ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, April 26.

In the Senate, a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading—and at one o'clock the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell spoke in its favor, until near 4 o'clock, when after a few remarks from Mr. Chambers, an adjournment was called for and carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from Washington city to New-Orleans. The House then went in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. Sprague, of Maine, and Everett of Massachusetts, in particular, addressed themselves to the committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect on every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr. Everett. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr. Sprague, yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of intellect, their judicious selection of phrase and the emphatic style of their delivery.
—— *Nat. Jour.*

APRIL 27.

In the Senate yesterday, the morning was passed in the consideration of private bills; and five bills—the bill for the relief of Caleb Stark, the bill for the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware, the bill for the apprehension of deserters from French vessels in the United States ports, the bill to ascertain the value of debased foreign coin and depreciated currency, and the bill for the relief of Beverly Chew and others, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary War passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending the provisions of the bill to the widows and children of deceased officers; one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty, and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.—*ib.*

APRIL 28.

IN THE SENATE—While a bill for the relief of James Ross, of Ohio, was pending, Mr. Randolph rose and called for the reading of a letter which had been laid before the Committee on the Judiciary in support of the petition, General Harrison remarked that the letter was a private one, from Governor Morrow of Ohio, to himself principally, in explanation of facts necessary to the understanding of the petitioner's case, though at the close, it touched upon other important matters. Mr. Van Buren seemed adverse to the reading, but Mr. Randolph demanded it, and the Secretary proceeded to read it. The letter, when read, was found to contain the expression of an opinion in relation to the Mission to Panama, and it was this which had induced the motion of Mr. R. to have the letter read.

The letter was highly creditable to Governor Morrow, and simply gave it as his opinion, that the appointment of Diplomatic Agents to the Congress at Panama, was within the Constitutional competency of the Executive.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Branch of N. C. relative to the power of the President to originate embassies without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Branch spoke for a short time in favor of the resolution, and when he had concluded; Mr. Randolph rose to give notice that if the motion for indefinite postponement should not prevail, he would submit an amendment to the resolution which would obviate most of the objections to it. He then went on in his usual style, animadverted upon Thomas Jefferson, abused Benjamin Russell, and denied that the President of the United States was a co-ordinate branch of the government—asserted that the President possessed more power than the King of Great Britain, eulogised Warren Hastings, and illustrated the danger of being overpersuaded, by the fact, that in only two instances he had ever allowed himself to be overpersuaded, one cost him a maimed limb, and the other cost him $36,000. His respect for the presiding officer, would not allow him to speak of Monroe's administration, and government was of itself an evil necessary to correct the corruptions of man He discoursed upon the President's modesty, in presuming to allude to the motives of the Senate; declared John Marshall was not among the friends of Mr. Adams, and affirmed that Mr. Adams was not only politically dead, but that he was never intellectually alive. Mr. Tazewell's argument delivered the other day, was a most beautiful specimen of moral demonstration. Thomas Tudor Tucker, the present Treasurer, stood to him "in loco parentis;" and this besotted people, besotted in debt, besotted in whiskey, and besotted in confidence in this efficient administration, must be awakened and made sensible to the danger of the times. He would tell this modern Belshazzer, that the writing was already on the wall and that his friend from Missouri, told him on Friday that the qusetion was now settled as to the next Presidency. The federalists of the Boston Stamp were always inclined to cling to the strong side—the letters to Providence, were dictated by malice—and the speeches of Benton, Van Buren and Woodbury, on the Panama Mission, were equal to any thing ever produced in the country. He declared that if Adams were elected the next term, he should never show his face in the Senate Chamber again—and the Banks in the several states were all unable to pay. While Mr. R. was declaiming with his usual invective, he was called to order by Mr. Bell, of N. H. after which he concluded with stating the import of the amendment he was about to offer.

Mr. Bell, with a view to put a stop to all further debate, moved to lay the resolution on the table---which was carried.

[We have received the proceedings up to the 2d inst. inclusive---Nothing of importance has been done except a decision in the Senate by a large majority, against an indefinite postponement of the *Bankrupt Bill*. This augurs well.]

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

An additional supplement to an act entitled an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person or persons seized or possessed of, or holding any estate or interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying and being within this state, shall be without this state, and within the United States, and shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveying of such estate or interest, or for declaring or limiting of any use in and for the same, before any judge of a court of record and of law of the state and county in which such person or persons may be, or before any judge of the supreme or circuit or district court of the United States, and the clerk or prothonotary of such court, shall certify upon or annex to such deed under his hand and the seal of his office, that the judge before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, is or was at the time of the execution & acknowledgement thereof, a judge of such court, and such deed shall be recorded within six calender months from the day of its date, among the land records of the county, in which such lands, tenements or hereditaments may be, such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes therein mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That if any feme covert in whom such estate or interest may be, shall be a party with her husband executing such deed, (or shall only be relinquishing her right of dower in or to such estate or interest,) and the judge of such court aforsaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, shall examine her out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgement of the same voluntarily, and without being induced to do so by fear or threats of or ill usage by her husband, or by fear of his displeasure, or to that effect; and the said judge shall endorse upon or annex thereto his certificate of such examination and acknowledgement; and such clerk or prothonotary shall certify as aforesaid, and such deed shall be recorded as aforesaid, the same shall be good and available for the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby intended.

3. And be it enacted, That the clerks of the several county courts of this state are hereby authorised to record any deed or conveyance executed and authenticated agreeably to the provisions of this act, in the same manner, and under the same restrictions as they are authorised to record deeds or conveyances executed and acknowledged within this state.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, that may be rupugnant to, or consistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

An act relating to actions of Replevin.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all cases where an apprentice hath been or hereafter shall be taken from or detained against the will or consent of his or her master or mistress, the master or mistress, as the case may be, shall have as full and ample right and power to recover the possession of such apprentice, by action of replevin, as the owner of a personal chattel, has now, by law, to recover the possession thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That in all actions of replevin hereafter to be brought in any court of this state, if the defendant or defendants shall be returned "summoned," and shall not appear in person or by attorney, on or before the fourth day of the term next succeeding that to which such return shall be made, the court shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required, on motion, to enter up judgment for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, for the property replevied, and for nominal damages and costs.

An act regulating appeals from Magistrates' Judgments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, when any appeal shall be taken from a magistrate's judgment, and an appeal bond shall be filed, with sufficient securities, the said appeal shall operate as a supersedeas to any execution on said judgment; notwithstanding a levy may have been made under the same; provided the said appeal shall be taken, and the said bond filed within fourteen days after said judgment is rendered:—And provided also, that the party appellant first pays, or tenders payment, to the officer making such levy, all the legal fees which shall have accrued upon said levy.

2. And be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect in any way the time allowed by law for taking appeals from magistrates' judgments, or the legal operation of appeal bonds, otherwise than as in the first section of this act is expressed.

SICK PRISONERS.

An act to provide for the more comfortable maintenance of sick persons confined in the several jails of this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs of this state, to provide such food and other articles for the comfort of sick persons confined in the several jails of this state, as the physician appointed to attend on prisoners in jail shall deem necessary; a list of which articles shall be made out and signed by said physician.

2. And be it enacted, That the sheriffs aforesaid shall be entitled to charge their respective counties with the sum or sums of money they may expend under the provisions of this act, and the same shall be levied and collected in the same manner that other county charges are now by law levied and collected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, etc.

An act relating to suits on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and other Negotiable Instruments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, no judgment of any court of common law in this state, hereafter to be rendered in any suit, on a bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument, shall be reversed or in any way set aside on an appeal or writ of error, because the endorsement or endorsements of such bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument, may be in blank; and that such judgment shall be as good and valid to every intent and purpose, as if such endorsement or endorsements were properly filled up.

CHESTER TOWN, April 28.

On Tuesday last, agreeable to previous notice, the ceremony of consecrating Winder Lodge, No. 78, and installing its officers, was performed. Seldom, if ever, have so many persons been encircled by the bounds of our village.

The lodge convened at 8 o'clock, A.M. at their hall in Chester Town, when they were visited by the Deputation from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and many of the Fraternity who had attended from various parts of the Peninsula to participate in the ceremonies of this "most ancient and honorable institution."

At ten o'clock, about a hundred brethren accompanied by a band of musicians from Baltimore, & adorned with the banners and *paraphernalia* of the Grand Lodge, moved in procession through the town to the church. The usual morning service of the church was succeeded by a profound and eloquent sermon addressed to the Fraternity by the Rev'd. Dr. Clowes, illustrative of the character of "the Holy St. John, the Evangelist"—a name dear and sacred to the masonic family; an oration was then pronounced by Richard W. Ringgold, Esq. a member of Winder Lodge, which for its purity of style, elegance of diction and nobleness of sentiment, was justly admired and feelingly applauded by the most crowded assemblage ever known to have been contained within those sacred walls.—The investiture of the officers with their respective jewels, and the consecration of the Lodge ensued this truly beautiful address—a ceremony as deeply solemn and impressive as any we ever witnessed, and which we are fully persuaded was duly felt and appreciated by all who viewed it, and were within hearing of the charges delivered by the Grand officers performing this duty. The scene in the church was closed by prayer, and the members of the Fraternity returned in procession to their hall, the band playing the march of their much lamented Grand Master, Gen. W. H. Winder.

We have never been present in any assembly where order and harmony were more strictly preserved, than on this occasion, by a large and respectable audience whose cheerful countenances gave undoubted evidence of gratified feelings; a spirit of peace and good will to many, seemed to be the ruling principle of all.

The lodge being closed, all the brethren repaired to the banqueting room, prepared for their reception by Mr. William Sims, where during the time of refreshment and convivial enjoyment, hilarity and mirth, the same good feeling was evinced and the same good order observed. We feel truly happy in saying that no one occurrence served to interrupt or mar the general flow of festivity on this joyous occasion. The "glorious sun" shed his departing rays from the west, and the day was closed in harmony and love.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the deputation proceeded from their lodgings in company with the members of Winder Lodge, and embarked in the General Lafayette, carrying with them the sincere good will of our citizens, and the affectionate adieu of many true "free and accepted masons." When a few rods from the wharf the grand honors were given with three cheers from the quarter deck of this beautiful vessel as she glided majestically on, which were duly answered from the shore, the band striking up Burns' Farewell, When the sweet and harmonious strain was hushed in the distance, the brethren dispersed with feelings of brotherly love, and departed each to his own home.
Telegraph.

[From the American Farmer.]

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THURSDAY, April 20th, 1826.

A meeting of the Trustees was this day held at Hayfield, Colonel Bosley's—present, G. Howard, chairman pro tem.; Col. Bosley, James Carroll, Jr. Dr. A. Thomas, J. B. Morris, J. Gittings; James Cox, treasurer; J. S. Skinner, corresponding secretary.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of Judges to award the premiums at the next Cattle Show, viz:

FOR CROPS.

Dr. Stockett,	Samuel Stone,
C. W. Dorsey,	Charles Sewall,
L. Dennis,	E. F. Chambers,
J. R. Dall,	Francis Hall.
John Contee,	

HORSES AND MARES.

S. Hollingsworth,	John Edmondson,
Robert Lyon,	C. S. Ridgely,
E. N. Hambleton,	H. Hall, An.Ar.Co.

ASSES AND MULES.

H. M. Steel,	John O'Donnel,
G. Beltzhoover,	John Hunter,
W. H. Fitzhugh,	T. Snowden, Jr.

NEAT CATTLE.

N. Goldsborough,	C. Carnan,
Samuel Owings,	William Gibson,
Frisby Tilghman,	Dr. J. Dare,
John B. Willis,	James Hood.

SWINE.

T. B. Dorsey,	Samuel W. Smith
John McGaw,	John Beckett,
Samuel Brown,	N. Martin.
John Stone,	

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Edward Lloyd,	Robert W. Bowie,
John Mercer,	J. Sykes, Jr.
Colonel Emory,	S. Hollingsworth, jr.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Gen. J. Mason.	J. Ferguson, Charles county,
Daniel Murray,	Samuel Stevens,
Edward Gray,	R. Spencer.
George Hoffman,	
J. C. Wilson, Jr.	

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Tench Tilghman,	Daniel Martin,
Philemon Chew,	Daniel Kent,
Virgil Maxcy,	Thomas Ellicott
Richard Crabb,	

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Joseph Gales, Jr.	Gen. Harwood,
Wm. Lorman,	Herman Stump,
John G. Proud,	C. Carroll of C. Jr.
Richard Dorsey,	

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

R. Goldsborough,	Wm. Riggin,
Roger Brooke,	Gwynn Harris,
Thomas Snowden,	S. T. Kennard.
B. F. Machall,	

PLOUGHING.

Daniel Jenifer,	Caleb Dorsey, Jr.
Allen Dorsey,	N. Thomas,
Col. Maynadier,	John Marsh,
Thomas Hood,	B. Bracker.

EXPERIMENTS.

Dr. Muse,	John Lee,
Com. J. Jones,	Levin Gale,
H. G. S. Key,	J. Chamberlain,
G. C. Washington,	Dr. Duvall.

The premiums heretofore offered for Cows were altered so as to bestow—

A premium of $15 for the best Cow,
Do. 10 for 2d do.
Do. 5 for 3d do.
[*Particulars as published.*]

And for the best Heifer, $10
2d do do 5

It was unanimously resolved, That the volunteer premium so liberally and handsomely placed at the disposal of the Trustees by Mr. Jose Sylvester Rebello, Minister from Brazil, to consist of a silver cup valued at $20 be presented to the owner of the Ram, which being shorn upon the ground, shall yield the greatest weight of picklock* wool, the condition of the fleece as to cleanliness being taken into consideration.†

JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

*That is, the *finest* wool.

†Gentlemen who may be disposed to contend for this premium, are requested to give notice to the Editor of the American Farmer as early as convenient; and it has been suggested that the competitors should make up a sum sufficient to provide a match for the volunteer premium, to be taken by the victor.

North American Review.—In relation to this able work, we are gratified to learn from the Boston paper, that by the brig Banian, a respectable list of new subscribers to the North American Review has been received from Buenos Ayres, at the head of which is the distinguished patriot and statesman, Don Bernardin Rivadavia, well known to the world as the restorer of good order and government to his native country, and as her distinguished Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain. Having lately returned from his embassy to the circle of his affectionate friends and grateful fellow-citizens, he has been elected by the Constituent Congress, sitting in Buenos Ayres, President of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. The well-deserved and widely spreading fame of the North American Review, does honor to our public.

It appears by the Boston papers that the Committee of the Bunker Hill Association, have decided that the Monument shall be an *Obelisk*, built of the Quincy Granite, 220 feet high—30 feet in diameter at the basis, and 15 feet at the summit—the walls are to be constructed of 77 courses of stone, of 2 feet 8 inches in thickness, and each block will probably weigh from three to five tons. A hollow cone will rise from the centre, around which a flight of stairs will ascend to the summit. The base of the cone will be 6 feet, the apex 4, in diameter. The workmen have for some time been employed at the quarries 'in fitting the rough stone for the builders to use,' and they will be transported to the sea shore as soon as the Rail way for that purpose is completed, and thence conveyed to the building ground.

CHILI.—The brig Najad, captain Wilson, has arrived at Philadelphia from Valparaiso. She is reported to have had a passage of 80 days. Captain W. states that at the time of his leaving Valparaiso "the public feeling in Chili was much agitated in consequence of the secret apprehension and banishment of the Bishop of Chili by order of Government, without any reason being assigned; though it was well known he was inimical to the Patriot cause in South America. His dwelling at St. Jago was entered at midnight, he was arrested in his bed and conveyed in a close carriage to Valparaiso, where he arrived the following night—he was embarked directly from the carriage on board the Chilian armed schr. Montezuma, which sailed immediately, secretly destined. The Bishop was greatly beloved by the inhabitants, and a dreadful commotion would have been consequent to the transaction had it not been so sudden and secret that his departure preceeded the alarm."

A new mode of ensuring a majority at an election is resorted to in the state of Kentucky. A writer in the Kentucky Gazette states that a political orator, after haranguing his audience from a stump, proposed to bind them by a written obligation to vote for his favorite candidates, and that out of one hundred and eleven had affixed their signatures to such a paper.

The expense of sending the English ambassador, the Duke of Northumberland, to Paris, to bear the compliments of the English king to the present monarch, on his accession to the crown, amounted to thirty thousand pounds, which the duke paid out of his private purse. The government, however, thought it incompatible with its dignity to allow the ambassador to be at the whole expense, and presented the Duke with a sword studded with diamonds, valued at ten thousand pounds.

In the procedings of the Senate, Mr. Barton gave a most unpleasant account of the public agents in Missouri—within the last seven years, according to his statement, they have plundered the Government of more than half a million of dollars.

RING DROPPING.—A complaint, rather novel in our city, was preferred against a young man, who said he was a foreigner, and by profession a pedlar. He was charged with 'ring dropping.' On searching him in the office, there was found on him a number of slightly washed or gilded finger rings of various sizes and devices, being to an unexperienced eye good representations of valuable gold rings, and his manner of disposing of them, as detailed in evidence, was pretty nearly as follows. His practice was to select that class of persons least likely to know the value of the article. He would approach them in the streets as if by accident, and contrive to drop a ring near them on the pavement, and instantly pick it up with the exclamation "O! I've found a gold ring." An accomplice was at hand who would instantly volunteer his advice and judgement as to the value of the ring—"It was worth two or three dollars every cent of it," and regret his inability to buy it of the finder, as he thought it a great bargain at that price. The finder appeared delighted with his good luck, but as it would not fit him, being too big or too little, and as he was poor, he would carry it to a Goldsmith. Finally, the gudgeon for whom it was originally intended, or some one like him, came upwhile its merits were discussing, would bite at the rate of one or two dollars, for what cost by the quantity about six cents each.—*Phila. Gaz.*

The Bank at Eastport, Maine, has failed, owing it is said, to their having endorsed a large amount of Bills on England, drawn in the British Provinces and returned protested.

Cambridge Chronic
AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, MAY 6
Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCO
N. E. corner of High and Poplar stre

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

'Lines by a friend' shall appear ne

Owing to a press of adverti we are obliged to omit a number esting articles prepared for thi paper.

The Rev. Stevens W. Woolf Delaware, will preach in the co at Cambridge, on Sunday the 1 at 4 o'clock, P. M.

STATE POLITICS

John Brohawn, Esq. decline candidate for the Electoral Maryland.

Edward E. Anderson & *Joh liams* Esqrs. are candidates to Anne Arundel county, in the n lature.

Thomas Kennedy, Samuel H chael D. Sprigg, John Lee and Duvall, are candidates for Con the upper district of the west

COMMUNICATED.

Gentlemen who intend to services to the public, either bers of Congress, electors of t or delegates to the General are invited to come out as soo ble, "*either singly, in pairs panies*," as General Smythe ca soldiers—The people wish to men, and permit the rest to re and console themselves with t

When worth prevails and wh not sway.
The jig's up with me; I'll w day. MANY V

FROM WASHINGT

Extract to the Editor of the Patriot, from a gentleman lina, dated Washington,

"You will perceive by the that I am at the grand politic um of the country. Many o ing members in the Senate a find, are strongly and some opposed to the Administratio wrong—how they will be b their constituents, remains

***A young gentleman from Mr. Martin, of the E. Sho speech to-day on pensioning tionary Officers. I underst his *debut*—he acquitted hims handsome style—his manner atorical, and judging from thi he is of no ordinary promise."

Mr. Randolph.—We co *fourth* page, an outline of the of this gentleman in the Sen tervals, says the N. York this harangue was interru popping of corks from porte which the speechifier is sta emptied four during the tim pouring of his wrath.

Another letter published eratic Press states that he this kind of strain without till after seven o'clock in during which time, it is sai *four bottles of porter*, which ed to him on his desk, t tumbler. When the house became so irritated at not find a paper he was looking nounced the Capitol the sin tion, declared he would Cockburn—set fire to a b pers, which he scattered abo ate room; directed the door to touch them; let all go toge *undertook to cane him, fo him; but was prevented b rence of others.*

The Democratic Press pected, that Mr. Randolph for Liverpool, on Monday alas! Then he will sing

"My native land, good
And we---
"Hush'd is the harp-
gone!"

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