On motion by Mr. Maxey the following resolutions were read;
BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, February 5, 1825.

On metion by Mr. Maxcy the following resolutions were read;
BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Pebruary 5, 1825.
Whereas it is understood by this general assembly, that a proposition has been made in congress, as to alter the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of the president and vice president of the United States, that each state shall be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of the United States, that each state shall be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of the united States, and that the voters in each of such districts shall meet on a day, which shall be the same in all the states, and then vote, by ballot, for one person to be president, and for another to be vice-president, and also for one other to be an elector; that the persons having severally the greatest number of votes as president, vice-president, and electors, shall be considered as entitled the vote of such district for the said offices respectively—that certificates of the whole number of votes for each candidate shall be forwarded to the president of the senate, who, in the presence of the house of reach candidate shall be forwarded to the president of the senate, who, in the presence of the house of reach candidate shall be read the president of the votes shall then be counted, each district being entitled to one tote, and the person having the greatest number of districts, and the wote shall be the president, if such numbers of the senate, who have such majority, then the president of the senate shall, by proclamation, Meclare such to be the fact, and shall also declare the names of the two persons having the greatest number of votes for president, and shall order the electors to meet in each state, and choose, by ballot, one of the two persons having the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts, who shall have the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts, shall be president.—Also, that the person having the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts, sons have an equal number of votes of the electors, then the one of the two, who had the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts, shall be president—Also, that the person having the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts for vice president, shall be the vece-president, if such numbers he a najority of the whole number of electoral district votes; And if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senare shall choose the vice-president.

And whereas, this general assembly think it highly expedient, that the election of the president should not be made by the house of representatives; therefore Revolved by the general assembly of Maryland, that they do approve of said proposition, and request the senators and representatives in congress of the state of Maryland, to rote for and support sail proposition. Revolved. That his excellency the governor, he requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and revolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress, and also a copy to the governors of all the other states in the union, requesting them to by the same before their respective legislatures, and ask their executions. Mr. Maxey presents a petition from Lydia Tydings for support; referred to the committee on similar petitions.

Gantt presents a petition from John Smith, referred to the committee on pensions and revolutiona

Mr Jarrett presents a petition from the president and directors of the Susquehanna Bridge, referred to Messrs. Jairett, Howard and Meriick
Mr. Gantt obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorise Seth Sweetser of Anne Arundel county, to build a bridge over the Patapsco tiver where his ferry is now kept. Ordered, That Messrs.

Gantt, Maxey and Howard, report the same

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act to record and make valid the deel therein mentioned

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act to record and make valid the deel therein mentioned

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled. An act to record and make valid the deep therein mentioned. The reports in layour of Samuel Davis, William Johnson, Ann Coward and John Gomber, were read the second time, and the resolutions assented to.

Mr. Grubh reports a bill, entitled. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil county, which was twice read by special order, and will pass.

The report in favour of Daniel and Walter Jensfer, was read the second time, and the resolution therein

contained assented to.

MONDAY. February 7. 1825. Mr Kemp reports a bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Fre

Mr. Worthington moved to postpone the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution as relates to

Air Wolltengton moved to postpone the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution as relates to the appointment of a chancellor until to-morrow? Determined in the negative.

Mr. M. Clean moved to refer it to the 1st Jane next? Determined in the negative.

The question mas then put, Shall the said bill pass? The year and mass being required appeared as follow:

And motive—Moves Holles & Requer, Dennis, Innes, Stillwine, Ecclestim, Fearwis, Thomas, Hendersan, Exmer, Gubb, Sticholsen,

Vanish, Tinche, wither, Hong of Barms, Conson, the Holles, North, Jarcett, Mantgomery, Hardcast e, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Bowles,

Zinke, Morra k, Hoffman, Mythakon, Lantz, K incime, 13

North—Misses Speak e, Hawkins Kie ut. Sheland, Horris, MyClean, Ireland, Parran, Chapman, Rogerson, Shower, Worthington, Ziron, I tomer, Bennett, Lloyd, Trackie, Wright, Keing, Tyson, Wilson, Lealt, Lee, 22. Resolved in the affirmative and the bill

and to the genare.

But to the senare. Nor Chapman reports a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Edward Elisworth, of the city of New-Mr. Chepman reports a full, entitled, An action therefore of noward Linkworth, which was twice read by special order, pass d, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Chapman, the following resolution was read.

Resolved. That the governor and council be authorised and bereby requested, to contract with an artist to take the likeness of our distinguished fellow citizen. Major General Laryette, to be placed in the hall of the house of delegates, and when the same shall have been finished, to draw upon the treasurer for

hall of the house of delegates, and when the same shall have been infined, to draw opon the select sum as may be necessary to discharge the expense thereof.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, the following order was read:
O'dered, That when this house is in session, and the speaker shall announce that there is not a quo rum, there shall be a call of the house, and the absent members noted on the journal.

Mr. Tyson moved the following to be added: sunless such absentess Furnish the speaker of the house a sufficient excuse for such absence."

Mr. Eccleston moved to strike thereout the words, espeaker of the?"

Recoved in the affirmative.

of the?" Resolved in the affirmative

The question was then put, on Mr. Tyson's amendment. Determined in the negative
The question was then put, That the house assent to the order proposed by Mr. Nicholson? Resolved

On motion by Mr Teackle, Ordered, That the bill to amend the civil practice of courts in relation to

meshe process, have a second reading on the 10th inst.

The house proceeded to the second reading of an additional supplement to an act, entitled. An act amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duries of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons.

TUESDAY, February 8, 1825. The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. The hill to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor in the several counties of this state, was sent

On motion by Mr. Wilson, the question was put, That the order proposed vesterday by Mr. Nicholson relative to the attendance of members, be reconsidered? Betermined in the negative.

Mr. Perch presents a petition from John Middleton, of Prince-George's county; referred to the committee on insulvencies.

On motion by Mr. Phomas, the following message was read:
BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Feb 8, 1825.

On motion by Mr. Phomas, the following message was read:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Feb. 8, 1825.

Gentlemen of the Schate,
We return you the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled. An act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned in Cecil county, passed at December session 1821, ch. 127. The house have rejected the amendment proposed by your honourable body, as we are of opinion the amendment would entirely defeat the object of the bill, and we can see no possible objection to grant to the parties in this case the same right of appeal, which is given to all others by the act relating to public roads in the several counties therein mentioned, passed at December session 1821, chapter 152. We therefore hope upon further consideration, you will pass the bill without the amendment, and thus grant to the parties complaining, that justice which they have been so improperly decrived of by the unjust, arbitrary and oppressive secial act of 1821, chapter 127.

By order,

On motion by Mr. Wright, the question was put, That the words sunjust, arbitrary and oppressive," be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative

The message was then assented to, and with the bill sent to the senate.

Mr. Brown obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to exempt the parsonage-house in the village of Greenshorough, in Caroline county, from taxation, and for other purposes. Ordered, That Messrs Brown. Boon and Hardcastle, report the same.

Mr. M. Clean obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act relating to the manner of altering the constitution of this state. Ordered, That Messrs McClean, Speed and Merrick, report the same.

On motion by Mr. King, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to alter and smend the constitution, so as to reduce the number of delegates from the several counties? The year and nays being required, appeared as follow:

The year and mays being required, appeared as follow:

Affitmative --Messra, Harris, Spencer, Reyner, Dennis, Teatkle, King, Jones, Sullivane, Eccleston,
Travers, Speed, Nicholson, Williams, Tingle, Parker, Hooper, Barnes, Cromwell, Kemp, Hope, Nor
vis, Montgomery, Hardeastle, Barwick, Brown, Boon, Haward, Bowles, Fouker, Merrick, Willson,

Be-D, Lansdale, Hoffman, M:Mahon.—35 Negative.—Messrs Speaker, Hawkins, Gough, Kilgour, Millard, M:Clean, Ireland, Hodges, Gantt, Maxev, Estep, Parran Rogerson, Shower, Worthington, Price, Turner, Bennett, Thomas, Henderson, Ewing, Grubb Peach, Duvall, Carroll, Wright, Jarrett, Tyson, Lantz, Klipstine—39:

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Messes King, Tingle, M. Clean, M. Mahon and Chapman, report the same.

Mr. Dennis obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled. An act to confirm the proceedings of Somerset punty court.

Ordered, That Messes Dennis, King and Jones, report the same.

Mr. John Edelen delivers the following report:

The committee to whom were referred the petition of Robert Crane, of Charles county, and the accompanying documents, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report.—That from an examination of the pelition, and accompanying documents, it appears to your committee, that to legislate in his behalf would be to adopt a principle incorrect in itself, and establish a precedent dangerous in its effects; that the levy court, to whom the petitioner first made his application for relief, is the proper and most competent tribunal to decide the petitioner first made his application for relief, is the proper and entrope to reverse the decision of the levy court upon this question, or to interfer any manner, they sherefore recommend that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order.

Which was twice read and concurred with. Which was twice read and concurred with.

Mr Peach delivers the following report:

The committee on special acts of insolveney, to whom was referred the petition of John Middleton, of Prince George's county have had the same under their serious consideration, and heg leave to report—that they think the praver of the petitioner reasonable, and that he is in all respects entitled to the favorable consideration of the legislature, the committee therefore for his reflef, recommend the passage of

Which was twice read and concurred with

And a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of John Middleton, of Prince-George's county; which was
twice read by special order, passed, and sent to the sena'e.

On motion by Mr Davall, Ordered That the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and

On motion by Mr. Davall, Ordered. That the supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate and discipline the militis, have a second reading on to morrow.

Mr. Jones reports a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children, and heirs at law, of Jesse Wainwright, late of Somerest county, deceased.

On motion by Mr. Maxcy; Ordered, That the committee of grievances and courts of justice he instructed to inquire, and report to this house, whether the state has any lien upon confiscated property for the purchase of which bonds are still due; and if such lien should be found to exist, to report their committee at the expedience and expedience and heat method of enforcing it.

opinion as to the expediency and best method of enforcing it.

Mr. Williams obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled. An act to relieve the executors and administrators from the obligation of performing the duties of guardians, as is required by an act passed at December session 1820, ch. 174. Ordered, That Messrs. Williams, Tingle and Ecc eston, report the same.

On motion by Mr. Duvall, Ordered, That the bill giving compensation to the adjutant general, have a

On motion by hir. Durant critical second reading on the 10th instant.

Bir Wootton obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, A supplement to an act passed at the last session, to re open a public road in Prince-George's county. Ordered, That Messars, Wootton, R. C. Edem and Peach, report the same.

Mr. Worthington reports a bill, entitled, An act to make permanent and continue certain acts of as

sembly therein mentioned. Mr. Peach obtained leave to bring in a hill, entitled, An act for the relief of Many Whitemers, of Prince-George's county. Ordered, That Messrs, Peach, Wootton and Duvall, report the same. Mr. Millerd obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Jans. Evens, of Saint. Mary's county. Ordered, This Messey, Millard's Goodh and Hawkins, report the same.

Mr. Maxey obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act respecting a monument or plattee to the memory of Washington. Placeted, That the committee of ways and metal report the same.

moument or tatter to the memory reports.

Mr. Maxey delivers the following reports:

Mr. Maxey delivers the following reports:

The committee of ways and means, having reported in part to the house, beg leave to report further.

That baving taken into consideration the revenue derived to the state from lotteries, they are of the spinion, that the sum received annually would be very considerably increased, if the compellition in the mer nion, that the sum received annually would be very considerably increased. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the precise, ker hetween the state, and other lotteries, could be diminished, or entirely destroyed. As to the mean nine to the state of th

on such a mode as will not risk the tecening proceeding from this source.

The managers of the Washington Monument have a privilege of drawing lotteries until a safficient. The managers of the Washington Monument have a privilege of drawing lotteries until a safficient fund shall be raised to cumplete the plan according to the original design. According to information refund shall be raised to cumplete the plan according to the original design. According to information refuse would be willing to withdraw their lottery from the market, and the view do not be the containing on the part of the state, so far as concerns them, if the state would appropriate the increased fund, which they would thus derive, to the purpose of torwarding and completing priate the increased fund, which they would thus derive, to the purpose of torwarding and completing monument, whose egistence is calculated to reflect credit and handour upon the state. They therefore TRUEMAN CROSS, CIL.

monument, wasse extreme to the memory of Washington

And the bill relative to a monument or statue to the memory of Washington

Mr. Harris reports a bill, entitled, An act relating to a public landing and wharf at a place commonly called the Ship Yard, in Kent county

called the Ship Yard, in Kent county

The house proceeded to the second reading of the hill relative to the inspection of salted fish. On motion by Mr. Tyson the question was put, That the same he referred to the 12th of September

next? Determined in the negative

Mr. Tyson moved to strike out the second section to wit:

And be it enacted. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall applicated the second section to wit:

And be it enacted. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the goodness, quality, point and commission for the city of Baltimore two persons of integrity, skilful in the goodness, quality, point and commission for the city of Baltimore two persons of integrity, skilful in the goodness, quality, and well-enring of salted fish, and, that the said inspectors may be taken from any county or counties in.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out the 3d section, to wit:

And be it enacted. That the said inspectors, shall each of them pay to the treasurer of the western shore the sum of two hundred dollars, which said sums shall be paid by them on the first day of June next, and annually thereafter during the continuance of this act? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Tyson moved that the words nexcept during the period between the 15th day of May and the first day of November? be inserted in the clause which gives permission to land fish for inspection on the public wharfs. Determined in the negative.

first day of November!" be inserted in the clause which gives permission to land fish for inspection on the public wharfs. Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the words oresolution or any other act!" were inserted in the 5th section after the words origin or any other act. "Were inserted in the 5th section after the words origin out the 1sth section to wit.

And be it enacted. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall and may appoint such person or persons as they deem it expedient inspector or inspectors of salt fish in such appoint such person or persons as they deem it expedient inspector or inspectors of salt fish in such other places in this state as they may think proper, and said inspectors shall be governed by the same rules with regard to their inspect on, and he entitled to the same less as are herein provided for the inspections in the city of Baltimore, but that nothing herein contained shall be understood to compel any person or persons to have their fish inspected at their fisheries, if intended to be transported to any adjoining sate. Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.

inling state. Determined in the negative.
The question was then put. Shall the said bill pass? Resolved in the affirmative.
The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

BLOCKADE OF CALLAO BY COM. HULL. From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 23.

By the schr. Endeavour, from Chagres, we learn to Mr Clay: that at the time of her sailing, the latest accounts received at Panama stated, that Bolivar was in possession of Lima. On the 22d Dec. Com. Hull had declared the port of Callao to be in a state of blockade. He was induced to do this in consequence of the Royal General Rodell having illegally seized the ship China of New York.

MR. CLAI'S AFFAIR.

In order that our readers may the better understand the causes which have led to the appoint. ment of a committee by the House of Representives of the U S to inquire into the truth of cer tain charges mode against the Hon. Henry Clay, we insert the letter containing them. The letter appeard originally in the Columbian Observer, and purported to be written by a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the editor of that From the Columbian Observer.

To the Editor

Washington, January 23, 1825. 'Dear Sir-I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever coverd with infamy the Republican Ranks. Would you elieve that men professing Democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, at once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the Famous Burr Conspiracy of 1801. For some time past. the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend, to such mean barter and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr.

Clay. I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honourable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jack son into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind-I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty

On the appearance of this letter in one of the Wash ington papers, Mr. Clay published the following card in the National Intelligencer:

A CARD. I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kinded prints and persons, in regard to the Presidential Election. The editor of one of those prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe; and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th instant, by a member of the house of representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine. I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a liar; and f he dare unveil himself and avow his name. I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be. to all the laws which govern and regulate the conduct of men of honour H. CLAY.

31st January, 1825. This card was noticed by Mr. Kreemer, one of

the representatives from Pennsylvania, in the Is telligencer of the 3d inst. in the subjoined address

ANOTHER CARD.

GEORGE KREMER, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Hanourable R. Ciav." and informs him, that by reference to the Es tor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult, which. seems, has afforded so much concern to "H. Chy in the mean time, George Kremer holds himself re dy to prove, to the sa isfaction of unprejudiced minds enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the state ments which are contained in that letter, to the en tent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay." Being a Representatives of the People is Being a Representatives of the People, will not fear to "cry aloud and spare not," their rights and privileges are at stake.

On the day succeeding the appearance of Mr. Kreemer's card. Mr. Clay introduced the subject to the notice of the House of Representatives into following speech, which, after some debate was dered to be entered on the journal:

The Speaker, (Mr. Clay.) rose from his placerd requested the indulgence of the house for a few moments, whilst he asked its attention to a subject, to which he felt himself deeply concerned. A noteind appeared this morning, in the National Intelligence under the name, and with the authority, as he pro sumed, of a member of this house from Pennsylv nia, (Mr. Kremer,) which adopted, as his own, previous letter, published in another print, comming ing serious and injurious imputations against him and which the author avowed his readiness to si) stantiate by proof. These charges implicated a conduct, in regard to the pending Presidential extion; and the respectability of the station which member holds, who thus openly prefers them. that of the people whom he represents, entitled the to grave attention. It might be, indeed, worthy consideration, whether the character and dignity the house itself did not require a full investigation of them, and an impartial decision on their trans For, if they were true, if he were capable, & be enough, to betray the solemn trust which the Const tution had confided to him; if, yielding to person views and considerations, he could compromit highest interests of his country, the House would scandalised by his continuing to occupy the char with which he had been so long honoured in press ing at its deliberations, and he merited instance cus expulsion. Without, however, presuming to dicate what the House might conceive it ought to on account of its own purity and honour, he had that he should be allowed respectfully to solicit, behalf of himself, an inquiry into the truth of the charges to which he referred. Standing in the re-tions to the House, which both the member from Pennsylvania and himself did, it appeared to that here was the proper place to institute the ison ry, in order that, if guilty, here the proper push ment might be applied, and, if innocent, that his character and conduct may be vindicated. anxiously hoped, therefore, that the house would pleased to direct an investigation to be made into truth of the charges. Emanating from the source which they did, this was the only notice which could take of them. If the House should thinky per to raise a committee, he trusted that some of than the ordinary mode pursued by the practice rules of the House would be adopted to appoint

After Mr. Forsyth had made his motion to Mr. Clay's address entered on the journal

Mr. Kremer, of P. rose, and said, if upon a vestigation being instituted, it should appear that had not sufficient reason to justify the statement had made, he trusted he should receive the man reprobation which had been suggested by the Spa er. Let it fall where it might, Mr. K. said; he willing to meet the inquiry, and abide the re-Mr. K. moved that the "Card" of the honour Speaker, referred to in "Another Card," hould be referred to the committee, and entered on journal of the house.

On Friday last the motion of Mr Forsth commit the communication of Mr. Clay to are mittee, was finally adopted, by year and the Year 120, nays 69. The committee was order consist of seven, and to be appointed by ballot

After several balloting in the House of Representatives on Saturday, the following gentlemen appointed the committee, Messra P. P. Harden Webster, M. Lane, Taylor, Foreyth, Saunders Rankin. Rankin.

STaryland Gazetti

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1825.

The bill "to abolish all such parts of the constitution as relate to the apfect abolishing that office, was yester-day rejected in the Senate of this state

Arrived, on Tuesday, the sloop Rising Sun. Taylor, 10 days from charleston, (S. C.)

by a large majority.

Married, on Thursday evening the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Walkins. of this city, Mr. David Stewart, of Caleb, to Miss Elizabeth Ginn, both of Anne-Arundel county.

, On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Thomas Landman, to Mrs. Susan Shephard, all of this city.

To the Editor of the Md. Gazette.

The following extracts from needebate in the New York Convention proposition to abolish the Court of Chancery, you will be pleased to pub-

Chancellor KEST was opposed to the abolition of the court of chancery, and vesting its powers in the supreme court. The court of chancery had been a dis-tinet tribunal from the first settlement of the colony by the English, and it had become too deeply incorporated in our institutions and jurisprudence, to he now destroyed as an independent jurisdiction. without the utmost inconvenience and hazard. It was wisest and safest to have the systems of law and equity denosited in separate and disfinct courts. The systems were essentially different in their character, and relations, and objects, and each of them regulred a distinct preparation and still dy and qualifications. It would be dangerous, and contrary to the cautious policy of a free government. to accupolicy of a tree government, to accumulate all the powers of each system in one tribunal. We should run the hazard of having equity, a intermixed with law, and law so in equity and distinct character of each.

* * * * * It was well observed the other day, that to innovate is not always to reform. The maxim was derived from the wisdom of Lord Bacon. And why should we break up the foundations of a court which has stood so long, and received such marks of public confidence? We ought to cherish the ancient and venerable institutions of the state. Those states which have not a separate court of chancery feel the want of one. The general language of the experienced and enlightend jurists of our country is in favour of the judicial establishments of this state.

Excuse me for the interest which I take in this subject. It is not personal I am soon to retire from public life, and he amendment would not affect the short remaining term of my office. But I wish well to our courts, and I have a still higher wish for the welfare of my native state. My prayer is, that length of days may be in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and hanour.

Mr. N. WILLIAMS. As to the chancery, he would do nothing more than lay before the convention the very able and conclusive opinion of one of the ustices of the supreme court of the United States, (STORY) who was entirely disinterested, and who was admitted to rank among the first of the elegant and learned jurists of our country. Speaking of the subject of equity jurisdiction, he says—"There are cases en relie cident, or the mistake of the parties, cases of complicated accounts, &c. cases of franclassuming myriads of vivid, of darkened hues, as prolific in their blood as the motes floating in sunbeams; cases of trust and confidence spreading hrough all the concerns of society, and striking their roots deep and firm hrough all the foundations of refined ife and domestic relations; cases where bills of discovery are indispensable to promote public justice; and lastly, capprivil only solid security against irreparable nischiefs and losses. &c. &c. and in the times to come, they will probably give ample employment for all the learning and acufeness, and diligence, of the ablest chancellors, in states where

courts of chancery are established.".

"But it may be asked, why all these objects are not and may not be as fully | legisl accomplished by courts of law? To a certain extent they undoubtedly are accomplished by these courts, for it would be strange, if courts, established for the though administration of justice, should wholly fail to answer the purpose of their institution. There are many cases in thed in which the parties are without remedy was t at law," &c. "It might as well be asked, why may not courts of equity per-form all the functions of a court of branc law? But the true answer is, that each a sen is adapted to its dwn objects, and cannot accomplish the objects of the other, without breaking in upon all the settled analogies of the common law, and
shaking its oldest and most i venerable
foundations. He who is bold enough
for with an undertaking man analogical. for such an undertaking, may applaud judic

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