

made of an association of all the states which is now proposed to be an extremely important one, the result of which it is to be unrolled whether the charter is not forfeited.

The other course of opposition which existed against the old United States Bank, and which has been transferred to the present—the clashing interest of State Banks—the very excited by the judicial decisions in favour of the Bank, and against all the little schemes that have been devised to assail it, are the provocatives to this hostile proceeding—it for that it is adjudged that the charter is forfeited, every bank's charter in the Union is equally liable; and if by this procedure all the banks are prostrated and forced to wind up their affairs then what would be the consequence? Can the gloomiest foreboding picture a thousand part of the distress that would beset this nation? We are at present unenriched from the calamitous period in which we have recently been involved, but if with our shattered system we are doomed immediately again to encounter a season of calamity a million times more trying and disastrous than the one from which we are just struggling, a state of lawless desperation will be the result and ruin will inevitably overtake the land.

It would be well if gentlemen would look to the consequences to which their measures lead—Mr. Cullen is held to be a gentleman of no ordinary endowments, but schemes of destruction may flow from elevated sources—we cannot ascribe either vindictiveness or bad views to such a man as Mr. Cullen, yet his proposition is pregnant with hideous ill, and we are at a loss to account for it upon any view of Public Good.

Fifteen years ago such a proposition would have been scouted—the Banks were all then in favour—the friends were propitious—bank capital was actively employed, and every man could get whatever accommodation he could secure—This last is the true evil—not the discount of interest upon accommodation, nor the discounting of a fractional day or two in the year—Men got deep into bank, because banks were accommodating, and when a period came that coerced the banks to a disconnection of their favours difficulties arose—state banks had in many instances been badly administered—at this time the United States bank came into operation, which produced still more stricture upon other banks, and the violence of opposition which has been shown against her was accumulated and sharpened. The patriotic committee and the grievance was severely felt; and whilst writhing under the evil, they who were suffering, were ready to catch at anything as the cause of their misfortunes, and prone to ascribe themelves anywhere that their malignant enemy might lead them.

A legal opinion we understand is given on this subject by two eminent members of the Bar of Philadelphia—to such hands the question can safely confide, and we shall look with impatience for their resolution of this novel position. It would be somewhat arrogant in us to touch this subject in a legal point of view, and we shall not—but if in the ordinary loans of banks there is injury, it is injury without imputation and without blame—it is a wrong, merely nominal, divested of every influence to injure or deceive—Has the disinterested of any man been taken advantage of by the bank? Has any man unwarily paid more interest than he expected upon the loan advanced? Has any one man paid more than another? Is it iniquitous that banks should loan money according to this universal usage which is complained of?—Where then are the reasons against usury involved in this matter? If the mere phraseology of the law against usury reaches the case, but the reasons of the law are not involved in it, where is the wisdom, or the justice, or the necessity to exercise the law? We hope the decision of an enlightened and discerning Congress will arrest this singular procedure, and quiet a little factious clamour which originated in mortification, and is followed up with an ill directed vengeance as unwarantable in its object as it would prove destructive in its results.

CONGRESS.

IN USE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, Jan. 8.

On motion of Blair the house agreed to take into consideration a resolution hereto forwarded by him, calling upon the President of the U. States for information relative to the operation of the Bankrupt Law of 1800, in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr. B. stated his object to be, to obtain such information relative to the operations of the old bankrupt law as might be useful, if not as a guide, at least as a reference, to those who were about to be called upon to vote for a system which he conceived to be similar in all its essential features and properties to the law of 1800. He thought no guide was so safe as the footnotes of experience. In anticipation of an objection that might possibly be urged, he would observe, that it was by no means his intention to retard the progress of the bill that had been reported on that subject; nor should he, at any time, solicit a postponement of that bill, for the purpose of gaining time to obtain the information which he now sought. He had confined the call for information to the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York—not for the purpose of giving a partial view of the subject, but because those states were most deeply interested in, and affected by its operation; and also because the information from those states could be obtained more expeditiously than from others more remote. They afforded in his opinion the fairest sample of its operation, and with those views, and those only, he had proposed to limit the inquiry.

Mr. Cooke proposed to amend the resolution by including the District of Columbia—which suggestion was assented to by the mover.

The question was taken on the resolution and carried in the affirmative—yeas 77, nays 71.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, the house then agreed to consider the resolution by him submitted yesterday, calling for information respecting the expenses of the Ordinance Department. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. McCalpin called for the consideration of the resolution he had before proposed, calling for information relative to the bills that had been made to Congress, and the estimate the Indians. The house adjourned.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement showing in what banks the moneys received from the sale of public lands have been deposited since the 1st of January, 1811; the contracts under which said deposits have been made; the correspondence between them and the treasury department relative thereto; the amount of deposits that were to be left in each, in consideration of taking charge of the balance of the money deposited; whether, in any instance, the deposits allowed for that purpose have been increased; and why such increase was allowed; together with copies of the statements of their situation, furnished to said department for the last twelve months preceding such increase, as well as to the time of first making the banks of deposit; whether any of these banks have failed to comply with their engagements, and to what amount; what measures have been taken in consequence thereof, to secure the government against any losses resulting from such failure; what those measures have been, and at what expense; whether, in any instance, uncured or depreciated paper have been received from them, or any of them, which the government was not bound to receive by any agreement between such banks and the said securities; and whether any further measures are necessary to be adopted by Congress, to provide for the transmission of the public money from the different receivers to a more safe place of deposit, and if so, what plan is most advisable.

The speaker presented a communication from the postmaster general, relative to the clerks employed in that department—and a communication from the department of state, containing a list, &c. of patents issued to inventors. So from the first of January, 1821, to the 1st of January, 1822, which, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md., were respectively ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Md., the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822, &c. Mr. H. Nelson in the chair. After much debate thereon

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

UNAVAILABE FUNDS, &c.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the house agreed to consider the resolution by him yesterday submitted, calling for information from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the unavailable funds of that department.

After a long debate, the question was

on the resolution and carried nem. con.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS, &c.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the military establishment of 1822. The house adjourned without taking the question.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill requiring Surveyors General to give bond and security for the faithful disbursement of public money, and to limit their term of office; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Leftwich, it was

Resolved, That the report of the select committee appointed to enquire respecting certain loans of lead and gunpowder, by the Ordnance Department, to certain individuals, made to this house on the 7th of February, 1821, be referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on Wednesday last, calling for information from the War Department relative to the expenditures of the Indian department for the year 1821.

After some prefatory remarks by the mover, the house agreed to consider the same.

Mr. McDougal hoped the resolution would pass. Had it been moved in its proper season, several days ago, it might have prevented the long discussion that had taken place.

Mr. Tracy wished to extend the inquiry more specifically than the motion seemed to embrace. He therefore proposed an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Rhea remarked that he wished the inquiry to go further back. He did not wish for a partial examination of the subject, but for a full elucidation. This he thought was due to the Secretary of War; and he would, therefore, move to amend the resolution so as to extend the inquiry not only to 1821, but also to 1820.

Mr. Rhea's amendment was agreed to—aye 89; and

The resolution, as amended, was adopted without a count.

Mr. Woodson submitted the following joint resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution. No person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States, from and after the 4th day of March, 1826, who shall or may have held, or exercised any other office of honour, profit, or trust, under the government of the United States, or any of its departments, at any time within four years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall have attained to the age of forty-five years.

PARTIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair, on the bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822—the question on filling the blank for the Indian department being yet under consideration. A debate of an common interest ensued, (of which a sketch will be given hereafter,) in which the sum of 100,000 dollars, as reported by the committee of ways and means, was opposed by Mr. Randolph, and supported by Messrs. Baldwin and Todd, when the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose and reported, and

The house adjourned.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The sequel of "Hinton Oratory" shall appear in our next.

ABSTRACT.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Martin reports a bill, to change the mode of electing the governor of this state.

Mr. Edmon reports a bill for the benefit of Robert Guest, and a bill for the benefit of Mary Scott.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to change the election districts in Frederick, the bill for the relief of Mary Scott; the supplement to the act to authorize the court of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money to complete the bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Merriweather's Ford, and the bill to change the election districts in Baltimore county, severally passed.

Mr. Griffith reports a bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard on Stapleford's creek in Dorchester.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Forrest offered for consideration an order empowering the committee of grievances and court of justice to procure legal expenses for and against Judge Shiriver, to be produced before the house, in the impeachment now prosecuting for misdemeanour in office.

Mr. Bruce from the committee of ways and means delivers the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of Ways and Means beg leave to report to the House of Delegates as follows:

Believing it to be their indispensable duty, as well as the mandate of wisdom and of sound policy, in public as well as in private life, at all times, but more especially the present to take a clear, just and comprehensive view of our situation, your committee now proceed to lay before you a plain estimate of things, and to exhibit those suggestions, which have sprung from an examination into our treasury concerns.

CAPITAL OR FUNDS OF THE STATE.

Funded Stock of the U. S. 6 per cent stock, \$183,717 83

3 per cent do, 335,104 74

Bank Stock, 516,100 00

Road Stock, 15,000 00

Stock in the Potowmack company, 120,144 44

Stock in the Union Manufac-

turing company, 10,000 00

Loan to the Potowmack compa-

ny, 30,000 00

Loanto Charlotte Hall school, 2,066 67

\$1,163,033 68

From which deduct the following items, estimated as una-

vailable

Stock in the Potowmack compa-

ny, 120,144 44

Interest on the loan to the Potowmack compa-

ny, 30,000 00

Supervisors of the public roads, 8,850 00

Poor House of Baltimore coun-

ty, 7,812 07

Interest on the loan to Charlotte Hall School, 60 00

539,838 07

Deduct the following items supposed inva-

lid:

For confiscated property, 75,165 76

Open accounts, 691 31

Specifics sold, 1,444 46

Money lent, 1,229 67

Emissions of paper money of 1769 and 1773, 4,886 08

Interest on the loan to the Potowmack compa-

ny, 143,453 35

Vacant lands in Allegany county, 1,612 10

Taxes, 79,841 62

Fines, forfeitures, marriage and ordinary li-

censes &c., 3,000 00

Interest on the loan to the Potowmack compa-

ny, 8,850 00

Supervisors of the public roads, 7,812 07

Poor House of Baltimore coun-

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303,921 36

Valid

The above sum of \$55,816 71,