



BY AUTHORITY.
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]
AN ACT to change the time of holding the rule term of the circuit court for the district of West Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the District Judge of Tennessee, to hold a term of the circuit court at Nashville, for the district of West Tennessee, on the first Monday in March, in each year, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings, or proceedings, that may be pending in said circuit court, or that may have issued returnable to the circuit court to be held on the first Monday in September next, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and all writs and process may hereafter be returnable to the said courts to be held on the first Monday in March, in the same manner as to the sessions of the circuit courts directed by law to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in September of each year, and the writs and other process returnable to the said circuit court on the first Monday in September, may bear date on the first Monday in March.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said District Judge shall have the power to adjourn from day to day, or to any other period of time, more than three months before the September term of said court: Provided, That no final judgment be rendered at said term to be held by the District Judge, except by the consent of both parties.

ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, 13th January, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]
AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same," approved the twelfth of December, eighteen hundred and twenty, as requires an annual account of the application, by the said State, of the said three per centum to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, 13th January, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 3.]
AN ACT making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty:

For the annual support of a school for the education of Indian youth, as stipulated for by the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Chickewah tribe of Indians, one thousand dollars:

For the payment of the annuity of two thousand dollars, and also the sum of two thousand dollars, for education, as stipulated for by the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, with the Potawatamies, the annual sum of four thousand dollars.

For the annual support of a blacksmith and miller, and for furnishing annually one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, under the same treaty, one thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For the payment of permanent annuity under the fourth article of the treaty with the Miamies, of the twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For iron, steel, tobacco, and laborers by same article, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For support of the poor and infirm, and for education, under the sixth article of said treaty, two thousand dollars.

APPROVED, January 13, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]
AN ACT for the benefit of schools in Lawrence county, Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That one section of the public lands subject to private entry and sale in the State of Mississippi, be located for the use and benefit of schools in Lawrence county, in said State, in lieu of the sixteenth section sold and patented to Will Whitehead.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That any person appointed by the order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Lawrence, be, and he is hereby named in this act, for the purpose aforesaid named.

APPROVED, January 13, 1831.

The Trenton Emporium, speaking of the exultation of the Clay party, at the success of that ticket in New Jersey, says—Here every body knows that the Anti-Jackson party stoutly denied that the claims of Mr. Clay were in any way identified with the success of the ticket—and held it slander upon their candidates to say they were Clay men. We have said so however—we told the people so before they voted for them, and now it will be seen who spoke the truth. Let Henry Clay come on—we can put all his voters in New Jersey into a hen coop. The opposition Convention, that formed the ticket, has succeeded; yet, resolutely refused to recommend Clay for President.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18th, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Livingston introduced a bill, in regard to which, from its urgent necessity, the usual forms of proceeding were dispensed with; it was put through the several stages and finally passed. It empowers the President of the U. States (appropriating 15,000 dollars for the purpose) to employ two or more vessels, with sufficient supplies of men and provisions, to be despatched to sea, in order to succor such vessels as may be in distress from the present severe storm.

Judge Peck's trial was resumed. Mr. Wirt was sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, to attend in his place. Judge Spencer, as one of the managers for the impeachment, commenced the summing up of the case. He addressed the Court at great length, at the conclusion of which an adjournment took place till this day at the usual hour.

Immediately on its meeting, the House yesterday resolved to attend from day to day the trial of Judge Peck before the Senate. On motion of Mr. W. R. Davis, a resolution was adopted, the House having suspended the rule which requires unanimous consent, to pass a resolution, giving leave to the guardians of the poor of this city, to take from the surplus wood of the House, 40 cords, for the relief of the suffering poor. A letter from George Watterston, Esq. was laid before the House by the Speaker, containing an eloquent description of the situation of the poor, and of the heavy tax laid on the city, in consequence of the numerous strangers who come hither, in consequence of the assemblage of Congress here, in order to prefer claims, or on other business, and who are thrown in distressed situations, owing to the absence of friends. The letter is too long for us to copy into our columns, but it reflects credit on the humanity of the writer. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1830.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of sundry petitions, Mr. Foot submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to report to the Senate the quantity of public lands surveyed, which have not been brought into market; also, the quantity surveyed in each State and Territory since the year 1826; and the amount received from the sales in each of the several States and Territories in which sales have been made, since the year 1826.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the duties on Indian blankets, and certain other Indian goods, not manufactured in the United States. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKinley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported an amendment to the bill, to ascertain and mark the boundary line between Alabama and Florida, and for other purposes.

The bill to establish a Land Office in Michigan; the bill to aid Ohio to extend the Miami Canal; and for the location of certain grants of land in Arkansas; the bills for the relief of George Johnson, of Ezekiel Canfield, and of Hugh Burns; and the bill to authorize Florida to open a canal between the Choctaw river and St. Andrew's Bay, were severally read a third time and passed.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Wickliff, one of the Managers of the House of Representatives, commenced an argument in support of the impeachment, at 10 o'clock, and concluded at a little past three. He advanced and maintained the positions, that Judge Peck had no legal jurisdiction over the publication of Mr. Lessner, even supposing it to have been a contempt, for which he was imprisoned and suspended; and that, in truth, that publication was no contempt at all. Mr. W. defended the liberty of the press with energy and zeal.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Storrs stated, for the information of the Court of the Respondent, who will, to-morrow, commence his argument in his defence, the additional authorities which they intended to produce in support of the impeachment.

The Court and Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the following bills were reported: a bill to establish the number of clerks, and fix their compensation, in the General Land Office; which was twice read and committed; a bill to alter the bridge and draw over the Potomac river, in the District of Columbia; which was twice read and committed; a bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to digest, prepare, and report at the next session of Congress, a Code of Laws, civil and criminal, for the District of Columbia; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Trezvant, from the Committee on Military Pensions, to which was referred the bill from the Senate "granting a pension to Martin Miller," reported it without amendment, and recommended its rejection. It was laid on the table.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported "a bill making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers," which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

To the House of Representatives.
January 15, 1831.

I submit to the consideration of Congress, the following report and documents, from the Navy Department, in relation to the capture of the Spanish slave vessel, called "The Faniz," and recommend that suitable legislative provision be made for the maintenance of the unfortunate captives, pending the legislation which has grown out of the case.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report in relation to the annual survey necessary to maintain a Navy Yard for building and equipping ships with despatch; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating information relative to the loss of brown and white sugar imported into the United States from the year 1794 to 1830, inclusive, at the places whence imported, &c. which was laid on the table.

RELIEF VESSELS.

The bill from the Senate to enable the President to employ relief vessels on our maritime coast, was twice read.

Mr. Condit moved its reference to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Drayton moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Cambreleng said, if the bill was to be acted upon at all, it was the utmost's Chair.

Mr. Cambreleng was proceeding to make statements the object of the bill, and urged its further reference to the Committee of the Whole of the State of the Union, so that it might be called up and receive the early consideration of the House.

The latter motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to John Foulke, a member of the Society of Friends, at 7 o'clock this evening for the purpose of delivering a religious discourse.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table; which was negatived.

Mr. Mercer then offered the following amendment; which was agreed to: "And that the Colonization Society, also, have leave to occupy this Hall to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock."

The question was then put on adopting the resolution as amended, and carried in the affirmative.

ORDER OF DEBATE.

Just before the hour of twelve, at which the House was to proceed to attend the sitting of the High Court of Impeachment—

Mr. Martin said he would not, at this hour, when the House was so pressed for time, thrice himself upon the attention of the House, were it not in a matter in regard to which he felt himself placed in a very delicate situation.

It was known to the House, he said, that a consequence of the indisposition of the Speaker, the duties of the Chair had of late been temporarily assigned, occasionally, for periods of several days past, to him (Mr. Martin). In that manner he had discharged those duties, Mr. M. said, it was not for him to decide, but he could safely say that he had brought to their discharge his best abilities and the most earnest disposition to preserve the order of the House. It was known, further, he said, that on Thursday last a debate took place of an unusual character (alluding to the Debate on the Mission to Russia). There was certainly displayed on that occasion more personal feeling than he could have wished; but, with the most sincere desire to preserve decorum in debate, nothing had reached his ear which seduced him to call for the interposition of the Chair. Something might have fallen from members which did not reach his ear, and which was offensive and unparliamentary. Difficulty of hearing from the low tones of some speakers, or the rapidity of utterance of others, sometimes makes it doubtful what the precise language in which they express themselves.

Mr. M. said he felt the full force of these difficulties when in the Chair on Friday last. But so far as he was able to understand what was uttered in debate, there was only one occurrence, on that day, which appeared to him to call for the interposition of the Chair. The gentleman from New-York, referring to the gentleman who had moved the pending amendment, charged him with having made, a disgraceful motion, which language the Chair promptly checked, and declared to be out of order. Yet, looking over the hour to remember to this morning's favour him with himself, to the House, he was not able to report which were so faithfully attend to his hearing. He would be confident to his of the House by the collection of debts, which appeared in all other kind of claims. He could not attend particularly to the said down, and PERSONAL PROSIT report, which has many facilities in the man of good slaves by obtaining the way and violate a rule not being sent out now into that discussion of the testimonies of do, sir, my facts and leave to solicit founded on something to remain the publication newspaper removed.

JOHN BUSH.

Mr. Bush said he would support the bill of Mr. Foot, and he would support it as a member of the House.

Now, Mr. M. said he should have known of the pending motion, if he had known it applied to a member of the other branch had not interposed to arrest it. With this paper before it, this House could not refuse to receive a committee from the Senate to demand an inquiry into the alleged perjury. He did not say that such language as this had been actually used; but if it had been heard by him, it would have been an insult to the House not to have stopped the utterer of it. He took it for granted that the reporter of the debate had not done great misapprehension but seeing that it had got into print in this except in a formal form, he thought it proper to offer this explanation of his own conduct in the premises.

Mr. Cambreleng said that after hearing from the gentleman from South Carolina so grave a charge of violation of the decorum of debate, the prosecution which called for this allegation, sought, in justice to him, (Mr. C.) to have been stated. The House had then just listened to a tirade against the President of the United States, to another against the Secretary of State, and not only to abuse but to the vilest and most degrading insinuations against our Minister to Russia. If the gentleman from South Carolina had heard every word of the debate he might have heard something more exceptionable than any thing that he had found in the reports of his (Mr. C.) remarks. I have marked (said Mr. C.) in this paper as having been said and insinuations, reported which are gross, base, and infamous.

The Speaker here interposed. He said he did not understand the gentleman from South Carolina to make any charge against any Member of the House, to make this explanation necessary.

Mr. Cambreleng said he would state what he had used the term "perjured Senator." The Member from Rhode Island had made a number of remarks concerning the Turkish Treaty. There were but three sources from this subject—from newspaper rumour, or from some unprincipled partisan, or from some perjured Senator who had violated his oath of secrecy. Mr. C. said he had not stated that the Member did obtain his information from a perjured Senator, but stated it as one of these alternatives. Whilst the Treaty is before the Senate, (said Mr. C.) when no honorable man can by honorable means acquire a knowledge of its provisions—when I myself, feeling a deep interest on the subject, for my constituents have been unable to obtain the information, Rhode Island, I did say that which the gentleman from South Carolina has quoted.

Mr. Martin said, if the gentleman would abide the verdict of those around him he would perhaps find that he used the term "perjured witness," and not that which he now avowed. If, however, the gentleman preferred the one to the other, it was a matter upon which Mr. M. was called to maintain a different opinion. All he desired was to vindicate, as he had

peremptorily checked the Debate—there being no question before the House. And here it therefore stopped.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate, to attend the trial of Judge Peck. The committee having returned and reported progress, the House adjourned till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the removal of the southern Indians beyond the Mississippi. After several petitions and resolutions had been presented, and several bills had been acted on, the bill for the relief of Peters and Pond, was read the third time, and passed. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith commenced his argument in favour of the respondent, and continued to the hour of adjournment which was about 5 o'clock. Mr. M., not having concluded when the Court adjourned, his argument will be continued, and it is presumed concluded, to-day.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of various reports, and the introduction of several private bills, Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution; which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.—Mr. Hunt gave notice that on Wednesday next, he should move that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the subject of apportioning the public lands among the several States, for the purpose of public education. Mr. Potter offered a resolution, which lies on the table, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the transactions of the United States Bank during the year 1830.—Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of sundry petitions and memorials, among which was one by Mr. Chabners from sundry inhabitants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland for an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Back Creek.—Mr. Smith of Md. from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which related to the reduction of duties, reported a bill to repeal the duties on certain imported articles.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Meredith continued the argument which he commenced yesterday in defence of the respondent.

In the House of Representatives a bill was reported in regard to the mileage of members of Congress—and a proposition made to acquire the same by reducing the per diem of heretofore six dollars—which after some debate, was laid on the table. A bill was also introduced to authorize an appropriation to the State of Maryland for the improvement of the navigation of Back Creek, in the State of Maryland; which was twice read and committed. The same day Mr. Wickliff, directing an inquiry show cause, expediency of dismissing from the service of the United States, James D. Potter, a supernumerary lieutenant, &c. was read the second time. The bill was ordered to be printed.

The House, on Saturday, attended the trial of Judge Peck.

On Friday, petitions were presented to the Senate, and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Robinson. The bill for the appropriation for compensating the trial witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck was ordered to be engrossed and read, and at a subsequent period, was read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, for the year 1831, was also ordered to a third reading. After transacting a portion of the usual kind of business, the Senate, at 12 o'clock, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck; when Mr. Meredith continued his able argument in favor of the respondent. The Court then, at half past three o'clock, adjourned. Mr. Meredith will, it is presumed, finish his argument on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Leiper, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate the cause of the irregularity in the receipt of the mail, and to devise some means for preventing the recurrence of such delay in future, was taken up and adopted. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of the number of the United States Army; which was, in accordance with the rules of the House, laid upon the table for one day. The Speaker presented to the House the following communications: from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the cultivation of sugar, which was ordered to be printed; from the Secretary of War, on the subject of increase of the corps of Topographical Engineers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and a resolution of the House, in answer to a resolution of the House, as to the expediency of reducing the number of the officers of the army, which was similarly committed. The bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was read a third time and passed. After the House had acted upon various private bills, the joint resolution on the subject of compensation to members, was taken up and discussed till the close of the hour.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck. The committee at 4 o'clock returned and reported progress, and the House adjourned till Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

The Senate, on Saturday, after acting on several private bills and petitions, together with the bill from the House in relation to the mileage of members of Congress, and adopting the resolutions submitted on Friday, by Messrs. Robinson and Hendricks, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and Mr. Meredith, at about one o'clock, having concluded his argument in favor of the respondent, Mr. Wirt commenced his argument on the same side, and continued until the court adjourned. Mr. Wirt will, of course, resume his argument to-day.

The Speaker presented to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling for information on the subject of the transactions of the United States Bank during the year 1830. On motion of Mr. Potter, who offered the resolution, the com-

munication was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. The Speaker also presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of Roanoke inlet, which on motion of Mr. Speight, were referred to the Committee on Commerce. A memorial from numerous citizens of the State of Ohio, praying for a revision of the tariff, was likewise presented by the Speaker and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The House after the adoption of various resolutions, took up the joint resolution on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress, which was discussed by Messrs. Drayton, Sutherland, Hall, Whiteley, Child, and Carson, until the close of the hour. The House then proceeded in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin the Chairman, to the Senate chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck, and after remaining there several hours, returned, and the committee having reported, adjourned till this day.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

The Senate, on Monday, after receiving petitions and reports of committees referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the bill from the House making a uniform rule for the computation of mileage of members of Congress, and ordered several bills to a third reading. The following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of Ebenezer Lohdell, and the bill for the relief of William B. Mathews. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Wirt resumed his argument in defence of the respondent, and continued till three o'clock, when without a word he will continue his argument to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Shieff, from the committee on the subject, reported several bills as having been correctly enrolled. Upwards of 70 petitions and memorials were presented and referred to the appropriate committees.—Mr. Letcher gave notice that on Monday next he should call upon the bill for the repair of the Cumberland road. A bill was reported by Mr. Whiteley, from the Committee on Claims for the relief of William Owen; which passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, by being read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House. Unfavorable reports were presented by the same gentleman from the same committee, in the cases of Thomas Hanson and Samuel Butler, which were severally laid on the table. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the 25th section of an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed in the year 1789. Mr. Doddridge moved to reject the bill, and Mr. Buchanan stated that he had a counter report to present from the minority of the committee. Before, however, either part of the subject was acted upon, the hour expired and the House, on motion of Mr. Polk went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At half past 3 o'clock they returned and the Chairman reported progress, after which the House, on motion of Mr. Haynes, adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

In the Senate yesterday after the presentation of memorials, and the receipt of a message from the President communicating information in regard to the fur trade, &c. the High Court of Impeachment was organized when Mr. Wirt occupied four hours in concluding his speech. Mr. Storrs occupies the floor next.

In the House of Representatives various memorials were presented in relation to awards under the treaty of Denmark. Also memorials for the removal of the Indians from the territory of Indiana requesting Congress to adopt measures for the total extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in that state, was also presented. The bill reported from the judiciary committee to repeal the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789 was taken up and discussed, and debated. Mr. Buchanan presented the report of the minority of the committee, adverse to the proposed measure. The house then proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

The proceedings of the Legislature have come to us so irregularly that we find it difficult to make up a summary which shall give a satisfactory idea of what is going on.

The following bills have been recently reported in the House of Delegates:

Mr. Turner, reported a bill, entitled, an act authorizing the appointing of inspectors and corders of fire wood brought by water to the city of Baltimore, for sale—subsequently passed.

Mr. Hunt, reported a bill entitled, a further and an additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act concerning crimes and punishments.

The object of the bill is to require a bond from the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, appointed on the Executive committee, of \$5000, and to allow them not exceeding \$625 annually, in lieu of their present compensation.

Mr. Tighman reported a bill, entitled, an act to provide for the consolidation and distribution of the several school funds.

Mr. Denny, reports a supplement to the act for erecting the town of St. Michaels in Talbot county &c.

Mr. Wootton, reported a bill entitled an additional supplement to the act entitled an act to authorize the Governor and Council of Maryland to appoint Inspectors of Flour, in this state, passed 1830, ch. 174.

Mr. Hughlett reported a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of the citizens of Maryland holding persons of color to service for a term of years and to prevent their absconding.

And Mr. Hicks reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and repeal the act, entitled, An act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 206; which were severally read.

On motion, the bill entitled, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in the State of Maryland; was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 25th instant.

An order has been adopted that the commissioners of Lotteries communicate information on the subject of State lotteries, and suggest such alterations as shall make them more profitable to the State.

A proposition has been submitted by Mr. Biles to withdraw the funds from colleges and academies and appropriate them to the support of Primary Schools.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Jenifer going to inquire into the expediency of concentrating the entire tobacco inspection of the State at Baltimore.

On the 14th instant, the committee of ways and means of the House made their report, from which it appears the resources of the treasury are adequate to the expenditures of the current year, under the existing appropriation—and that it is unnecessary to adopt any measure to increase the revenue, econo-

my alone being necessary. The productive capital of the State is \$1,060,306 13, yielding an interest of \$46,826 42—the unproductive capital is \$510,371 54. Estimating the expenses of the current year at \$216,230 53, the committee arrive at the conclusion that the balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year will be \$14,506 89.

On the 14th also, Mr. Hicks, had leave to report a bill to authorize the orphan's courts of this state to apportion the expense incurred in improving the real estate of minors in case of dower in said estate. Committee, Messrs. Hicks, Merrick, Yoe, Tighman, and Kent.

A bill was passed by the House for the prompt payment of witnesses in criminal cases—and also one to authorize the clerk of Dutchess county to record a deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Hughlett had leave to report a bill to abolish the Levy Court of Talbot county, and to provide for the election by the people of commissioners for Talbot county, and prescribing their powers and duties.—Committee Messrs. Hughlett, Dickinson, Dudley, Deane and Hicks.

On the 20th the resolutions of Annapolis are for improving the end the bill to exempt harbor were adopted deceased persons from the wearing and sale in certain cases.

A committee on internal improvement reported sundry resolutions for promoting the security of the coasting trade of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware by opening a safe and direct navigation through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast, and by the construction of such canals as may be requisite for the purpose, between the Chesapeake Bay, at or near Cape Charles, and Lewistown creek on the bay of Delaware, and inviting the co-operation of the States interested, &c.

Leave granted to bring in a bill to alter the constitution in relation to the election of governor and council.

A bill passed the House extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. Hughlett submitted the following order; which was read:

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of granting the licenses of retailers and ordinary keepers, so that they be granted to pay for licenses according to the amount of capital.

Mr. Forrest's resolution, proposing to ask the House of Delegates to originate a resolution to invest \$50,000 of the State's 3 per cent stock, in the Washington and Rockville Turnpike Road company, was considered and rejected in the Senate on Thursday, January 24.

Mr. Ridger reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state as relate to the election of delegates to the general assembly of this state.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn sine die on the 5th of February.

SENATE.—January 24.

Mr. Spence from the committee, made an unfavourable report upon the bill, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people.

The King of the Netherlands may perhaps find it impracticable to act as umpire in settling the question of our Northern boundary—and thus it may to our great inconvenience, remain undecided yet a considerable time. On this account we are the more rejoiced that we have succeeded in the negotiation for a restoration of the trade with the British West Indies.—The course of this affair has shown that there exists a friendly feeling between the two countries, and upon the manifestation of this disposition we rely as the most efficient means for the settlement of all litigated matters. Nations, like individuals, find it more easy to adjust the most