Montgomery County Sentinel.

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By M. Fields. | ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1860. | Vol. V.—No. 26.

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☞ Office, in the house on the south-west corner of the Square, lately occupied by Wm. Saul.

An Interesting Story.

THE RESCUE.

Mr. Robert Bruce, originally descended from some branch of the Scottish family of that name, was born, in humble circumstances, about the close of the last century, at Torbay, in the south of England, and there bred up to a seafaring life.

When about thirty years of age, to wit, in the year 1828, he was first mate to a barque trading between Liverpool and St. John's, New Brunswick.

On one of her voyages bound westward, being then some five or six weeks out, and having neared the eastern portion of the banks of Newfoundland, the captain and mate had been on deck at noon taking an observation of the sun, after which they both descended to calculate their day's work.

The cabin, a small one, was immediately at the stern of the vessel, and the short stairway descending to it ran athwart-ships. Immediately opposite to this stairway, just beyond a small square landing, was the mate's state-room; and from that landing there were two doors, close to each other, the one opening aft into the cabin, the other, fronting the stairway, into the state-room. The desk in the state-room was in the forward part of it, close to the door, so that any one sitting at it and looking over his shoulder could see into the cabin.

The mate, absorbed in his calculations, which did not result as he had expected, varying considerably from the dead-reckoning, had not noticed the captain's motions. When he had completed his calculations, he called out, without looking round, "I make our latitude and longitude so and so. Can that be right? How is yours?"

Receiving no reply, he repeated his question, glancing over his shoulder and perceiving, as he thought, the captain busy writing on his slate. Still no answer. Thereupon he rose, and, as he fronted the cabin door, the figure he had mistaken for the captain raised his head and disclosed to the astonished mate the features of an entire stranger.

Bruce was no coward; but, as he met that fixed gaze looking directly at him in grave silence, and became assured that it was no one whom he had ever seen before, it was too much for him; and, instead of stopping to question the seeming intruder, he rushed upon deck in such evident alarm that it instantly attracted the captain's attention.

"Why, Mr. Bruce," said the latter, "what in the world is the matter with you?"

"The matter, sir? Who is that at your desk?"

"No one that I know of."

"But there *is*, sir; there's a stranger there."

"A stranger! Why, man, you must be dreaming. You must have seen the steward there or the second mate. Who else would venture down without orders?"

"But, sir, he was sitting in your arm chair, fronting the door, writing on your slate. Then he looked up full in my face; and if ever I saw a man plainly and distinctly in this world, I saw him."

"Him! Whom?"

"God knows, sir, I don't. I saw a man, and a man I had never seen in my life before."

"You must be going crazy, Mr. Bruce. A stranger, and we nearly six weeks out!"

"I know, sir; but there I saw him."

"Go down and see who 'tis."

Bruce hesitated. "I never was a believer in ghosts," he said; "but if the truth must be told, sir, I'd rather not face it alone."

"Come, come, man. Go down at once, and don't make a fool of yourself before the crew."

"I hope you're always found willing to do what's reasonable," Bruce replied, changing color; "but if it's all the same to you, sir, I'd rather we should both go down together."

The captain descended the stairs, and the mate followed him. Nobody in the cabin! They examined the state-room. Not a soul to be found!

"Well, Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "this is

"did not I tell you you had been dreaming?"

"It's all very well to say so, sir; but if I didn't see that man writing on your slate, may I never see my home and family again!"

"Ah! writing on the slate. Then it should be there still." And the captain took it up.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "here's something, sure enough! Is that your writing, Mr. Bruce?"

The mate took the slate, and there, in plain, legible characters, stood the words "*Steer to the Nor'west.*"

"Have you been trifling with me, sir?" added the captain, in a stern manner.

"On my word as a man and as a sailor, sir," replied Bruce, "I know no more of this matter than you do. I have told you the exact truth."

The captain sat down at his desk, the slate before him, in deep thought. At last, turning the slate over and passing it to Bruce, he said, "Write down, 'Steer to the nor'west.'"

The mate complied, and the captain, after narrowly comparing the two handwritings, said, "Mr. Bruce, go and tell the second mate to come down here."

He came, and, at the captain's request, he also wrote the same words. So did the steward. So, in succession, did every man of the crew who could write at all. But not one of the various hands resembled, in any degree, the mysterious writing.

When the crew retired the captain sat deep in thought. "Could any one have been stowed away?" at last he said.—"The ship must be searched, and if I don't find the fellow, he must be a good hand at hide-and-seek. Order up all hands."

Every nook and corner of the vessel, from stem to stern, was thoroughly searched, and that with all the eagerness of excited curiosity—for the report had gone out that a stranger had shown himself on board—but not a living soul beyond the crew and officers was found.

Returning to the cabin after their fruitless search, "Mr. Bruce," said the captain, "what the devil do you make of all this?"

"Can't tell, sir. I saw the man write; you see the writing. There must be something in it."

"Well, it would seem so. We have the wind free, and I have a great mind to keep her away and see what will come of it."

"I surely would, sir, if I were in your place. It's only a few hours lost, at the worst."

"Well, we'll see. Go on deck and give the course nor'west. And, Mr. Bruce," he added, as the mate rose to go, "have a look-out aloft, and let it be a hand you can dependon."

His orders were obeyed. About three o'clock the look-out reported an ice-berg nearly ahead, and shortly after, what he thought was a vessel of some kind close to it.

As they approached, the captain's glass disclosed the fact that it was a dismantled ship, apparently frozen to the ice, and with a good many human beings on it. Shortly after they hove to, and sent out the boats to the relief of the sufferers.

It proved to be a vessel from Quebec, bound to Liverpool, with passengers on board. She had got entangled in the ice, and finally frozen fast, and had passed several weeks in a most critical situation. She was stove, her decks swept; in fact, a mere wreck; all her provisions and almost all her water gone. Her crew and passengers had lost all hopes of being saved, and their gratitude for the unexpected rescue was proportionately great.

As one of the men who had been brought away in the third boat that had reached the wreck was ascending the ship's side, the mate, catching a glimpse of his face, started back in consternation. It was the very face he had seen, three or four hours before, looking up at him from the captain's desk.

At first he tried to persuade himself it might be fancy; but the more he examined the man the more sure he became that he was right. Not only the face, but the person and the dress, exactly corresponded.

As soon as the exhausted crew and famished passengers were cared for, and the bark on her course again, the mate called the captain aside. "It seems that was not a ghost I saw to-day, sir, the man's alive."

"What do you mean? Who's alive?"

"Why, sir, one of the passengers we have just saved is the same man I saw writing on your slate at noon. I would swear to it in a court of justice."

"Upon my word, Mr. Bruce," replied the captain, "this gets more and more singular. Let us go and see the man."

They found him in conversation with the captain of the rescued ship. They both came forward, and expressed, in the warmest terms, their gratitude for deliverance from a horrible fate—slow coming death by exposure and starvation.

The captain replied that he had but done what he was certain they would have done for him under the same circumstances, and asked them both to step down into the cabin. Then turning to the passenger, he said, "I hope, sir, you will not think I am trifling with you; but I would be much obliged to you if you would write a few words on this slate." And he handed him the slate, with that side up on which the mysterious writing was not. "I will do any thing you ask," replied the passenger; "but what shall I write?"

"A few words are all I want. Suppose you write, 'Steer to the nor'west.'"

The passenger, evidently puzzled to make out the motive for such a request, complied, however, with a smile. The captain took up the slate and examined it closely; then, stepping aside so as to conceal the slate from the passenger, he turned it over, and gave it to him again with the other side up.

"You say that is your handwriting?" said he.

"I need not say so," rejoined the other, looking at it, "for you saw me write it."

"And this?" said the captain, turning the slate over.

The man looked first at one writing, then at the other, quite confounded. At last—

"What is the meaning of this?" said he. "I only wrote one of these. Who wrote the other?"

"That's more than I can tell you, sir. My mate here says you wrote it, sitting at this desk, at noon to-day."

The captain of the wreck and the passenger looked at each other, exchanging glances of intelligence and surprise; and the former asked the latter,

"Did you dream that you wrote on this slate?"

"No, sir, not that I remember."

"You speak of dreaming," said the captain of the barque. "What was this gentleman about at noon to-day?"

"Captain," rejoined the other, "the whole thing is most mysterious and extraordinary, and I had intended to speak to you about it as soon as we got a little quiet. This gentleman," (pointing to the passenger,) "being much exhausted, fell into a heavy sleep, or what seemed such, some time before noon. After an hour or more he awoke and said to me, 'Captain, we shall be relieved this very day.'"

"When I asked him what reason he had for saying so, he replied, that he had dreamed that he was on board a barque, and that she was coming to our rescue. He described her appearance and rig, and, to our utter astonishment, when your vessel hove in sight, she corresponded exactly to his description of her. We had not put much faith in what he said; yet still we hoped there might be something in it, for drowning men, you know, will catch at straws. As it has turned out, I cannot doubt that it was all arranged, in some incomprehensible way, by an overruling Providence, so that we might be saved. To Him be all thanks for his goodness to us."

"There is not a doubt," rejoined the other captain, "that the writing on the slate, let it have come there as it may, saved all your lives. I was steering at the time considerably south of west, and I altered my course to nor'west, and I had a lookout aloft, to see what would come of it. But you say," he added, turning to the passenger, "that you did not dream of writing on a slate."

"No, sir. I have no recollection whatever of doing so. I got the impression that the barque I saw in my dream was coming to rescue us; but how that impression came I cannot tell. There is another very strange thing about it," he added. "Everything here on board seems to me quite familiar; yet I am very sure I never was in your vessel before. It is all a puzzle to me. What did your mate see?"

Thereupon Mr. Bruce related to them all the circumstances above detailed.—The conclusion they finally arrived at was, that it was a special interposition of Providence to save them from what seemed a hopeless fate.

The above narrative was communicated to me by Captain J. S. Clarke, of the schooner Julia Hallock, who had it directly from Mr. Bruce himself. They sailed together for seventeen months, in the years 1836 and 1837; so that Captain Clarke had the story from the mate about eight years after the occurrence.

He has since lost sight of him, and does not know whether he is yet alive. All he has heard of him since they were shipmates is, that he continued to trade to New Brunswick; that he became the master of the brig Comet, and that she was lost.

I asked Captain Clarke if he knew Bruce well, and what sort of a man he was.

"As truthful and straightforward a man," he replied, "as ever I met in all my life. We were as intimate as brothers; and two men can't be together, shut up for seventeen months in the same ship, without getting to know whether they can trust one another's word or not. He always spoke of the circumstances in terms of reverence, as of an incident that seemed to bring him nearer to God and to another world. I'd stake my life upon it that he told me no lie."

Intoxication.—Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares, as a help either to forget or overcome them; but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy with madness.—*Charron.*

Joy.—True joy is a serene and sober motion; and they are miserably out, that take laughing for rejoicing; the seat of it is within, and there is no cheerfulness like the resolutions of a brave mind, that has fortune under its feet.—*Senecn.*

☞ Marriage is a matter of more worth than to be dealt in by attorneyship. For what is wedlock forced, but a hell, an age of discord and continued strife? whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss and is a pattern of celestial peace.

Poetry.

"God shall Wipe away all Tears from their Eyes."—Rev. 7; 17; 21, 4.

BY MRS. HUCHENEY.

The mother's kiss consoles the babe
That weeps in helpless grief,
And for the troubles of the child
Brings smiles of sweet relief;
Yet still those quickly-banished tears
Are like the April rain;
Beneath the polished lids they swell,
And back they come again.

The friend beside his sorrowing friend,
With sympathy sincere,
Divides the pang, returns the sigh,
And stays the bitter tear;
Yet o'er the fountain of the heart
That soothing spell is vain;
A new affliction stirs its depths,
And forth they gush again.

Though love and friendship's hallowed force
May quell the tides of woe,
Each passing hour retains the power
To bid their waters flow;
But they who take a blessed flight
Above the realms of pain,
Whose tears the hand of God hath dried,
Shall never weep again.

Selected Miscellany.

Execution of Col. Hayne.

Among the distinguished men that fell victims during the war of the American revolution was Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina; a man who, by amiability of character and high sentiments of honor and uprightness, had secured the good will and affection of all who knew him. He had a wife and six small children, the eldest a boy thirteen years of age. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, fell a victim to disease; an event hastened, probably, by the inconveniences and sufferings incident to a state of war, in which the whole family largely participated. Colonel Hayne himself was taken prisoner by the British forces, and in a short time was executed on the gallows, under circumstances calculated to excite the deepest commiseration. A great number of persons, both English and American, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charleston signed a petition in his behalf; his motherless children were presented on their bended knees as suitors for their beloved father; but all in vain.

During the imprisonment of the father, the eldest son was permitted to stay with him in prison. Beholding his only surviving parent, for whom he felt the deepest affection, loaded with irons and condemned to die, he was overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow. The wretched father endeavored to console him by reminding him that the unavailing grief of the son tended only to increase his own misery; that we came into this world merely to die, and he could even rejoice that his troubles was so near at an end. "To-morrow," said he, "I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of execution; and when I am dead, take my body and bury it by the side of your mother." The youth fell here on his fathers neck, crying: "Oh, my father! my father! I will die with you!" Col. Hayne, as he was loaded with chains, could not return the embrace of the son, and merely said to him in reply: "Live, my son—live to honor God by a good life, live to serve your country, live to take care of your brother and sisters." The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution.

His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said: "Now, my boy, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and all my life's sorrows. Beyond that the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much at heart our separation; it will be but short. To-day I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow me." "Yes, my father," replied the broken-hearted youth, "I shall shortly follow you. For, indeed, I feel that I can't live long." And his melancholy anticipation was fulfilled in a manner more dreadful than is implied in the mere extinction of life. On seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly; but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of his tears was staunched, and he never wept more. He died insane; and in his last moments often called upon his father in terms that brought tears from the hardest heart.

Eloquence of a Look.—"Surely," says Blunt, "no malefactor condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country ever heard the last hour strike upon the prison-bell with half the agony of feeling with which that cock-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still, was there a sight which smote far deeper than the sound: 'The Lord turned and looked upon Peter.' What can portray the silent eloquence of that last look? What volumes must it have spoken to the fallen apostle? Could he behold that well-known countenance, and again repeat, 'I know not the man?' Could he see his Divine Master, 'as a sheep before his shearers is dumb,' and again break forth into oaths and imprecations? Could he bear the reproach of that meek eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene amid those enemies of the Saviour and of his own soul? No! that single glance was all that was required to send home the arrow of conviction and repentance to his bosom; he instantly remembered the word that the Lord had spoken and he went out and wept bitterly."

State Affairs.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, January 17, 1860.

Senate.—The House resolutions of Mr. Freaner were taken up and read a second time. Mr. Yellot, of Baltimore city, offered additional resolutions, which were discussed by Messrs. Yellot and McKaig, and others. The resolutions and amendment were then laid upon the table (to be called up hereafter) by ayes 8, nays 7.

The President presented the report of the Maryland Agricultural College—referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Townsend offered an order that the committee on finances be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for a revaluation and assessment of property in the several counties of this State. Mr. Gardiner, offered an order that the committee on finances be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law imposing a tax on collateral inheritances, distributive shares and legacies, also tax on administrators and trustees; adopted.

Leave was granted Mr. Townsend and others to report a bill to amend the act to provide for the inspection, measuring and weighing of grain in Baltimore city.

Mr. Yellott obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Monumental Bank of Baltimore; also, for the protection of indentured apprentices—referred to a special committee—Messrs. Yellott, Goldsborough, Talbot and Whittaker.

House of Delegates.—*Leaves to Report Bills.*—By Mr. Bryan, to regulate the fisheries on the Potomac river. By Mr. Morgan, relating to the grain inspectors of Baltimore city. By Mr. Mackubbin, to incorporate the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. By Mr. Mills, to incorporate the Westminster Savings Institution. By Mr. Harding, for the relief of Mary Tabler, of Frederick county.

The Speaker appointed Elias Ware, Jr., of Baltimore city, John Mounts, of Allegany co., and E. Stephens Brown, of Anne Arundel co., committee clerks.

Mr. Burgess offered an order respecting the condition of the arms of the State, and that the committee of ways and means inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money to be expended in the purchase of a sufficient number of Sharps' or Minnie rifles to arm at least one company in each county—adopted.

Orders Presented.—By Mr. Freaner, that the committee on elections have power to send for persons and papers, etc., in the contested election cases of Jarrett against Purnell, and Kerr against Gaither—adopted. By Mr. Briscoe, whereas the circulation of incendiary books and papers has a tendency to produce a spirit of insubordination among the slave population of this State, that the Governor be requested to use his powers to suppress the same, and that postmasters of the State who deliver such documents shall thereby become a party to the offense—(which lies over one day.) [Mr. Briscoe remarked that the Attorney General of the United States had recently decided that postmasters under the general government are amenable to the statute laws of the States.]

Mr. Miller, from the committee appointed to consider the propriety of adopting a rule of the House to the effect that the House will not act on any private bill in cases provided for by existing legislation, or where the courts have power to afford relief, reported an order to that effect; which was adopted.

Mr. Harding offered an order that the pages of the House be paid $4 per day, the police and porters of the House and keeper of the private chamber $3 per day—adopted.

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester county, chairman of the committee on colored population, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, at the 24th anniversary of the American Abolition Society, held in the Assembly Rooms in New York city, in the month of May, 1857, a certain Francis Jackson, of Boston, treasurer of the society, reported that during the current year the receipts of the society were $19,300, and of the auxiliary societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan $18,850, making a total of $38,162 from these sources.

And whereas said American Abolition Society also received for the same year, as appears from said report, the further sum of $158,750 from the Exeter Hall Emancipation Society, in the city of London, Great Britain, and both of said two sums make an aggregate of $196,912.

And whereas the London Times newspaper of high repute on all questions involving the policy of England towards this country, distinctly declares that this money was given as a bounty on slaves, i.e., to decoy them from their owners and induce them to run away.

And whereas a certain Hiram K. Wilson, of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, did go up into Canada and take a census of all such runaway slaves during the winter of 1856, and reported their numbers to be 65,000, since augmented to 45,000 at the present time.

And whereas a certain Thomas Garrett, of the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, did attend said anniversary meeting held as aforesaid, in the city of New York, in May, 1857, and did there and then show by his books of record and entry where he had stolen 2,050 slaves, and forwarded them north per underground railroad.

And whereas said Garrett did attend a meeting of abolitionists held at the Assembly Buildings, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th of December, 1859, whereat he stated that by his book of entry and record he had stolen and conveyed North by the underground railroad the further number of 386 slaves, since the report in May, 1857, making a total of 2,445 slaves stolen by said Garrett.

And whereas the said sum of $196,912 bestowed upon said Garrett in May, 1857, and his large annual receipts per capita for every slave he can so steal, have made him rich in wealth and marked him as a wicked, a base traitor to man and God; and whereas most of the slaves so stolen by said Garrett belong to the citizens of this State, whose rights of property the State is sacredly pledged to secure inviolate. Therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer pay upon the order of the comptroller the sum of ——— to any person or persons who may secure said Thomas Garrett in some of the public jails of this State, and that the Governor of this State, on information of such fact, is hereby requested to employ the best legal ability of the State to prosecute said Garrett to conviction and punishment.

These resolutions of Mr. Jacobs lie over for one day under the rule.

The House adjourned.

Annapolis, January 18.

Senate.—Mr. McKaig presented the memorial and remonstrance of the officers and members of the Baltimore City Guard against the passage of an act to reorganize the militia of the State, and repealing their peculiar powers and privileges under a special act; also, a remonstrance, signed by several thousand citizens, of the same purport.

Mr. Yellott obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the State Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Duvall reported a bill to pay G. P. Atwood a sum of money by the commissioners of Montgomery county.

On motion of Mr. Watkins, leave was granted the committee on agriculture to regulate the tariff of freights on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Washington Branch thereof.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, the Baltimore city passenger railway bill (reported by him yesterday) was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was ordered that the Comptroller report to the Senate the amount paid by the State annually to schools, colleges and academies.

Mr. Smith obtained leave to report a bill to make judgments rendered by justices of the peace liens on real estate from and after the time of recording the same in the office of the clerks of the circuit courts of the State.

House of Delegates.—The Speaker presented the memorial of Charles Howard, of Baltimore city, contesting the election of the present members of the Orphans' Court of said city, in consequence of election frauds and outrages, which was referred to the committee on elections.

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Long, from citizens of Somerset county, to authorize clerks of courts to withhold licenses from hawkers and pedlars. By Mr. Phillips, citizens of Calvert and Four Rivers, complaining of abuses in the inspection of tobacco warehouses and asking for their better regulation. By Mr. Welch, from citizens of Anne Arundel county, relating to free negroes. By Mr. Harding, from Jas. D. Flemming, clerk, to have certain books rebound. By Mr. Briscoe, from citizens of Calvert county, for the better regulation of the free colored population, and to make them more useful.

Leaves to Report Bills.—By Mr. Durant, to require the auditors of the several courts of this State to publish a notice three weeks, once a week, in a newspaper of the county or city, prior to the confirmation of their reports. By Mr. Harding, to authorize the clerk of Allegany County Court to have certain books rebound. By Mr. Bining, in relation to election tickets. By Mr. Dennis, of Worcester, to make physicians' fees in cases of last illness debts of preference.

Orders Presented and Adopted.—By Mr. Jacobs, that all officers commanding regiments, and all officers who have been in command of regiments within the last ten years, shall forthwith see that the arms belonging to the companies are in proper order; report the same within 30 days to the adjutant general, and that all the arms of all companies which are broken up shall be immediately collected and reported to the adjutant general of this State of the same, and that they shall be clothed with full power so to do by the adjutant general. By Mr. Freaner, that the Speaker appoint a committee clerk in place of Robert Bowie, deceased.

The resolutions of Mr. Jacobs presented yesterday were taken up. Mr. Jacobs moved that the block in the resolution offering a reward for the arrest of Thomas Garrett be filled with $2,000. Mr. Gordon suggested that the resolution be so amended as that the reward shall be paid on conviction. Mr. Jacobs said the resolution only contemplated his arrest. He himself had offered $500 for his capture. Mr. Dennis, of Somerset, doubted the power of the State to convict a man who had never been on the soil of the State. Mr. Gordon dissented from that view. After considerable discussion, the resolutions were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Bill Rejected.—The Bill to donate to the Maryland Agricultural Society $5,000 and to pay the society $500 annually hereafter, to aid in its annual exhibitions, was opposed by Messrs. Briscoe, Dennis and Jacobs, and rejected, ayes 21, nays 35.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Harding, to refund Mrs. Mary Stabler moneys overpaid. By Mr. McAllister, to incorporate the Miners' Saving Bank of Baltimore.

Annapolis, January 19.

Senate.—Mr. Lynch presented the memorial of Henry Mankin, J. S. Owen, J. M. McJilton, John C. Groome, Geo. B. Clark and others, in relation to the present Baltimore city railway, and the parties possessing it, detailing the means by which they acquired legislation of the city council in their favor, and the privilege of carrying passengers at five cents, while some of the memorialists and others were offering to accommodate the public at three cents, &c.

Mr. Goldborough, of Dorchester, obtained leave to report a bill for the suppression of incendiary documents.

Mr. McKaig offered the following resolution:

Whereas slaves held to labor in the South are constantly escaping to Canada, where large numbers of them are now collected, and where they are protected by the British government; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Representatives of Maryland in Congress be requested to take such measures as may be deemed necessary, to call upon the executive officers of the general government to negotiate a treaty with the government of Great Britain for the recovery and restitution of slave property belonging to American citizens which may be found in her provinces; which was passed.

Bill Passed.—To make valid the qualification of James Anderson.

House of Delegates.—The Speaker presented a communication from the treasurer, in answer to an order of the House, relative to investments for the sinking fund. Also, the reports of the academies, schools, &c., of the State; which were appropriately referred.

Petitions Presented.—By Mr. Holland, from 106 citizens, to authorize the commissioners of Dorchester county to levy $500 compensation to Sam'l E. Collins for taking up Hugh Hazlitt, convicted of aiding slaves to escape. By Mr. Gordon, from citizens of Baltimore, for the removal of Judge Stump.

Bills Reported.—By Mr. Harding, relating to the alms-house of Montgomery county; also, to have certain land records rebound.

Mr. Gordon, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, reported, upon the petition for an alteration in the attachment laws; which was adopted.

Mr. Morgan reported an explanatory bill to enable the comptroller to pay the grain inspectors of Baltimore city the full amount of their receipts for fees; which was read a second time. [It was stated that their salaries would the amount to about $1,000 per year.]

Mr. Burgess obtained leave to report the following bills:—To amend article 4th of the code of local public laws, providing a permanent police for the city of Baltimore. To amend the 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 38th, 44th, 49th and 50th sections of article 35th of public general laws of the code. To amend the 817th section of the 4th article of the code of public local laws. To repeal the 706th section of the 4th article of the public local laws. All of which were referred to the committee on the judiciary. Also to amend the 4th article of the code of public local laws, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Annapolis, January 20.

Senate.—Mr. McKaig reported a bill to restrict the travel of colored people on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and giving the officers of the company the power to arrest, &c.

House of Delegates.—The Speaker presented the report of the inspector of tobacco warehouse No 2; also, the annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, which were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Long, the librarian was directed to furnish each of the clerks of courts of this State with a copy of the public general and public local laws.

Mr. Harding suggested that each State's attorney be furnished with a copy, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The Baltimore Election and Police Bills.—Mr. Gordon, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom the matter had been referred, reported bills to amend the 817th section of the 4th article of the code of public local laws; to repeal the 706th section of the 4th article of the public local laws; to amend 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 38, 44, 49 and 50th sections of article 35, of public general laws of the code; to amend the 4th article of the code of public local laws; and also to amend article 4, of the code of local public laws, by providing a permanent police for the city of Baltimore.

[The above five bills all relate to the city of Baltimore. They embody the provisions of the police and election bills, divided into five bills, in order to conform to the rule of the House, adopted since the passage of the code.]

Mr. Kraft moved that the consideration of the bills be postponed until next Monday week, and that they be printed; which was adopted.

Mr. Gordon moved a reconsideration of the bill making appropriation for the agricultural society; which was carried.