colonies of old Spain in regard to negro slavery—I will submit the motion in writing.

[Having done so, and the resolution having been read—]

Mr. Randolph again rose, and said he wished to supply an omission in the remarks he had made. It is not, said he, generally of public notoriety that the Island of Cuba has been in a state of alarm from a threatened invasion from these Spanish American States; and, that the chief cause of that alarm arises from the principles of these states in reference on this very question. Cuba, possesses an immense negro population, which has been increased since the destruction of St. Domingo, incalculably, by importation, as well as by natural means. Cuba lies in such a position in reference to the United States, and especially to the whole country on the Gulf of Mexico, as that the country may be invaded from Cuba in row-boats; and in case those states should invade Cuba at all, it is unquestionable that this invasion will be made with this principle—this genius of universal emancipation; the sweeping anathema against the white population, in front & then, sir, what is the situation of the Southern States?

I throw out these only by way of hints; it would not be decorous in a preface to a resolution, to enter into an elaborate argument, which I could do. This is one of those cases in which the suggestions of instinct are worth all the logic in the world—the instinct of self preservation. It is one of those cases in which our passions instruct our reason. I shall not consider whether the President of the United States will send these Ministers or not—He says he will do it, and he is generally understood to be a man of his word—at least as much so as to do what he has officially said he will do. But I must consider how far I feel disposed, by my vote, to pledge Virginia in the common cause of States possessing these principles—and to place our neutrality at the disposal of a belligerent congress.

Mr. R. then gave notice that he should respectfully ask for the consideration of the resolution to-morrow morning.

Members of Congress.—A correspondent of the N. York Commercial, says the leading members may be classed as floor men, or business men; the rest are silent voters. The prominent floor men are Webster, Livingston, M'Duffie, Buchanan, Storrs, Forsyth, M'Lane, Mercer, Hamilton, Floyd, Williams, Mangum, Wright, Mallary, Archer, Stevenson, (of Va.) Burgess, Cook and Wood.—Everitt, I suppose ought to belong to this class but he has not yet opened his lips but once, and then only for a detail of facts. The leading business men are for the most part at the head of the committees:—M'Lane, Williams, Campbell, Scott, Little, Whittlesey, Cocke, Newton, Tomlinson, Vreelon, Whipple, Wright, M'Coy, Hemphill, Stewart, Condict and Cambreleng may be arranged in this class. The strongest man on the floor is Webster.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, March 11, 1

Printed and Published by

LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

The Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, will sit on MONDAY next, 13th inst.

Melancholy.—We learn that Mr. J. *Murphy*, an aged and respectable inhabitant of this county, was thrown from his horse on Saturday week last, and so much injured that he expired in a few hours. He had started from his residence, to sit Upper Hunting creek, & had proceeded but a short distance when the accident happened.

Mr. Randolph, on the floor of the Senate, has made a declaration that he would not give the *dead* body of our Washington for the *living* body of Bolivar. What is meant, says the Herald, by the sneer at Bolivar we know not, and as little do we care; but if a devotion to the interest of his native country, both in the field and in the Senate—if a rejection of all compensation for his labors—if a zeal to render the prosperity of his country permanent, debarred from all selfish personal considerations—if a life devoted to the establishment of national fame and honour, exemption from foreign vassalage and the promotion of free republican institutions, if all these entitle the individual to be called the disciple of Washington, Bolivar is that man, and the expression that we would not give the dead body of our Washington for the living Bolivar, is a mode of phraseology disrespectful to the dead as it is to the living.

Reily, the person committed for killing Mr. Reily, in Baltimore, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The mail has been again robbed on the route from Philadelphia to the south. One person under strong suspicion has been arrested and committed in New York, as being concerned.

We are requested by Mr. E. K. Wilsons, of Snow Hill, to state that the announciation of him in this paper as a candidate for the district of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, was without his knowledge or authority.

Victim of Quackery—The Albany (N. Y.) Advertiser says, "We have been furnished with a statement of facts in relation to a death which recently occurred in this county, which calls loudly on the proper authority to suppress a system of practice that literally consigns victims to a premature grave. Captain Gideon Henison, of the town of Knox, died on the 18th ult. aged 32 years; he was taken ill with the prevailing influenza, and called upon one of the prevailing system doctors in his neighborhood, who, it seems, had been patented to kill or cure under the Thompsonian system, and commenced his high pressure operations by means of hot stones, hot drops and Lobelia emetics, &c. which soon threw him in a state of delirium, and in spite of the tears and entreaties of his family, persisted in his application for about three hours, when a Physician was called, but in vain to stay the effects of the poison which had been administered. The back and sides of the victim, were literally covered with blisters, and there was no doubt on the minds of those who were present but that he was literally burnt to death."

On the morning of the 20th ult. off the Capes of the Delaware, the brig Ann, Capt. Crainford, bound to Philadelphia was wrecked, by which 12 out of 13 were lost—besides the brig and cargo.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer of the 21st ult. says that about 30,000 of the inhabitants of that city are sick with influenza. This disease assumes a more malignant character, and, in many instances had been fatal.

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