country will ever acquiesce in this.

and hopeless. I lay that scheme, therefore, out concert or understanding whatever.

of my contemplation. following provisions:-

amount equal to the stock they now hold.

the same number of Directors. State, bearing interest at five per cent.

own Banks.

Directors in the Branch of their own State.

individual citizens." gress. Mr. President, on this subject I have stherefore not resort to it.' no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank Now, said Mr. C., if I had really delivered that time was; that the power of the Sceretary proper and necessary. I believe it to be the this sentiment, when the Bank charter was was unlimited over the deposites under the proonly practicable remedy for the evils we feel, under consideration, in 1816, I would admit sent charter, though then not in existence, for and the only effectual security against the that the conclusion of the Senator was correct getting that the bank bill of 1814, had no pro greater evils which we fear. Not, sir, that there __that I then entertained very different senti- vision in regard to the public deposites; and is any magic in the name of a bank; nor that a ments as to the power of the Secretary, under when of course not at all applicable to the pre-National Bank works by any miracle or mys- the sixteenth section, over the deposites, from sent charter, which contained an express protery. But looking to the state of things actual- what I do, and that, considering the part which vision on the subject of the deposites. If there ly existing around us looking to the great I bore in the recharter that Congress itself also had been no provision, the case would have

must come at last.

Mr. Between such a new Bank as there is not the slightest analogy between the Mr. Rives said, the had no disposition to his propositions would create, and a re-charter- two cases; the bill of 1814 having no provision protract this discussion, but he would make one ing of the present Bank, with modifications, whatever over the deposites, and leaving, of or two remarks, in addition to what he had althere is no very wide, certainly no irreconcila- course, to the government, full and unlimited ready said. The whole question turned on a ble difference. We cannot, however, create power to place its deposites in the Bank, or to difference of opinion in regard to the 16th secanother Bank before March, 1836. This is withhold them at pleasure. I hope the Senator tion of the Bank charter. The Senator conpresent And, treating the sugject as a prac- factory explanation.

present Bank, with modifications.

reasonable grounds of jealousy, in all quarters; power which, even if it had been retained in the with reference to which he had cited it. cile the interests of the great city where the funds."

the general sense of the country.

The second suggestion is that which was concert with any of its friends. I have not bank notes in payment of duties and debts 19 Mr. Calhoun. One word more in reply.

brought forward in Congress, but it has excited the country will not be satisfied with the present | leaving the whole subject, of course, at the dis- | ference to the bill could, by any possibility, be attention out of doors, and has been proposed in state of things, seems to me certain. What state posal of the Government, or by an express applicable to the present discussion.

able either in cash or in funded stock of the dressed them a few days since, that he (Mr. most important purpose of the power. (C.) came to the conclusion that the power of No Branch of the Bank to be established the Secretary under the sixteenth section, was in any State, unless by permission of its Legis- limited to the deposites, and that he had no unsatisfactory. What Mr. C. had complained right to withhold them, unless there was satis- of, was, that while his remarks made in 1814 6. The Branches of the Bank established in factory reason to believe they were not safe, or related entirely to the bank bill then under vation was cited, it still seemed to him to be the several States, to be liable to taxation that the Bank had not faithfully performed its consideration, and had no reference whatever by those States respectively, in the same man- duty in reletion to them. The Senator from to the present, the Senator had argued from ner; and to the same extent only with their Virginia, with a view of rebutting this conclu- Mr. C's sentiments, expressed at that time, sion, quoted from a speech, which he stated, as that the 16th section of the present bank chart 7. Such States as may become subscribers he (Mr. C.) understood, he delivered in 1816, ter, had given the Sccretary of the Treasure

to the stock, to have the right of appointing a when the bill to establish the Bank was under discretionary and unlimited power over the puli. certain number, not exceeding one third, of the discussion. The passage he quoted was this-"As to the control over the Bank, Mr. C. 8. Stock not subscribed for under the fore- contended that the amendments, retaining the going provisions, to be open to subscription by 'power over deposites, and of making the bills receivable for the revenue, or otherwise, gave to the present bank, and not to the bill then any A project, not altogether dissimilar, has been the government a greater control than it before started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania .- 'possessed over the operations of the Bank, &c Tuese proceedings show at least, a conviction of Legislation or party principles, he said, must the necessity of some Bank, created by Con- ever react upon the party pursuing it; he would

number of State Banks already existing, not entertained different sentiments from those I been different. less than three hundred and fifty, or four hun- recently delivered. But what must the im- The deposites, under the present charter, was dred-looking to the vast amount of paper is- pression be when I state, that I never delivered a subject of contract between the Government sued by those banks; and considering that, in such sentiment in 1816; that the passage the and the bank, and the only question that could the very nature of things, this paper must be Senator quoted was delivered in 1814, long be- be presented was as to the power that had been limited and local in its credit and in its circula- fore the existence of the present charter, and retained by the former, under the sixteenth see tion, I confess I see nothing but a well conduct- could by no probability have reference to the tion, in reference to them.

TEN FEET. This work, as now published, con I he facts of the case are these: At the com- correctly and fully, giving the subject, time, tains a greater parcor the United States. This, mencement of the session of 1814-15, during and circumstance, so that he might be judged hot only a question of finance, it not only the war, a bill was reported by the committee of by the public on his own acts, and not by the respects the operation of the Treasury, but it of Ways and Means, to incorporate a Bank of interpretation or comments of the Senator. He rises to the character of a high political ques- the United States, which, among other things, felt that in the present instance great injustice tion. It respects the currency, the actual mo- provided that the government should subscribe had been done him. He had a regard for his ney, the measure of value of all property, and twenty millions, that it should have five direc- consistency; he hoped that when the Senator all labor, in the United States. If we needed tors, and that its notes should be receivable in published his speech, he would place the subnot a dollar of money in the Treasury, it would the use of the government. On my motion the ject in the light which the facts of the case, and still be our solemn and bounden duty to protect bill was amended by striking out the subscriptruth and justice required. this great interest. It respects the exercise of tion; and, as a matter almost of course, the five There was another point which, as he was and control over the currency, and to throw notes, and withholding the deposites as the in the strongest and most emphatic language. present bank, with modifications. I have al- in 1816, when the present charter was under of the power of the President in reference to ready referred to the scheme for a new Bank, consideration, as a proof of my opinion of the the removal, when, in fact, no one could more proposed to the legislature of Massachusetts by power of the Secretary over the deposites, when pointedly condemn it.

tical question, and looking to the state of opin- Mr. Rives said, nothing could be farther from for some reason affecting their safety; while he, ion, and to the probability of success, in either his intention than to make any misrepresenta- (Mr. R.) contended, that it reserved to the On account of Alexander Robertattempt, I incline to the opinion that the true tion of the Senator from South Carolina, or to Secretary of the Treasury the power to remove course of policy is to propose a re-charter of the convey an impression injurious to his character, them for any reason he might deem sufficient. Canal 5 per cent Stock—for interest, 12,610 38 has presented to your Committee satisfactory in the quotation he had made the other day; and A provision, that the public moneys should be Civil Officers, As to what these modifications should be, I he must be permitted to express his surprise at deposited in the Bank of the United States, Colleges, Academies and Schools, would only now observe, that while it may well the excessive sensibility which the honorable "unless, at any time, the Secretary of the Trea- Commission, be inferred, from my known sentiment, that I Senator had displayed. The gentleman had sury should otherwise order or direct," seemed Indian Annuities, should not myself deem any alterations in the entirely mistaken the purpose for which he had to him to reserve an unqualified power on the Loans of 1827, 1828, for interest charter, beyond those proposed by the bill of quoted the observations made by him in 1814. subject There was practically no difference 1832, highly essential; yet it is a case, in which It was not in reference to a mere question of between the omission of any stipulations what- Monument 5 per cent Stock-for I am aware, nothing can be effected for the construction on the terms of the 16th section of ever, and a stipulation defeasible at the will of good of the country, without making some ap- the Bank Charter, but in relation to a broader the party making it; which that party had Penitentiary 5 per ct. Stock of 1822 proaches to unity of opinion. I think, there- and more comprehensive question, which the expressly received a power to depart from at fore, that in the hope of accomplishing an ob- gentleman had made as to the only legitimate any time. The power over the deposites reject of so much importance, liberal concessions object of a power over the deposites. The gen | served by the 17th section of the Bank charter should be made. I lay out of the case all consider- tleman will permit me to recall to him the being thus unqualified, as he conceived, he Rail Road 5 per cent Stock-for ation of any especial claim, or any legal right course of his argument. After laying down (Mr. R.) had quoted the observation made by of the present stockholders, to a renewal of their the general principle that every power must be the honorable Senator to show that such a Rail Road 4 1-2 per cent Stock charter. No such right can be pretended, construed according to its subject matter and power might be exercised, not only with redoubtless none such is pretended. The object, and that the power given the Secretary ference to the safety of the public funds, but State Colonization, stockholders must stand like other individ- of the Treasury being a power over the depos- as "a control over the conduct of the Bank" uals, and their interest regarded so far, and so ites, must be necessarily restricted to the ob- in other respects. The honorable Senator had State Tobacco Inspection in Baltifar only as may be judged for the public good. ject of such a power, he contended that the only not succeeded in showing that the observation Modifications of the present charter, should, I object of a power over the deposites must be made by him in 1814, was improperly applithink, be prepared, such as may remove all the safe keeping of the deposites—that it is a ed to to this general question—the only one

Bank is, with those of another great city; and, Now, sir, on this point, I took the liberty of had passed on Friday, when the extent to The Judiciary, in short, the question should be met with a sin- joining issue with the honorable Senator of which the gentleman's opinions were relied on The Legislature, cere disposition to accomplish, by united and South Carolina. I contended that the object of a was fully explained. Could it be necessary to The Library; friendly counsels, a measure which shall allay power to continue or withhold the public de- remind the Senate that the only question made. The Mayor and City Council of fears, and promote confidence, at the same time posites, might be much broader than he affirm- by the resolutions then under consideration, that it secures to the country a sound, credita- ed-that it might be not only to provide for the was a question of the existence, and not of the Militia, ble, uniform currency; and to the Government safe keeping of the public funds, but to reserve abuse of power. The first resolution of the Hon. The Public Buildings at the Seat a safe deposite for the public treasure, and an in the hands of the government or its financial Senator from Kentucky, affirmed that the important auxiliary in its financial operations. officer a general control over the conduct of the President "had assumed the exercise of a power I repeat, then, sir, that I am in favor of re- Bank. It was to this point I cited the observar not granted to him by the Constitution or laws " newing the charter of the present bank, with tion made by the gentleman in 1814. What, It was to this question of constitutional power The Tobacco Ware-house Sinking such alterations as may be expected to meet sir, was that observation? 'But,' said the gen- alone that he (Mr. R.) had applied his own tleman from South Carolina, on the occasion argument, and on that point he had taken the On account of The Union Bank And now, Mr. President, to avoid all un- referred to, "there was another means of pro- liberty to refer to the opinions of the Senator founded inferences, I wish to say, that these tecting the government against the Bank, from South Carolina as differing from those of

of the Bank, and with no understanding or over its deposites, and over the receipts of the to either.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that the explanation of the Senator from Virginia was to him entirely lic deposites. And now what reply had the Senator to make? Had he retracted the error Not at all. Did he now proceed in his argus ment, as if Mr. C's remarks, in 1814, related der consideration? When Mr. C. had told t Senator that his remarks in 1814 had, no rel tion to the present bank, and could not be used sustaining the Secretary, what then had been the Senator's reply? That Mr. C's opinion at

ed National Institution, which is likely to afford power of the Secretary under its power of the Se the Old and New Testament Virginia. | test him, he desired that he would quote him

one of the greatest powers, beyond all doubt, directors; when I moved to strike out the sec- up he would notice. He, Mr. C. had conceconferred on Congress by the constitution. — tion making the notes receivable in the duties ded, in his remarks, when he addressed the And I hardly know any thing less consistent of the government, assigning as my reason, as Senate on the subject of the deposites, that the with our public duty and our high trust, nor will be seen by the reports of the day, that, as President, in removing the former Secretary any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious the Government has lost its control by striking of the Treasury, had been guilty, not of an act relations of the States, in all affairs of business out its directors, it should be left in full posses- of usurpation, but of an abuse of power-a great and life, than for Congress to abandon all care sion of the power over the receivability of its and dangerous abuse of power, which he stated the whole money system of the country into the means of asserting a due control over the opera- The Senator, in quoting his authority to prove hands of four-and-twenty State Legislatures. | tions of the institution. When it was afterwards | that the act was not usurpation, omitted entire-I am, then, sir, for a bank; and am fully objected that the striking out the directors de- ly to state what Mr. C. had said in reference to The Executive Contingent—a repersuaded that to that measure the country stroyed all the control of the government over the abuse of power; so that any one reading the institution, in repelling the charge, I deliv- the speech of the Senator, without knowing his, The question, then, is between the creation | ered the sentiment quoted by the Senotor from | Mr. C,s. sentiments, would be led to the conof a new bank, and the re-chartering of the Virginia, and which he has quoted as delivered clusion, that he, Mr. C., justified the exercise

one reason for preferring a continuance of the from Virginia will be able to afford some satis- fended, that that section created an obligation to continue the deposites in the Bank, unless

whether in States, in other institutions, or in fullest manner by Congress itself, "must be In regard to the other point alluded to by the Individuals. Such, too, as may tend to recon- limited solely to the safe-keeping of the public Hon. Senator, Mr. R. was surprised that the The Executive Contingent, gentleman should again refer to it, after what The Indigent Deaf and Dumb, suggestions are to be regarded as wholly my more potent and certain than any such pro- the Senator from Kentucky, without supposing I The University of Maryland,

I have already said, that I do not believe the own. They are made without the knowledge | vision: let the United States retain the power | that in so doing, he could possibly give offence | The Univ'ty Sinking Fund,

made by the honorable gentleman from Vir- understrod, indeed, that the Bank itself pro- the government, and it would possess a suffer Had the charter contained no provision in referginia, (Mr. Rives.) That honorable member poses to apply, at present, for a renewal of its pledges himself to bring forward a proposition charter. Whether it does so or not, my sughaving for its object to do away with the paper gestions are connected with no such or any vation, no matter when made, is not justly ap vernment and the Bank; and if no contract, then system altogether, and to return to an entire other purpose of the Bank. I take up the subject on public grounds purely and exclusively. if it does not fully sustain the proposition for to make its deposites in the Bank, or to with- receipts. I do not expect, sir, that the honorable member will find much support in such an underber win and much support in such an under-taking. A mere gold and silver currency, and the entire abolition of paper, is not suited to the the entire aboution of paper, is not suffer to the Bank, or belonging to that class of pubthe only object of such a power,) but also, is
times. The idea has something a little to a anto the Bank, or belonging to that class of pubtique, to Sparton in it; we might as well think lic men, who have generally opposed it. I reserve to the Government a general control in reference to the bill of 1814; but the case of going to iron at once. If such a result as the state my own opinions; if others should concur over the conduct of the Bank. If I did not state is very different under the present charter, eight cents cash—which last sum, they find, Mr. Handy, the said bill was ordered to lie on gentleman hopes for, were even desirable, I're- in them, it will be only because they approve expressly that the observation was made in which expressly provides that the deposites stands to his credit as Treasurer, in the Far- the fable. gards its attainment as utterly impracticable them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and will not be the result of any previous 1814, (I certainly did not state it was made in the Bank; thus making them, and the 1816,) it was only because in the view I took as acknowledged by the Secretary himself, in following appropriations to 1st December, 1833, lact to authorise the granting writs of repleving Finally, Mr. President, having stated my of it, and with regard to the purpose for which his report, a subject of contract between the then unexpended, viz: There is, then, sir, the re-chartering of the own opinions, I respectfully ask those who pro- I cited it, it was wholly immaterial when it will government and the Bank, and leaving, as the To pay Civil Officers, ment of a new bank. The first of these receiv- relative to the Deposites, to let the country see It is equally immaterial, sir, to the views tary to withhold the deposites, in conformity The Governor's Steward, ed the sanction of the last Congress, but the their plan for the final settlement of the presented, in what form this power over the to the contract—a question, which by no posmeasure was negatived by the President. The difficulties. If they are against the Bank, and deposites may have been reserved—whether sibility, could come up under the bill of 1814; other, the creation of a new bank, has not been against all Banks, what do they propose. That by an omission to say any thing about them, and of course nothing that could be said, in re- Expenses on account of the Mi-

some of the State Legislatures. I observe, sir, of things is to succeed it? To these questions, I provision reserving to the Government, by it. Mr. Rives said, that without repeating what Indian Annuities, that a proposition has been submitted for con- desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the proper officer, a complete discretionary power he had already said to show that there was no Interest—on Penitentiary 5 per sideration, by a very intelligent gentleman, in Senate and of the country. The occasion is on the subject, as, according to the construct difference in effect between the omission of any the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommend- critical; the interests at stake momentous; and, tion I put upon it had been done by the size provision whatever on the subject of the deposing the establishment of a new bank with the in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn | teenth section of the Bank charter. What lites, and such a provision as was actually made, till it shall have passed some law, suitable to ther that construction be correct, is a point upon reserving to the Government, by its officer, an "1. The capital stock to be fifty millions of the exigency, and satisfactory to the country. which the Senator from South Carolina and unqualified power to remove them "he would, The special order having been announced, myself differ; but surely, sir, if according in conclusion, only recall the attention of the 3. The Stockholders of the present United to wit, Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to the re- my construction, a general discretionary power Hon. Schator himself to the true issue be-States Bank to be permitted to subscribe an moval of the deposites, Mr. Ewing having the er over the deposites had been reserved to the tween them. The Hon. Senator had contended financial officer of the Government in as broad that a power over the deposites was, from its 3. The United States to be stockholders to Mr. Calhoun asked leave to make a few re- terms as the language could supply, I was at nature, necessarily limited to the safe keeping the same extent they now are, and to appoint marks, with a view to correct the Senator from liberty to invoke the high authority of the Senator from liberty to invok Virginia (Mr. Rives) in some remarks which ator from South Carolina for the doctrine that hand, contended that the object of such a power 4. The subscription to the remaining afteen he made in his speech on Friday, which were such a power might be exercised, not only with might be not only the safe keeping of the public millions, to be distributed to the several States calculated to make an impresion upon the pub- reference to the safety of the public funds, but funds, but to retain in the hands of the Governin proportion to federal numbers, or in some lic which would be injurious to him. The Sen- as one of the securities for the good conduct of ment a control over the general conduct of the other just and equal ratio; the instalments pay- ator remembered in his remarks, when he ad- the Bank, which I believe to be a great and Bank. In support of this position he referred to an observation made by the Honorable Sen- To pay Pensions to Officers and ator in 1814, that a power over the Deposites I retained by the Government would serve as an important "control over the Bank." To the extent and for the purpose for which the obser-For the State's Tobacco Warenot only applicable, but conclusive.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF

Your Committee report that they have examined the proceedings and documents of Geo. Mackubin, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find from an account settled to 1st of December, 1832, by the Committee of Claims of the last General Assembly, there then remained in the Treasury \$111,701 58 cents of Funded 3 per cent Stock, \$3,143 95 in bills of credit of the emission under an act of Congress of the 18th March, 1780, and \$51,326 80

cents cash.	,
That it appears to your Comnaccounts of the said Treasurer, he	
from 1st December, 1832, to 1st o	
1833:	1
On account of Amerciaments,	88 00
Auction duties,	33,742 46
Bank Stock-for dividends,	33,171 34
Confiscated Property,	23 32
Costs of Suits,	102 15
Fines and Forfeitures,	1,620 65
Funded 3 per cent stock-princip	
\$111,701 58-interest 837 77	7. 112.539 35
Interest on personal accounts,	1,801 58
Licenses—to auctioneers,	7,250 00

to Hawkers and Pedlars,

to Traders,	27,207	37	
to Victuallers.	1,152	25	
to Victuallers, for Races, Fisheries & musto of Billiard Tables, of Marriages.	ers, 195	15	
of Billiard Tables.	633	25	•
of Marriages,	8,183 20,049 5,230	28	
of Ordinaries,	20,049	47	•
Road Stock-for dividends,	5,230	00	
Special Deposites-for interest,	15,358	97	
State 5 per cent Stock,	177,111		
State Lotteries,	17,291		10
State Tobacco Inspection in Balti-			,
more,	17,012	58	,
Taxes in Chancery,	503		
Tax for Colonization,	2,305	29	
Tax on Plantiffs,	4,226		
Tax per act for the better adminis-			
tration of justice,	* 8	50	1
The Direct Tax-for 1824,	109	16	
The Baltimore and Susquehannah		ð :	1
Rail-road Company-for inte-			
rest on the State's advances,	877	50	1
The Rostorn Shore Treasury	15 642	49	1

The Land Office, The Penitentiary-for interest. The State's Wharves in Baltimore, The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, The University of Maryland-for

That it appears to your committee, the said Treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the University Sinking Fund sum of five hundred and thirty seven thousand and eighty-two dollars and seventy-four cents,

principal and interest, --- for interest Pensions to Officers and Soldiers of interest,

8,930 67

3,262 50

State 5 per cent Stock-for interest. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road

for interest,

Company, The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

of Government, The State's Tobacco Ware-houses in Baltimore,

of Maryland-a special de-

University 5 per cent stock of 1922-for interest,

Amounting to,

That it appears to your Committee, there

The Journals of Accounts from 1830 to 1832 inclusive, Colleges, Academies, & Schools,

on University 5 per cent Stock of 1822, on Loan of 1827, per act of 1826, ch. 252, on Rail Road 5 per cent on Rail Road 4 1-2 per cent Stock, cn Canal 5 per cent Stock, on State 5 per cent Stock, on Monument 5 per cent

To redeem so much of the Monument 5 per cent Stock, The State's Inspectors of Tobacco in Baltimore, and their Clerks,

houses in Baltimore, Commission to certain Deputies of the Attorney General, So much of the 40th instalment of the State's subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, The claims liquidated in pursuance of Res. No. 10, of 1822,

Commissioners to examine the State's Tobacco Warehouses in Baltimore per Res. No. 20, of 1831, appropriation for 1833, to Bind Books in the State Library, per Res. No. 26, of

So much of the appropriation for 1833, to augment it, So much of the appropriation per Res. No. 31, of 1832, to pay for Books furnished it, Amounting to,

And exceeding the balance in the Treasury 1st Dec. 1833, by the sum of Your Committee further report, that they

7 250 00 ments of the said Treasurer, in reference to be instructed to inquire into the propriets of prothe said Treasurer, in reference to be instructed to inquire into the propriets of providing by law for the inspection of The Rank.

418 00 from an account settled to 1st December 1832, in this state.

by the Committee of Claims of the last General Mr. Burchenal reported a bill, entitled a Assembly, there then remained in the Treasu- supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorry, to the credit of those funds, \$21,694 29 porate the Beaverdam and Harrington's Branch That it appears to your Committee, by the

accounts of the said Treasurer, he has received, special order, passed and sent to the senate. from 1st Dec. 1832, to 1st Dec. 1833, On account of the Free Schools

16,172 83 Funds, The Common Free School 5,152 00 Funds. The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, The University Sinking Fund The Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund, The Rail Road Sinking Fund

\$38,781 53 Amounting to, That it appears to your Committee, the said 15,642 42 Treasurer has disbursed in the same time, the 2 93 sum of \$42,902 60 cents, viz: On account of the Free Schools

Fund, paid to divers counties, &c. Common Free Schools 12,700 00 Fund-invested, The Penitentiary Sinking Fund 1,648 00 -invested, The Penitentiary Sinking Fund, No. 2—invested, Tobacco Warehouse Sinking Fund-invested, -invested,

Amounting to, For all which payments and investments, he 11,361 42 vouchers and receipts. That it appears to your Committee, there

131 35 remains in the Treasury, as of 1st Dec. 1833 83 33 to the credit of the said funds, a balance 3,811 37 seventeen thousand five hundred and sevent 9,444 37 three dollars and twenty-two cents, cash—and the Senate. But as the House had not insiste this sum too, they find, stands to his credit as 3,039 04 Treasurer, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland. All which is respectfully submitted, 1,342 60

WM. B. DORSEY, Clerk. MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Abstract of Proceedings of the

2,721 50 Grove 6,000 00 and courts of justice be instructed to inquire in- Committee on Finance, and made a motion to to the expediency of the more speedy payment | that effect, which was carried. 37,500 00 of state's witnesses in the several counties of this state, and that they report by bill or other- a meeting of a numerous body of citizens to 137,500 00 wise.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

1,247 18 means, to which was referred an order of the ted States, and praying for their restoration; 38,055 01 House, directing them to inquire into the ex- which was referred to the committee on finance. 20,000 00 lowing report :-

was referred an order from this House, "to in- may be summoned before a committee of the 2,491 25 quire into the expediency of revising, reducing, Senate, and be by them examined, in order that or otherwise remodelling the license law, pass- his discovery may be put to the severest test. 6,987 03 ed December session, 1831, chapter 261," beg Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs. leave to report, that they have had the same un-12,563 70 der consideration, and are of opinion that it numerous and respectable body of citizens of alteration in said license law.

5,000 00 special order, and concurred in.

Mr. Scott submitted the following order Ordered, That the committee of ways and 1,475 00 means be instruseed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Land Office on the East \$537,082 74d tern Shore, and of transferring the papers relating to said office, to the Land Office of the

For all of which payments, he has produced Western Shore; Which was twice read, and the question put, "will the House adopt the order?"

Resolved in the amrmative. The bill reported by Mr. Crabb, entitled a

2,163 36 therein mentioned; was taken up for considera-6,484 44 tion, when; on motion of Mr. Sutton, said bill 41 67 was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lantz, the House proceed-930 33 ed to take up for consideration the bill from the Senate, entitled a further supplement to an act 300 75 entitled an act to establish a bank and incorpo-2,200 00 rate a company, under the name of the Cum-

214 17 berland Bank of Allegany. Mr. Scott moved to amend the said bill by striking out the 4th section. Determined in the negative.

The said bill was then read a second time 275 00 and passed. The hour having arrived for taking up the 518 44 order of the day, the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Blackistone, en. 2,180 32 titled an act limiting the time for the collection of the fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, re-750 00 gisters, sheriffs and other officers of this state Mr. Blackistone moved to amend said bill by 1,231 83 inserting after the word sheriffs, the following

words, "collector of county levies, constables;" 125 00 Resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Wilson moved to amend said bill by ad-5,208 30 ding the following sections: Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That attorneys, 4,731 42 solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, collectors of county levies, and constables and other officers of this state, shall prove their accounts as all

1,000 00 other persons are required to do, and that their fees be collected as other small debts are collect-8,787 00 ed out of court. Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and 284 06 may be lawful for any person or persons, having claims against any attorney, solicitor, clerk, register or other officer of this state to plead the said account in bar, of any fee or fees sent out 2,019 99 against him by any such officer or officers. A

ny such claim or account when legally authen-82 02 ticated, shall be taken and deemed a fair and legal offset to such fee or fees. Mr. Handy moved that the said bill with the proposed amendments be laid on the table, and 64 00 that the amendments be printed. Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Larrimore presented a petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anns county, praying 25 00 the repeal of certain acts of Assembly, authorising gates to be kept on the public roads of said 112 05 | county, and the privilege of erecting the same free from tax;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. 11 00 Larrimore, Burgess and Roberts. Friday, Jan. 24.—Mr. Roberts presented a \$42,967 31 petition of Sarah Wilkinson of Queen Anns county, praying the repeal of so much of the

act of Assembly, passed December session 1831, chapter 223, as relates to her own lands; \$11,137 03 Which was read and referred to Messrs. Roberts, Larrimore and Burgess. On motion of Mr. Wailes;

and Canal Co Which was read the first and second time by The clerk of the senate delivered the follow-

ing message; which was read: By the Senate, January 24th, 1834. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, Believing that the business of the sesion

1,611 50 of the legislature may, without difficulty, be conveniently transacted before Saturday the 1,895 75 22d day of February next; we, therefore pro-1,199 75 pose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to adjourn sine die on that day, unless the 12,593 70 business of the session can be completed at an 156 00 earlier day. J. H. Nicholson, Clk. Mr. Blackistone submitted the following

message: which was read: By the House of Delegates, Jan. 24th, 1834. Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message, propo sing to close the session of the legislature, the 22d of February next, and concur therein Louis Gassaway, Clk By order, This message was adopted by the House.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23 .- In Senate .- A mes-12,689 60 sage was received from the House of Representatives, asking a conference on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, relative to the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1834, and stating that the House had appointed managers on their

Mr. Webster said, it appeared, by the message, that the House simply asked a conference without having insisted on its diaagreement the amendment of the Senate. He thought. the case were at all within Parliamentary usage, a conference would not be declined on its disagreement, the most proper course would be to refer the message to a committee, who could refer to the precedents in such cases, and report to the Senate tomorrow. The last case of the kind which came before the Senate, was one in which the House had disagreed to an amendment of the Senate, and a conference had been refused by the latter. In accordance with the courtesy which had hitherto, and ough Thursday, January 23.—On motion by Mr. to regulate the intercourse between the two Houses of Congress, Mr. W. thought the best Ordered, That the committee on grievances course would be to refer the message to the

The Chair communicated the proceedings Cincinnati, Ohio, condemning the removal Mr. Nicols, from the committee on ways and the public deposites from the Bank of the Un

51,171 08 pediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise Mr. Benton presented a letter from Benton 897 32 remodelling the license law, passed at Decem- min Phillips, stating that he had discovered a ber session, 1831, chap. 261, delivered the fol- mode of guarding against the explosion of boil ers, by steam, notwithstrnding the highest The committee on ways and means, to which pressure of steam be used; and asking that he

Mr. Mangum presented the memorial of a would be inexpedient at this time to make any the State of North Carolina, complaining of the evils occasioned by the deranged state of the 111,701 58 Which was read the first and second time by pecuniary affairs of the country, which they ascribe to the removal of the public deposites