334. An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in Allegany county.

335. An act for for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

336. An act for the benefit of the securities for the appearance of insolvent petitioners within this State.

337. A bill, entitled, a further supplement to an act to provide for the distribution of that part of the school fund which is appropriated to Baltimore county, passed at December session 1828, chapter 185.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 2, 1835.

BALTIMORE, *March* 28.

MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the board of Managers held this day, Christian Keener in the chair, Beale H. Richardson, Secretary.

On motion of Rev. J. G. Morris, an election for an Executive Committee was had for the ensuing year, which resulted in the appointment of Christian Keener, Rev. J. G. Morris, Col. John W. Berry, Dr. John Fonerden, Beale H. Richardson.

On motion of Col. J. W. Berry the board proceeded to consider the subject of employing a permanent Agent for the advancement of the Temperance Cause in the state of Maryland, when it was unanimously

Resolved, That believing the services of an active agent essential to the success of the great moral reformation in which we are engaged, we will proceed at once to the selection of an individual to fill this important post. Rev. Thos. J. Dorsey was then put in nomination and unanimously elected as Travelling agent for the present year.

Mr. Dorsey accepts of the appointment and will enter at once upon the discharge of its interesting duties. A plan of proceeding is being sketched out by the Executive committee and will be published as soon as completed, for the information of all concerned.

By order,
B. H. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

The following named gentlemen will be supported on Monday next as members of the Common Council, and will receive the support of

MANY VOTERS.

For Common Council.

RICHARD I. JONES,
JOHN RANDALL,
JAMES F. BRICE,
RICHARD G. HUTTON,
WILLIAM BRYAN,
JOHN T. BARBER, of Jno.
NICHOLAS H. GREEN.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

I respectfully decline as a candidate for Common Council of this city. My name was announced without my knowledge, and had I been consulted should have declined to serve, as I had previously determined not to be a candidate.—For the confidence you have placed in me in having elected me for several years as a member of the Corporation, accept my most sincere thanks. Your Ob't. Serv't.

GEORGE SCHWRAR.

At a meeting of the Members of the Legislature of Maryland, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, held in the city of Annapolis on the 23d day of March, 1835, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS the members of the Legislature of Maryland, friendly to the Administration of the General Government, after full and mature consideration, deem it advisable, that a State Convention of their party be held in the city of Baltimore on the 23d day of April next, for the purpose of determining upon the measures proper to be taken to secure to the state its just weight in the choice of a successor to our present Chief Magistrate. They therefore respectfully recommend to the friends of the Administration of the General Government throughout the state, to meet in the several election districts of their respective counties and cities, and elect four delegates for each county, and two for each city, to represent them in said Convention:

Resolved, That this recommendation be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and published immediately in the papers of this state friendly to the Administration.

WM. McMAHON, Chairman.
JNO. M. WYSE, Sec'y.

At a meeting held by the citizens of Leonardtown on the 21st ult. for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of Colonel Enoch J. Millard, late Register of Wills for St. Mary's county, Doctor WILLIAM THOMAS was called to the Chair, and Major BENJAMIN G. COLE appointed Secretary.

On motion by H. G. S. Key, Esq. it was

Resolved, That Dr. Thomas I. Franklin, William T. Maddox, and William Ford, be appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS it has pleased Divine Providence to take from among us our respected and worthy fellow citizen Col. E. J. Millard, and entertaining as we do the highest respect for his worth and usefulness as a citizen, and for his ability and fidelity as a public officer, be it therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathise sincerely with his afflicted relatives for their irreparable loss,

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and presented to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the above proceedings to the Editors of the National Intelligencer and Maryland Gazette for publication.

WM. THOMAS, Chairman.
B. G. COLE, Secretary.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITIES OF BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS AND ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

By a recent act of Assembly, the two Congressional Districts to which you belong have been *united*, and you will be called upon next October, (and probably sooner) to choose two representatives to the 24th Congress. I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next election, and I beg leave to say a few words in explanation of my offering myself in this *old-fashioned manner*.

It has been attempted here for some years past to present candidates for Congress exclusively through the medium of "party nomination;" but this practice has not yet (thanks to the good sense of the people) *become settled*, and I am inclined to think it is *becoming* and will soon be as *odious* as it is anti-republican. This bringing out of candidates "by *nomination*" (as it is called) is in fact nothing more than a man's *bringing himself out* by getting *a few friends* to name and endorse him as the *nominee* of a party, and I cannot see why the good old Maryland custom of a candidate directly offering and openly sustaining himself should be abandoned.

Being a native of Annapolis, I flatter myself I am not unknown in *Anne Arundel*, (though I have never been a candidate in that county) and if it shall be my good fortune to be trusted as one of the Representatives of the *new double District*, it will also be my pride to show that the interests of my native county are faithfully attended to *in like manner* as those of the citizens of Baltimore, among whom I live, and to whom I am already indebted for high manifestations of confidence and kindness.

GEORGE H. STEUART.

Baltimore, 12th March, 1835.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—March, 1835.

Baltimore District—Alfred Griffith, P. E.

Baltimore City—Wm. Hamilton, G. G. Cookman, T. C. Thornton, James Sewell, Wm. H. Enos, J. Merican.

East Baltimore—S. G Roszell, R. S. Vinton.

West Baltimore—Joseph Frye.

Sharp-st. & Asbury—Jacob Gruber.

Baltimore Circuit—John A. Gere, Wm. Edmonds.

Severn—Charles A. Davis, Edward E. Allen, Jesse Stansbury.

Annapolis—John Poisal.

Calvert—Wm. Hank, Jonathan Munroe, Z. Jordan.

St. Mary's—W. G. Deems, H. Holland.

Prince-George's—John H. Baker.

Ebenezer—A. A. Eskridge, S. McMullin, J. M. Hanson, *sup.*

Montgomery—Jacob Larkin, E. Miller.

Patapsco—James Riley, W. T. Norfolk.

Matawoman Mission—John Smith.

Potomac District—Henry Slicer, P. E.

Alexandria—Edwin Dorsey, B. N. Brown.

Foundry—Samuel Bryson, T. S. Sargent.

Georgetown—Charles B. Tippet.

Leesburg—Joseph White.

Fredericksburg—James H. Brown.

Fairfax—Wm. Evans, L. F. Morgan.

Rock Creek—Thomas Wheeler.

Loudon—Gerard Morgan, A. Taylor.

Hillsborough—Wm. Monroe, R. Brown.

Warrenton—N. J. B. Morgan.

Stafford—E. R. Veitch, D. Thomas.

Lancaster—F. McCartney, A. Compton.

Westmoreland—C. Parkinson, Nelson Head.

Rockingham District—Nor. Wilson, P. E.

Rockingham—Wm. Weeks, Wm. H. Coffin.

Staunton—R. M. Lipscomb.

Augusta—John C. Lyon, T. O. Summers.

Lexington—T. H. W. Monroe, J. S. Martin.

Fincastle—G. Humphries, Edw. H. Barry.

Christiansburg—A. A. Reese, S. Mullin.

Monroe—J. W. Osborne, S. D. Hopkins, J. L. Brownwell, *sup.*

Covington—J. W. Richardson, G. L. Brown.

Lewisburg Circuit—Geo. G. Brooks, W. B. F. Linthicum.

Huntsville—Stephen Smith, J. Plotner.

Franklin—Jas. M. Green—one to be supplied.

Craig's Creek Mission—J. W. Cullem.

Winchester District—David Steele, P. E.

Winchester—John Miller.

Winchester Circuit—Jas. Watts, J. T. Payne.

Jefferson—Job Guest, Samuel Keppler.

Harper's Ferry—J. A. Heaning.

Berkeley—John Howell, John L. Gibbons.

Springfield—William J. Lumsden.

South Branch—J. Clay, G. D. Chenowith.

Moorefield—D. Kennison, C. Hartman.

Woodstock—Philip Rescorl, E. P. Phelps.

Luray—M. Gobeen, B. H. Nadel.

Chambersburg District—R. Caddon, P. E.

Chambersburg—George Hildt.

Waynesburg—James Berkeley.

Shippensburg—N. P. Cunningham.

Bloomfield—T. S. Harding, R. G. Nixon.

Mifflin—W. Haw, J. Hodges.

Littleton—P. McEnnally, G. J. Dyerly.

Hagerstown—J. Bear, Joab Bernard, T. J. Dorsey, *sup.*

Bedford—D. Hartman.

Cumberland—P. D. Lipscomb.

Allegany—B. Bany, S. V. Blake.

Clear Spring—W. B. Edwards, J. Clarke.

Northumberland District—W. Prettyman, P. E.

Sunbury—O. Ega, J. Anderson.

Holliday's—D. Shaver, A. Britton.

Lewistown—G. Riley.

Lewistown Circuit—J. Stevens, J. S. Lee.

Berwick—J. Rhodes, J. Young.

Northumberland—H. Taning, J. Geyer, R. Bears.

Lycoming—J. Sanks, T. Myers, S. Ellis, *sup.*

Bellefonte—J. Forrest, A. G. Chenowith.

Philipsburg—Elie Nichodemus.

Huntingdon—John Bowen, Thos. Taneyhill.

Carlisle District—A. Hemphill, P. E.

Carlisle—H. S. Keppler.

Carlisle Circuit—James Ewing, E. Avy.

York—Charles Kalbfus.

Shrewsbury—William Butler, Joseph Parker.

Harford—Henry Furlong, Amos Smith.

Great Falls—Isaac Collins, H. G. Dill.

Liberty—Charles B. Young, Hezekiah Best.

Frederick—Thomas McGee, F. N. Mills, J. L. Pitts, *sup.*

Asbury—Jacob McEnnally.

Gettysburg—Richard Bond, James Houseworth, James Reid, *sup.*

John Davis, College Agent, north of Potomac.

John A. Collins, College Agent, south of the Potomac.

R. B. F. Gould, permitted to visit Africa.

DEATH OF BISHOP M'KENDREE.

The Western Methodist, a journal published at Nashville, announces the death of a distinguished man in their fraternity, viz: WM. M'KENDREE. He was a native of Williamsburg, Virginia, and was an adjutant during the revolutionary war. When about thirty years of age, he became an itinerant preacher amongst the Methodists, and was made a Bishop in the year 1808. We subjoin, from the paper quoted above, some interesting particulars:—

Bishop M'Kendree preached his last sermon on earth in the new church in Nashville, on Sabbath, the 23d of November, 1834, which was reported from his lips, and forms the first number of the Western Methodist Preacher. His health immediately declined below its usual low state, and continued very indifferent until he left Nashville about the 22d December, to visit his brother, Dr. James M'Keudree, in Sumner county. He reached his brother's house or its vicinity before Christmas. His spirits were then low and his mind seemed to be in a state of severe trial, arising chiefly from the thought that his days of usefulness and labour for the church were over, and that he could in future expect to be nothing but an unprofitable servant. A spirit of worldly anxiety assaulted him, with which he buffeted for a season, struggling in prayer against it, in which labour he was joined by a favourite nephew, whose prayers he entreated that the temptation might depart. The cloud at length broke, the beams of the sun of glory shone through, and the abashed adversary fled from his last conflict with this man of God, who now boldly stepped beyond the valley of despair and over the enchanted ground quite into the celestial land of Beulah, where heavenly voices were heard, and where messengers from the better world were not few and far between.'

About this time the fore finger of the Bishop's right hand became affected with a singular swelling which came on the end near where he habitually held his pen in writing. He submitted it to medical treatment from his brother, Dr. James M'Kendree; but it seemed to resist and mock at all the efforts of skill, became exceedingly painful and wasted away the finger while the agony seemed to communicate to other parts of his body as if a sympathy existed between his back and head and the incorrigible tumor on his finger.

It was most affecting to learn the aid to which the Bishop resorted while in prayer. Sometimes members of his own family and religious children of the neighbourhood would be present when the Bishop would request their prayers, such was his faith in a prayer-hearing God that almost invariably the throbbings would cease during the prayer, and before its close the bishop would be in slumber as calm as an infant's. In one instance he told a friend and neighbour that he wished him to pray with him on account of his pain; not says he, as you pray in your family, but in faith, with direct reference to my case. After prayer the Bishop smiled, raised his hand and said 'it is easy now.' This was about two weeks before his death.

His strength was completely prostrated, and his voice sunk to a whisper, while his chronic asthmatic complaints increased, and his fits of coughing with his inability to raise the accumulating phleghm, gave premonition that his hold on life was like the gossamer web frail as the shadows that dance on the plain.

The attention of the Bishop's relatives had all along been unremitting and tender; it now became extreme. His interesting sister was ever at his bed side, wehre her post of observation darker every hour had oftentimes been before—for many a time before this, has the Bishop gone home to die. His kind affectionate and engaging niece seemed for weeks to have risen above the want of sleep as she watched the nights and days away at his pillow. The Bishop was so affected by her constant attention, that he would kindly say to her—'Frances you are like a lamp; you wake when I sleep, to shine on me when I wake.'

The Sabbath previous to his death, four days before mortality was merged in immortality, his brother, the doctor, addressed him to the following effect: Bishop, you are sinking fast; we shall in all probability be soon separated. The Bishop replied—'yes I know it; but all is well!' His brother then questioned him in regard to his last wishes respecting his funeral arrangements, when both the Bishop and his brother (both having been similarly affected with asthmatic complaints) were seized with a fit of coughing which interrupted their conversation for that time. Soon after the Bishop was seen to make a signal with his hand that he wished to speak, when at the request of Dr. M'Kendree, his son Dudley M'Kendree, the Bishop's nephew, leaned over him to receive his communications.

With regard to the state of his mind, the Bishop said "All is well, for time and for eternity; I live by faith in the Son of God. For me to live is Christ, to die is gain." In his most emphatic manner he repeated:—"I wish that point to be perfectly understood—that all is well with me whether I live or die. For two months," said he, "I have not had a cloud to darken my hope. I have had uninterrupted confidence in my Saviour's love." He commenced repeating the stanza—

"Not a cloud can arise, to darken my skies,
Or hide for a moment my Lord from my eyes"—

but not being able to finish the couplet it was finished for him.

With regard to the circumstances of his interment, he summed up his wishes in the following expressive sentence:—"I wish to be buried in the ancient Methodist style; like an old christian minister." He was asked if he had any choice in regard to the text of his funeral sermon, the preacher, or the hymns to be sung on the occasion; he answered that he had none.—He was subsequently asked if he had any choice in regard to the one who should preach his funeral sermon; his answer was, "not particularly; Logan Douglass as well as any one." This was his way of calling the Rev. Thomas Logan Douglass, Presiding Elder of the Nashville District, and this is considered by his friends as the expression of a preference for him as the funeral orator, whenever the public funeral shall have been appointed.

The Bishop now seemed to summon all the powers of his soul to pass the cold stream of death. He had ordered the bedstead on which his venerable father died years ago to be brought in; and if we mistake not, the same bed and bedding to be placed upon it, as he wished to die where his father died. Upon this couch he waited the coming of the messenger of death.

In the interval between the Sabbath and the Thursday following when he died, he suffered but a little pain; was calm, composed, and awaited the coming of his Lord like one whose earthly labour had been done and well done.—Many were the gracious expressions which he whispered to one and another of his friends during those last days of his life; many of which will, no doubt, be treasured up and hereafter given to the public. To his nephew, Dudley M'Kendree, he said, "follow me as I have followed Christ, only closer to Christ." He was remarkably fond of the phrase—'*All is well.*'—With this he would almost invariably answer every question which related to the state of his mind; this indeed, was his last connected expression, although the last word he ever uttered in a mortal hearing was *yes*," in answer to the question asked him as he was dying,—"Is all well."

On the day of his death he was questioned again in respect to his funeral arrangements; to which he answered, "I leave it all to my friends, only preserve the *plainness*; my friends know my wishes."

On the afternoon of his death a blister was applied to the tumor on his finger which appeared to be nearly or quite dead, the object was no doubt to create some action that might have a tendency to arrest gangrene. When the blister began to act he waved his hand backwards and forwards and asked what was the matter with it. As it seemed to distress him his brother removed the blister and put on an emollient poultice—when the Bishop whispered, "it is easy now." After this, his kind and tender sister asked him if he was in pain—to which he answered "no."

He had long been subject to coughing fits, and was obliged to be raised up each time to avoid suffocation. In order to raise him easier, a blanket was arranged so that he could be raised without injury to his arms; and his sister and niece, together with a little daughter of Dudley M'Kendree were in the habit of sitting behind him to support his head in a sitting or an incumbent posture.

Death was in the room. The question had been asked the venerable sentinel who shall no more stand on the towers of our Zion "is all well?—he had answered "Yes." Just then by a sudden spasmodic contraction he seemed to have a darting pain in his right side; the muscles of his left cheek appeared to suffer a corresponding spasm, and knotted up with a deep wrinkle which remained after the pain in the side had passed away. Sensible of the muscular distortion the Bishop was observed to make two energetic efforts to smooth down his countenance; the second effort succeeded, and a dying smile came over the brow of the veteran and descended upon the lower features of his face. Then the senior Prelate of our Episcopacy surrendered the parchment of superintendency which he had held of God and the church since 1808; he returned it stainless as the mountain snow. The struggle was over. The chariot had gone over the everlasting hills.

After death the Bishop's features were calm and beautiful. The woes of earth had passed; no trace of agony remained. There was a noble sublimity in the inanimate clay, connected with every circumstance of the Bishop's long and useful life, that made the gazer linger long ere it as if he was looking upon features he should see again in some radiant scene over which the curtain of futurity yet hangs its folds.

In conformity with the wishes of the deceased, he was shrouded in a grave robe of black silk, and inclosed in a plain but substantial walnut coffin; and on Saturday, as we have previously mentioned, he was interred at the left hand of his father, only a few rods from the family mansion where he died.

There is one fact which we will mention as a testimony against a money spending and extravagant age; this venerable servant of Christ, from his salary of one hundred dollars a year, saved in the course of his life about three thousand dollars one half of which we understand he has left to the church, the other half to his relatives.

CHARLES PINKNEY, Esq., the Junior Editor of this paper, departed this life, on Thursday evening, very suddenly, in the 39th year of his age. Mr. Pinkney was the son of the late Hon. William Pinkney, of Maryland, and inherited the enlarged views, and chivalrous spirit of his father. He possessed a mind ennobled by every virtue that adorns the man, and his cultivated talents have shed a lustre on the diplomatic character of our country, by his intense labours for her abroad. As a husband, he was kind and affectionate; as a friend, sincere, ardent, and faithful; as a citizen, high minded, liberal, and sensitive, for his country's glory. He has gone and leaves an affectionate wife, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to regret his early sacrifice to the tomb. *Requiescat in pace.*

Washington Sun.

COURT OF INQUIRY ON LIEUTENANT LANE—ORDER No. 15.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 17, 1835.

The Court of Inquiry instituted by direction of the President of the United States, which convened on the 28th of February, 1835, in the city of Washington, pursuant to 'Order,' No. 8, for the purpose of examining into the conduct of 2d *Lieutenant John F. Lane*, of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, in reference to an assault alleged to have been by him made on the person of the Hon. John Ewing, a member of congress from the state of Indiana, while returning from the House of Representatives on the evening of the 25th February, 1835, in the city of Washington, has reported the following opinion:

"The court, after a full inquiry, find the material facts disclosed by the evidence presented, to be as follows:

'In the afternoon of February 26th, 1835, immediately after the adjournment of the House of Representatives for the day, the Hon. John Ewing, a member of that body, was proceeding on foot in the direct route from the capitol towards his lodgings in this city, when at a little distance from the Capitol square, he overtook, on the Pennsylvania avenue, Lieut. Lane, who was loitering or walking slowly in the same direction. When Mr. Ewing had nearly come up with him, Lieutenant Lane turned round, and accosting Mr. Ewing in a mild tone of voice, stated, in terms, his purpose of inflicting punishment or chastisement. Mr. Ewing having naturally manifested surprise and resentment at this declaration, and showing a disposition to defend himself, Lieut. Lane, with a slender iron cane, of less than six ounces in weight, hastily struck Mr. Ewing just above the left eye.

The blow cut the skin of the forehead causing an effusion of blood and momentary staggering. This advantage in the contest does not appear to have been followed up by the assailant. On the contrary he remained firm in the same position. Mr. Ewing also had a walking stick in his hand, of the description called a sword cane. This, as soon as he had recovered himself a little he attempted to use, when the wooden case or scabbard, immediately flew off. He next endeavoured to revenge himself with the naked blade or rapier, but this was broken in a few trials, either by being parried by Lieut. Lane's stick or by his hands. After the first blow inflicted by Lieut. Lane, he appeared to have acted mainly if not entirely on the defensive. His stick flew out of his hand early in the conflict, when, remaining in his position, he continued to defend himself, either with his hands, against the blows and thrusts aimed by Mr. Ewing with his rapier, or, with his fist, he knocked Mr. Ewing back, on his attempts to close in. On one occasion, when Mr. Ewing came within the guard of Lieut. Lane, the latter took the former, whose hat had fallen off, by the hair, and gently shook him. Another witness added that Lieut. Lane struck Mr. Ewing at the same time. This incident terminated the contest, which happened within the view of many witnesses, members of the House of Representatives, and who were more or less distant from the scene.

'It does not appear that the parties used, or had about them, any weapon other than the sticks described.

'The evidence but very slightly discloses the cause, or provocation which led to the assault made by Lieut. Lane. No witness could testify it to any thing said or done by Mr. Ewing in the honourable house of which he was member. One of the gentlemen examined, who had been a member of the same house, testified, that on being called upon by Lieut. Lane, about a week before the conflict, as a friend, to bear a note to Mr. Ewing, demanding that the latter should withdraw something said by him, on some former occasion, he, the witness, distinctly understood from Lieut. Lane, that the offence complained of, was not in his representative character. On the other hand, Mr. Ewing strongly testified before the court, (having been requested to attend as a witness, in common with many other members of congress,) that he never had the slightest personal altercation with Lieut. Lane, or an unpleasant interview with him, prior to the rencounter now under the consideration of the court. It is proper to add, that Lieut. Lane was induced, by the persuasion or advice of his friend, not to send the note mentioned by Mr. Ewing.

'Lieut. Lane, at the time he stated to Mr. Ewing the purpose of punishing or chastising the latter, assigned no cause for that intention. On the termination of the conflict, he declared that his purpose had been *publicly to disgrace* Mr. Ewing, and added, that he had (in his view of the case) *so disgraced him.*

'The court, in common no doubt, with the whole army, probably including Lieut. Lane himself, deeply regret the rash transaction, the particulars of which have thus been briefly capitulated."

'By the constitution of the United States, it is declared that members of Congress shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to, and returning from the same.'

'The cases here enumerated, show the high importance the People and the States attach to the uninterrupted services of their representatives in the two Houses of Congress, and if those representatives cannot be hindered from attendance, not even by the process of the Courts of law in some criminal, and in all civil cases, it would seem against the spirit, if not the letter of the Constitution, that officers set apart for the immediate defence of the nation, and under the solemn obligation to support the Constitution, should be at liberty, from any cause to prevent the attendance of members, by inflicting injuries on their persons.

'The conduct under consideration seems to be directly hostile to the spirit of the fifth Article of War, in which Congress has enacted that "officers shall use *disrespectful words against the Congress of the United States*, under the penalty of being severely punished by a Court Martial. The Court of Inquiry will not say that Lieut. Lane might be arraigned for the conduct in question, under this article of the Rules and Articles of War, because its strict construction may only apply to disrespectful words uttered against the members of the two Houses collectively; and not against an individual member.—The article is cited only to show the spirit of the legislation of the country on the subject, and as serving to mark that deference and forbearance which military men owe to the National Legislature, as by consequence, to its members individually, whilst the latter are engaged in the performance of their high functions.'

'As a conclusion—it may not be proper or expected, that this Court should say, that, in its opinion, there is, or is not, ground for sending the case to a general Court Martial; but, whatever may be its impressions on this point, it is sincerely hoped that nothing similar will ever again occur for legal investigation, or public censure.'

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Major General and President of the Court.'

The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President of the United States, the General in Chief has received, through the War Department, the following directions of the President thereon:

WASHINGTON, March 12th, 1835.

Sir—I have perused with great care the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Lane of the United States Army, accused of having committed an assault and battery on the person of Hon. John Ewing, a member of congress from the State of Indiana. The case which led to the unpleasant difficulty between these gentlemen, does not appear from the evidence, in positive terms; but it may be inferred, from the testimony of the Hon. Robert T. Lyttle, of Ohio, that it arose from remarks made by Mr. Ewing relative to some absent members of the family of Lieut. Lane. But on the other hand in contradiction to this is the testimony of Mr. Ewing. By the cause which may the attack of a military officer of the Government upon a member of Congress during its session, was highly improper, and deserves reproof; but as neither the Committee of the House of Representatives, nor the Court of Inquiry, by whom the whole matter has been examined, have thought the conduct of Lieut. Lane deserving further investigation, the Secretary of War will cause the result to be made known, by General Orders, as a public reprimand to Lieut. Lane, and direct him to be relieved from his present duty, and report to his regiment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.
ANDREW JACKSON.

"The Secretary of War."

III. Lieutenant Lane's appointment of Assistant Quartermaster is accordingly revoked. He will be relieved from duty at the Delaware Breakwater, and proceed to join his company without delay.

The Court of Inquiry is dissolved, and the members thereof will repair to their respective stations.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Major General, Commanding in Chief.
R. JONES, Adjt. General.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Capt. Voorhees, of the U. S. Navy, has arrived at New York from Chagres, having come overland from the Pacific. He left at Panama in February, the U. S. sloop Vincennes, and schooner Dolphin, officers and crews all well. He has furnished the following information to the editor of the Courier:

On the first of January the troops in garrison at Callao, amounting to four or five hundred, rose upon the officers, confined them, and declared openly against the existing government. After hoisted the *American colours!* they despatched a deputation, headed by a sergeant, to Gen. La Fuenta, then on board the U. S. sloop of war Fairfield, and offered him the government. That officer, who was in exile, had managed by some means or other, to get on board in Erie, and on perceiving that the insurgents had no commissioned officer at their head, he accepted their offer. Upon this the revolters became alarmed, and the utmost confusion prevailed among them. In the meantime the commander of the forces at Lima marched a force of six hundred men upon the revolters, and commenced a cannonade upon them. They held out a day and a half; when they were forced to surrender, and order was restored. A great number of the revolters were immediately shot.

The American shipping in the harbor was very much injured during the cannonading, though not materially so. The brig——had a shot through her hull.

A bloody battle was fought about the 20th of January at the foot of Chimporazo, between General Barregus and General Flores, in which the former was defeated and driven into Quito.

Capt. Voorhees states that the whole of the South American States, with the exception of Chili, were in a most unsettled and deplorable condition.

Gen. La Fuenta was popular in Peru, according to Capt. V. and was a candidate for the Presidency.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, and sloop of war Fairfield were at Callao on the 13th January.

HELL BURNT UP.

A postscript of the 6th, to the Editor says—'I may announce, if you choose, in the Journal, that all *Hell* is burnt up. Last night about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out here (Augusta) in a