

By Mr. LINN, a Bill to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of certain claims to lands therein ascertained.

By Mr. KING, of Alabama, a Bill to authorize the Pensacola and Palmdale Railroad, and to provide for the settlement of bonds for the Naval Service, and to extend the term for the enlistment of Seamen.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. NILES rose, and addressing to the motion of Mr. Calhoun yesterday to refer to much of the Message of the President as to the reduction of the duties on imports, he said that the Committee on Finance, expressed itself as less satisfied with the language of the Senator from South Carolina than with the reference. He considered it important that so far as this reduction was to be effected by a reduction of duties, it ought to be a subject for the consideration of the Committee which had charge of the great interest of the country. He therefore wished to refer that part of the message to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. CALHOUN objected to the motion as out of order, the Senate having yesterday adopted the motion which he had submitted.

Mr. NILES to get rid of this objection, said he would limit his motion to so much of the Message as relates to the repeal of duties.

Mr. CALHOUN asserted that this was implied in his motion to refer to so much as relates to the reduction of the revenue.

At this stage, Mr. EWING of Ohio, seeing a debate about to arise called for

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Ewing to rescind the Treasury order of 12th July.

Mr. TINTON, on leave of Mr. Crittenden, (who was entitled the floor) read some documents to which he had referred in his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then rose in reply to Mr. Benton, and addressed the Senate at length and with very considerable force and ingenuity until some time past 3 o'clock.

The year and days were then ordered to be taken on the second reading of the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1836.

The SPEAKER, on leave, presented the following executive communication.

A communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers; which on motion of Mr. HANNAGAN, was, with the accompanying documents, referred to the select committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. WHITTELEY of Ohio, rules were suspended for the purpose, and the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers, be authorized to make a special committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. MANN of New York, wished to inquire if the provisions of this bill were intended to cover all property lost from the declaration of independence down to the present time. It was not known to the house that a large number of claims had heretofore been presented at the proper Department, which could not be passed because of the want of proper evidence in the case. He desired to know whether, by the provisions of this bill, those old claims which had been rejected by the Third Auditor would be again revived. He doubted not but the principle of the bill might be correct, but if the provisions of it were not so, he must vote against it.

Mr. WHITTELEY of Ohio observed that when the bill was reported by the Committee on Claims its provisions did not go further back than the year 1822. It would be recollected, however, that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Hardin) had moved at an early period of the session, to amend the bill, so as to extend the provisions thereof back to the year 1812; and subsequently concurred in by the House. As to the other inquiry of the gentleman, he had only to say that it was not designed by the Committee of Claims, that any of the cases alluded to by him should be revived.

Mr. MANN observed, that since he had heard the explanation of the gentleman from Ohio, he was satisfied that the bill would not embrace the old claims he had alluded to; therefore he was willing to yield it its entire support.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. PEARCE of Rhode Island, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, laying on the table the following resolution reported by Mr. Hannagan, from the Select Committee on the West Point Academy.

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Point Academy, be authorized, by their own selves, or a sub-committee, to visit the Academy, for the purpose mentioned in the resolution under which they were appointed.

The motion lies over.

NORTH WEST INDIANS.

Mr. BELL also moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House on yesterday, rejecting the following resolution, submitted by Mr. JONES of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating money for holding treaties with, and the purchase of the lands belonging to the Sacs, Fox, Sioux, and Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin Territory, and to provide for their removal west of the Mississippi river.

The motion also lies over.

We are compelled to stop the Congressional proceedings here to make room for other matter. Our design is to publish an abstract of the whole proceedings as we have commenced to-day and which we will finish in our next. We have commenced at a late date but it is done for the purpose of having them regular.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

The Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois relating to the continuation of the National Road through that State, provided it be made to cross the Mississippi river at Alton

in Illinois, and not at any other point, were taken up.

Mr. REYNOLDS stated it to be the determination of the State of Illinois to withhold its assent from the continuation of the road unless it should take the route indicated in the resolutions; and he contended that the Government had not the power to construct a road at all, without the assent of the State through which it should pass.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Post offices and Post roads.

The States were called, in order, for the presentation of petitions.

TEXAS.

The following Message in writing was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Andrew Jackson, Esq.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain the political, military, and civil condition of Texas. I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the Chief of the expedition, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, had the information now given to Congress, been not so satisfactory. I am, therefore, constrained to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and to recommend that the United States, whenever a satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power.

This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State of independence, at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so when such forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it.

A premature recognition, under these circumstances, is not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our processes have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them, until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation.

In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide. It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy, and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and to eventually recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; or power, the exercise of which, equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in some of the great powers given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has here before occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and the policy which should be adopted, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding that both by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend as grave a consequence would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it is my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and with honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing; or that, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies, we stood aloof and waited, not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

Spain policy was observed. In all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct Governments of these Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Granada, of Venezuela and of Ecuador, only after their independence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously at war. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the authority of Mexico has been expelled, invading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico.

The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and over there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries, which require us to act on this occasion, with more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens, who are always reluctant to abandon that claim; and who regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that, the people of that country have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States.

This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy and forces upon us, considerable views of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to be aware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should withhold our assent, and maintain our present attitude, until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the issue of time, to mature and get into operation, a general system of Education, commensurate with the increased means of sustaining it.

Of the importance of Education, it is not necessary for us to speak in lengthened terms. That is a subject upon which we all harmonize in opinion. Confessedly, the greatest blessing, and most secure foundation of a free people, is their firm reliance for the perpetuity of their freedom, and for the discomfiture and overthrow of those who would invade it;—not must ever claim from their true representatives, and their real friends, the most efficient encouragement, whenever the means in their power shall enable them to extend it. We regard the present as a most auspicious crisis for the establishment of a general system of Education throughout the State, which we think may, and should be so modeled, as that no one need regret its beneficial influences. It is not probable that any considerable portion of the surplus fund allotted to the States, will be wanted for many years to come, and we do not regard it as certain, that it will ever be required by the General Government, unless, perhaps, some extraordinary event, such as a foreign war, should render the demand of a pressing and indispensable character. Unless some such contingency should happen, we are firmly persuaded, that its recall to the coffers of the United States Treasury, should be resisted by the representatives of the people of the States; and we have no doubt this will be done. Under these circumstances, any system of Education, based upon the perpetuity of this fund, will be most likely to continue through a protracted series of years, and in this light, it becomes a matter demanding the most serious consideration, and judicious arrangement. But, although the permanent continuance of this fund among the States, is a proposition which, in our opinion, may be relied upon with much confidence, yet it will be necessary that it should be so invested, that whenever its repayment shall be called for, it may be met with that promptness of execution, which should characterize the engagements of a sovereign State and which is so indispensable to her character and credit. It was with a view to the attainment of this most desirable object, that we suggested the propriety of making provision for the annual outlay of the interest only; not deeming the expenditure of any portion of the principal, under the existing law of Congress, as proper or expedient.

Before in the constitution of the State will constitute another prominent topic for your consideration, and permit us to express the opinion, founded upon mature reflection on the subject, that it is of the highest importance, that your present session should not be brought to a close, without the adoption of at least some leading measure bearing upon this difficult and exciting question. We had the honor of submitting some suggestions on this subject, in the message to the House of Delegates before mentioned, to which we beg leave at this time respectfully to call your attention.

It has become our painful duty to announce to you the death of the Honorable Robert H. Gould, late a representative of the State of New York, in the Senate of the United States. This melancholy event occurred in October last, at his residence on the Eastern Shore. The distinguished character of the deceased; his many valuable public services; his singular urbanity and kindness in all the relations of private life; his superior intellectual endowments and high moral worth, had acquired for him a name among his fellow countrymen which will cause him to be classed and remembered with the purest and proudest which adorn the long catalogue of Maryland's distinguished men.

It will be incumbent upon you to supply the vacancy, created by this mournful dispensation of Divine Providence, at an early day as convenient, since the importance of a full representation from this State in the Senate of the United States, during the residue of the present session of Congress, when many deeply interesting questions are likely to be decided, is so obviously apparent. We are desirous to exercise the power of making a temporary appointment of a successor, with which we were clothed by the constitution, because it was not probable, that a full representation in the Senate of the United States, would be maintained before your annual meeting; and because, without strong necessity, we were unwilling, by such appointment, to interfere with your unobscured choice in making a more permanent selection.

In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, No. 15, we appointed "one commissioner from each of the counties of the Eastern Shore of this State to make a reconnaissance and survey, and an estimate of the cost of a rail road from some point on the Eastern Shore of the State, to some point in Cecil county, in connection with one or more of the improvements in said county, and thence extending by a line, as straight as may be nearly contiguous to and parallel with the Western limits of the State of Delaware, to the southern extreme of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, &c." We have not received any official report of the completion or extent of progress made in the survey of the route for said rail road, or of the estimate of its cost; but we have unofficially understood, that the survey of a route for the main line, and also an estimate of its cost, have been completed, and will be reported as soon as the chief engineer, employed in making them can prepare his report, and the necessary maps and documents to accompany it.

On application to the President of the United States, as required by the charter of the Annapolis and Potomac canal company, we procure the services of George W. Hughes, Esquire, one of the United States' corps of engineers, in making the necessary surveys for the route of said canal. Mr. Hughes, in a communication to us, dated the 8th ult., states, "that the surveys and location of the canal are drawing to a close, and with favorable weather will be entirely completed by the last of next week." We have not since received any further communication from Mr. Hughes, but presume that his final report of the surveys, &c. will be made without unnecessary delay.

In connection with this subject, we lay before you a copy of a communication from Mr. Hughes, and of the extracts and proceedings of the commissioners and of the President and Directors of the Maryland canal company, enclosed and mentioned in his communication marked No. 3.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on us by the 8th section of the act, passed at the extra session in May last, entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement," we appoint Charles B. Esq., Esquire, of the United States' corps of engineers, to survey the several routes of the Maryland canal company by the valleys of the Monocacy & Patuxent, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the mouth of the Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this State, and to perform the other duties prescribed by the said act." And the Maryland canal company, also, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, appointed George W. Hughes, Esquire, another of the engineers of the United States' corps, "to act concurrently with the engineers appointed by us," in making said surveys, &c. as appears by a communication from the President of said company, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked No. 4.

On the 20th day of July last, the aforesaid engineers made to us the report, of which the document herewith sent, marked No. 5, is a copy. Upon consideration whereof, and in pursuance of the requisition of the aforesaid act, we adopted the preamble and resolution, of which the document marked No. 6 is a copy.

The agreement of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in general meetings of said corporations respectively assembled, to the several provisions of the act for the promotion of internal improvements, passed at the extra session of May last, so far as they are applicable to said corporations, respectively, were several by communication, under their respective corporate seals, and the signatures of their Presidents, to the Governor of this State within the time required by the said act. The documents herewith sent, marked Nos. 7 and 8, are copies of the said communications.

In pursuance of the act passed at May session last, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor and Council to build a new tobacco inspection warehouse in the city of Baltimore," and of the supplement thereto, we contracted with John N. and William Murphy, building mechanics of the said city, for building a new warehouse on the vacant lot adjoining the State's tobacco inspection warehouse No. 3, upon the plan and of the dimensions referred to in said act, and we contracted for the purchase of the lot of land adjoining said vacant lot, as required by the act aforesaid. By the communication from the Commissioner of loans, of which the document marked No. 9 is a copy, it appears that the loan provided for by the above mentioned acts, to pay for the vacant lot and the erection of the warehouse, could not be obtained upon such terms as would have justified its negotiation, or, as it is evident, was expected by the General Assembly.

Under these circumstances—a contract having been made for the erection of the new warehouse—and for the purchase of the vacant lot, as required by law—and no funds of consequence in hand, or likely to be procured by the loan provided for as aforesaid—we had resort to the authority contained in the law of December session 1835, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled, 'An act to establish State warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore,'" which places under our direction and control the net revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco as a fund for building warehouses. Under this last mentioned act, we have paid towards the erection of the new warehouse and for the said lot \$4,070 21, all the net revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco in the treasury up to the last instant; and issued certificates of debt, chargeable upon the future receipts of said revenue, for \$7,433 55 payable in six months, and for \$2,500 payable in twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of the said lot, and towards the erection of the warehouse. And it will be necessary, from time to time, as the work progresses, to issue further certificates of debt, at such dates of payment as the inspection revenue will probably meet. The certificates which have been issued were cashed by the Union Bank, as we presume that such may hereafter issue, will be by that institution or otherwise, without difficulty.

The failure to obtain the small loan provided for in the act, for the erection of a new tobacco warehouse and purchase of an all-manner lot, and various other indications of an unfavorable state of the money market, as well in Europe as in this country, induced us to postpone the appointment of commissioners, which we were authorized to make, to negotiate the loan of eight millions of dollars, under the act of May last, for the promotion of internal improvement. Recent information induces us to believe that a favorable change has commenced, and that well grounded hopes may be entertained that the condition of the money market will soon be such that the eight million loan may be obtained on terms within the limits of the said act. We have therefore recently appointed commissioners to negotiate it.

As required by resolution No. 53 of the General Assembly, passed in May last, we appointed three citizens of Worcester county, commissioners "to make a reconnaissance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road within the limits of Worcester county, from some point on the fourth line of the State of Delaware, to the southern extreme of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, &c." We have not received any official report of the completion or extent of progress made in the survey of the route for said rail road, or of the estimate of its cost; but we have unofficially understood, that the survey of a route for the main line, and also an estimate of its cost, have been completed, and will be reported as soon as the chief engineer, employed in making them can prepare his report, and the necessary maps and documents to accompany it.

On application to the President of the United States, as required by the charter of the Annapolis and Potomac canal company, we procure the services of George W. Hughes, Esquire, one of the United States' corps of engineers, in making the necessary surveys for the route of said canal. Mr. Hughes, in a communication to us, dated the 8th ult., states, "that the surveys and location of the canal are drawing to a close, and with favorable weather will be entirely completed by the last of next week." We have not since received any further communication from Mr. Hughes, but presume that his final report of the surveys, &c. will be made without unnecessary delay.

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In pursuance of the act passed at May session last, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor and Council to build a new tobacco inspection warehouse in the city of Baltimore," and of the supplement thereto, we contracted with John N. and William Murphy, building mechanics of the said city, for building a new warehouse on the vacant lot adjoining the State's tobacco inspection warehouse No. 3, upon the plan and of the dimensions referred to in said act, and we contracted for the purchase of the lot of land adjoining said vacant lot, as required by the act aforesaid. By the communication from the Commissioner of loans, of which the document marked No. 9 is a copy, it appears that the loan provided for by the above mentioned acts, to pay for the vacant lot and the erection of the warehouse, could not be obtained upon such terms as would have justified its negotiation, or, as it is evident, was expected by the General Assembly.

Under these circumstances—a contract having been made for the erection of the new warehouse—and for the purchase of the vacant lot, as required by law—and no funds of consequence in hand, or likely to be procured by the loan provided for as aforesaid—we had resort to the authority contained in the law of December session 1835, entitled, "A supplement to the act entitled, 'An act to establish State warehouses for the inspection of tobacco in the city of Baltimore,'" which places under our direction and control the net revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco as a fund for building warehouses. Under this last mentioned act, we have paid towards the erection of the new warehouse and for the said lot \$4,070 21, all the net revenue arising from the inspection of tobacco in the treasury up to the last instant; and issued certificates of debt, chargeable upon the future receipts of said revenue, for \$7,433 55 payable in six months, and for \$2,500 payable in twelve months, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in payment for the balance of the purchase money of the said lot, and towards the erection of the warehouse. And it will be necessary, from time to time, as the work progresses, to issue further certificates of debt, at such dates of payment as the inspection revenue will probably meet. The certificates which have been issued were cashed by the Union Bank, as we presume that such may hereafter issue, will be by that institution or otherwise, without difficulty.

The failure to obtain the small loan provided for in the act, for the erection of a new tobacco warehouse and purchase of an all-manner lot, and various other indications of an unfavorable state of the money market, as well in Europe as in this country, induced us to postpone the appointment of commissioners, which we were authorized to make, to negotiate the loan of eight millions of dollars, under the act of May last, for the promotion of internal improvement. Recent information induces us to believe that a favorable change has commenced, and that well grounded hopes may be entertained that the condition of the money market will soon be such that the eight million loan may be obtained on terms within the limits of the said act. We have therefore recently appointed commissioners to negotiate it.

As required by resolution No. 53 of the General Assembly, passed in May last, we appointed three citizens of Worcester county, commissioners "to make a reconnaissance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road within the limits of Worcester county, from some point on the fourth line of the State of Delaware, to the southern extreme of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia, &c." We have not received any official report of the completion or extent of progress made in the survey of the route for said rail road, or of the estimate of its cost; but we have unofficially understood, that the survey of a route for the main line, and also an estimate of its cost, have been completed, and will be reported as soon as the chief engineer, employed in making them can prepare his report, and the necessary maps and documents to accompany it.

On application to the President of the United States, as required by the charter of the Annapolis and Potomac canal company, we procure the services of George W. Hughes, Esquire, one of the United States' corps of engineers, in making the necessary surveys for the route of said canal. Mr. Hughes, in a communication to us, dated the 8th ult., states, "that the surveys and location of the canal are drawing to a close, and with favorable weather will be entirely completed by the last of next week." We have not since received any further communication from Mr. Hughes, but presume that his final report of the surveys, &c. will be made without unnecessary delay.

In connection with this subject, we lay before you a copy of a communication from Mr. Hughes, and of the extracts and proceedings of the commissioners and of the President and Directors of the Maryland canal company, enclosed and mentioned in his communication marked No. 3.

In pursuance of the authority conferred on us by the 8th section of the act, passed at the extra session in May last, entitled "An act for the promotion of internal improvement," we appoint Charles B. Esq., Esquire, of the United States' corps of engineers, to survey the several routes of the Maryland canal company by the valleys of the Monocacy & Patuxent, or by a route diverging from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at the mouth of the Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this State, and to perform the other duties prescribed by the said act." And the Maryland canal company, also, in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, appointed George W. Hughes, Esquire, another of the engineers of the United States' corps, "to act concurrently with the engineers appointed by us," in making said surveys, &c. as appears by a communication from the President of said company, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked No. 4.

On the 20th day of July last, the aforesaid engineers made to us the report, of which the document herewith sent, marked No. 5, is a copy. Upon consideration whereof, and in pursuance of the requisition of the aforesaid act, we adopted the preamble and resolution, of which the document marked No. 6 is a copy.

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In pursuance of the act passed at May session last, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor and Council to build a new tobacco inspection warehouse in the city of Baltimore," and of the supplement thereto, we contracted with John N. and William

Now regularly published in Philadelphia a weekly Newspaper called
The Saturday Chronicle,
Philanthropist and Mirror of the Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and sectarianism, and zealously devoted to the cause of literature, science and general intelligence, as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its general contents are—Tales and Essays on Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—Sketches of History and Biography—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c., and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having a acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, at a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel that in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged active correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harborsburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. Robert Morris, Esq.
Col. T. M. Kenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr., Esq. Dr. James M. Henry,
J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Nayler, Esq.
C. P. Holcom, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq.
Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Penicost
Miss E. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq.
Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Cope, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr., Esq.
Rev. Jos. Busing, B. W. Richards, Esq.
Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq.
Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton,
Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq.
Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq.
Prof. Darby, Esq. Jos. B. Hart, Esq.
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.
And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by distinguished literary gentlemen. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds work in his line with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his new style of Fashions, consisting of a new style of OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c., which fashion is expected to be the winter ton in all the cities.

A new style **PANTALOONS**, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style **BUSINESS COAT**.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wear, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G cow3w)

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of September, 1836, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro woman as a runaway, who calls herself **RACHEL BRYAN**, who says she was born free, and was raised by her cousin, **Eliza Queen**, who did live on Elkridge, but is now in Annapolis. Her age is about 24 years and height 5 feet 2 inches; has a scar on her left hand; fair face, arms and ankles spotted from being pained. Had on when committed, a blue domestic calico frock, old cap and dark red silk handkerchief on her head.

The owner (if any) of the above described runaway woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City & Co. Jail.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS. William Loveday

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and opened, at his Store House, a further supply of
NEW GOODS
suitable to the season; he considers his assortment now very general, and complete, and therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call.
Dec. 13 lawdw

New Hatting Establishment
The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm. Rozell & Beason, opposite to Wm. Newnams, and next door to the Bank; where under the superintendence of Mr. Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice.

SILK AND FUR HATS
of superior quality.
ALSO
At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, he has opened a Boot and Shoe establishment, and has lately returned from Baltimore with a new and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES, which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mr. Wm. H. Shepard will pay particular attention to all orders in the shoe line.

ENNAIS ROSZELL.
(G)

BULWER'S NOVELS.

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of **MARYAT'S NOVELS**, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford,

Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly five hundred pages—four hundred more than **MARYAT'S**. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be finished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The **News** will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The **News** will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & Co.
No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of Aug. 1836, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a dark mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself **MARY BROWN**, says she was born free, and was raised by her mother **Ruth Brown**, formerly of Harford County, but living in the City of Baltimore. Her age is about 24 years; height 5 feet 2 inches; has a scar on her left hand; fair face, arms and ankles spotted from being pained. Had on when committed, a blue domestic calico frock, old cap and dark red silk handkerchief on her head.

The owner (if any) of the above described runaway woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City & Co. Jail.

INSOLVENT BLANKS
For Sale at the Office of the Wm.

To Persons in Want of Money, "Nothing venture, nothing gain!" \$500

Recently sold and cashed.
Persons desirous to obtain cash prizes in Lotteries draw every week, have only to call at
NEWNAMS' LUCKY OFFICE,
nearly opposite the Bank, where they can try their luck, and receive thousands of dollars as soon as drawn.
Aug. 20

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 19th day of September, 1836, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro woman, as a runaway, who calls herself **Sarah Queen**, who says she was born free and was raised by her aunt **Rachel Bryan** in Anne Arundel County, near Rattlesnake Springs—Her age is about 24 years and her height 5 feet 2 inches—Had on when committed, a light calico frock, small muslin handkerchief on her head, trimmed with white ribbon, black cotton stockings and black morocco shoes—Has with her a female child named **Elizabeth Ann**, aged about nine months.

The owner, if any, of the above described woman, and child, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Dec. 17 of Balt. City & Co. Jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a mulatto woman as a runaway, who calls herself **ELIZA JACKSON**, says she was born free and was bound to **Sarah Robinson** near the Point Spring—Her age is about 18 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches. has two scars on her forehead and a scar on the right side of her nose. Had on when committed, a light calico frock, straw bonnet, red striped handkerchief on her neck, blue cotton stockings and fine morocco slippers. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Dec. 17 of Balt. City and Co. Jail.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SLENDON NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trip between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The **THOMAS HAYWARD** has in a packet, giving general satisfaction as an efficient and safe boat. She is fitted up in a commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual; the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention; he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skilful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Beneficial for the liberal share of baggage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENY.

Feb. 23
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his list of sailing.

A CARD.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to me for subscription or advertising in the Easton Shore Whig, in Talbot and Caroline Counties, will please to take notice that I have placed my accounts for Talbot County in the hands of William Barnett and Snel S. Sutherland, and for Caroline in the hands of William Connelly, who are fully authorized to close the same on accommodation terms; those who neglect this notice and threaten call of the collectors, will be proceeded against legally.

RICHARD SPEER.
Nov 12 if

A CARD.

MRS. E. NICOLS intends opening her House at the south end of Whignon street, near the point road, on N. Year's day next for the accommodation of D. R. D. ERS by the day, week, month, year—She hopes by using her utmost exertions to please those ladies and gentlemen who may patronize her to be able to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Dec' 9, 1835. 6 31

WAS COMMITTED

to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a mulatto woman, as a runaway, who calls herself **ADRIAN STEWART**, says she is free, but did belong to **Robt. Shipley**, in Baltimore County, near Freese. Her age is about 19 years, and height 5 feet 2 inches. Has a few spots on her neck and face, caused by the chicken pox. Had on when committed a dark calico frock, red handkerchief on her head, cotton handkerchief on her neck, black cotton stockings, and black prunelle shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City & Co. Jail.

INSOLVENT BLANKS
For Sale at the Office of the Wm.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS



MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present (thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

HORSES, BARUCHES

GIGS, CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES, SULKIES,

or any description of Carriage at the shortest

notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms. They assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of

MATERIALS

with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand of various kinds and prices and they solicit an, early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER

JOHN EDMONDSON

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Ob't Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Vend. Expos. issued by the Talbot County Court, by the clerk and to me directed and delivered at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward Junr. Will be sold at the Front Door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following lands and Tenements, to wit, All that farm or plantation which was heretofore conveyed to William Hayward the Elder, by one Alexander Anderson, and on which one William Anderson formerly resided, situate near Tuckahoe Creek, Talbot County, and adjoining Lewis Town, and which consists of the tracts or parts of tracts of land following, viz. Hampton, Lovelady's purchase, Francis's plains and Parker's Farm, containing the quantity of five hundred acres of land more or less, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned Venditioni Expansa and the interest and cost now due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance by
JOS. GRAHAM, late Sh. if.
Dec. 17 1836

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASE and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally, that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore in taking LESSONS FROM ONE OF THE MOST APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY. The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have heretofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscribers shop in Easton.

Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's
Obedient Servant,
THOMAS J. EARRICKSON.
Oct. 22, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Congressional Globe & Appendix

From the experiment we have made it is ascertained that the patronage of the country will support our annual publication of the proceedings and speeches made in Congress. We therefore propose to prosecute the design and confidently hope to improve and perfect it.

In giving, from week to week a succinct and clear report of the proceedings of both branches of Congress—a brief and condensed report of the substance of the remarks of each speaker, using the precise words upon the main points touched—the years and days on all important questions, and concluding the volume, after the adjournment, with an Index for reference a great deal was done towards giving an accurate parliamentary history of the proceedings of one of the greatest and ablest representative assemblies in the world; an assembly on the deliberations of which the destinies of the free institutions of this country depend for their maintenance; and, therefore, in some degree, freedom throughout the world. Our original plan extended no further than this epitome of debates, with the proceedings, but at the last session we added an Appendix, to contain all the fully reported speeches, as prepared by the speakers themselves for publication. The extended work from a single volume of 342 royal quarto pages, to two volumes, making, together, 1184 royal quarto pages. These we have furnished to subscribers at the price of one dollar for each volume, apart on return to be furnished, if, through the mail, as they fall from the press, in sheets, and chargeable only with newspaper postage, varying from a cent to a cent and a half a sheet.

This we hold to be the cheapest work ever published, whether the labor and expense of getting it up be considered, or the value of it to the present or future generations. The leading men of all parties in every State in the Union concentrate in the speeches of each session of Congress, the mind, the information and the feelings of every portion of our country. The political history of the country, for the time being, is not only spoken and written out in Congress, at each session, but the signs of every party, or fragment of a party, are developed, and the future tendency of the government itself laid open. Thus, independently of the interest which every man must feel in the real business transacted in Congress, all who would understand any thing of the political career of the government, should be provided with the embodied views of the leading statesmen of all parties, on every subject, which engages the attention of Congress, and which is tendered to them in this Prospectus.

TERMS

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE—I copy during the Session, \$1 00

Do do 11 copies during the Session, 10 00

APPENDIX—Same price.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be sent to those persons that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie paying bank will be received.

Those who subscribe, should send their subscriptions in time to reach here by the 10th of December next, at furthest, to ensure a complete copy.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the season expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1836.

DEAFNESS.

A York paper says, that a remedy for the restoration of hearing and eyesight is to be had of Doctor Green, Bethlehem, Pa.

It proves effectual when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system.

Now—according to the Doctor's practice and principles that

MUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO GIVE IT.

the restoration of hearing is brought about without giving any Physick!—without giving any medicine! as hath been experienced by the editor's own family, as well as in the families of many of his neighbors also. Therefore and in part return for such great benefits received, we make the above known for the good of our fellow citizens in similar distress.

For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in family including the relative of such family as may be.

For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be, in want of some.

And, in case other sickness besides deafness and loss of eyesight happening, help is sent for such sickness without any charge.

The fee pays for all and every help sent to families for time to time.

This is considered a praiseworthy plan.—And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very satisfactory for people to know that the assistance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the eyes.

NOT AT ALL.

Consequently no danger whatever can happen to them—no—none whatever.

And during the time that people are using his assistance at home, and learning how to help themselves to restore and recover their hearing—their eyesight, and their health again.

They can follow their customary business. They can live as usual; And they can also eat and drink what tastes best.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Baker, to the Printer.

The method of using Doctor Green's remedy is innocent—easy and performs the cure by strengthening the nerves. My neighbor Jones' wife thought she would try it, being a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes, together with her deafness, (caused by nervous weakness), so she sent the customary fee and got some per mail free of postage, which in a little more than a week made them as good and strong as ever, doing needlework without spectacles, and now restored to her sight as well as to her hearing.

C. F. BAKER.

N. B. With the remedy the patient receives an instructive and easy way how to preserve health in general, throughout the whole year. This is a great value to families (both to parents and children) and is sent without any charge whatever. It always accompanies this remedy for deafness and eyesight.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
An applan number has been received in this office, and we request our friends to call and see it.

Until quite lately people had to go to the Doctor to get help.

This was to them great trouble.

Absence from home and business neglected.

Danger of travelling, Running the risk of getting sick, from home which often happened. Being obliged to stay with the Doctor at times from 1 to 2 or 3 weeks, and sometimes longer.

Generally cost from 20 up to 30, 40, 50 dollars, and sometimes more.

Now—by this new plan of sending help to people at their homes, all this is saved, and costs so little that 'tis not worth mentioning.

C. F. BAKER.
State of New York, Nov. 12 1835.

CELEBRATED TRIALS AND CASES OF CRIMINAL JURIS- PRUDENCE.

OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORD.

Selected by a Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

**TREASON—SEDITION—WITCH-
CRAFT—ROBBERY—MUTINY—
HERESY—LIBEL—MURDER—PI-
RACY—FORGERY, &c. &c.**

These remarkable and deeply interesting Trials have been collected from all the best sources which the public and private Libraries of this country afford. The numbers will embrace many recent cases furnished exclusively by the London Annual Register, and recourse has been had occasionally to manuscript where printed documents could not be procured.

It is believed that the collection supplies a great deficiency in the Library of the Lawyer, physician, and general reader.

Members of the Bar the publisher need hardly recommend it, as they must know its worth, but to the general reader, who may be misled as to its character, the publisher assures them that it will be found, when completed, a volume of the most intense and exciting interest.

One singular and alarming fact presents itself in the murder cases, and it is that so many should die protesting their innocence. It is to be believed, that upon the verge of eternity they could so foolishly proclaim that which they knew to be false, when not a hope of escape is held out to them, the "Circumstantial Evidence" cases of which there are five, would make us think otherwise. It is a subject that may well make one ponder upon the law which demands life for life.

The publication was commenced in July and the numbers are issued semi-monthly, each number containing 120 pages each, printed on fine white paper of the size of the **Maryat Novels**, and will be completed in October, making a volume of 600 closely printed octavo pages. The numbers will be sent by mail to any part of the Union, carefully packed. Terms \$2 for the complete work, or three copies for five dollars.

It is worthy of remark, that a similar work is published in London at about 75 cents a number, and contains only 79 small duodecimo pages. This edition will cost but 40 cents a number, and contains 120 large octavo pages.

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EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1837

VOL. III. No. 3

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD.
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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POETRY.

EVENING.

BY A TAILOR.

Day hath put on his jacket, and around
His burning bosom buttoned it with stars:
Here will I lay me on the velvet moss,
That is like padding to earth's meagre ribs,
And hold communion with the things about me
As he that loves to dwell in the golden braid
That binds the skirts of night's descending robe?
The twin leaves, quivering on their silken threads,
Do make a magic light: the rustling sabbath,
As the light breeze smooths their downy nap.
Ah! what is this that rises to my touch,
So like a cushion? Can it be a cabbage?
It is, it is the deeply injured flower,
Which boys do float as with: yet I love thee,
Thou giant rose, wrapped in green surtout.
Doubtless in Eden thou didst blush as bright
As these thy puny brethren; and thy breath
Sweetened the fragrance of her spicy air;
But now thou seemest like a bankrupt boss,
Stript of his gaudy hues and essences,
And growing partly in his sober clothes.
Is that a wren that rides upon the water?
Oh no: it is that etherial gentle bird,
Which is the patron of our noble sailing;
I well remember in my early years,
When these young hands first closed upon a goose
I have a scar upon my thimble finger,
Which chronicles the hour of young ambition.
My father was a tailor, and his father,
And my great-grandfather, all of them were tailors.
They had an ancient goose, it was an heirloom
From some remote tailor of our race;
I am not certain, but I think 'twas he
That happened to be hanged by some misfortune.
No matter; but I saw it one time
That once was near: and I did dwell with it,
And it did burn me, oh, most fearfully:
It is a joy to straighten out one's limbs,
And elastic from the red velvet corner,
Leaving the petty grievances of earth,
The breaking thread, the din of clashing shears,
And all the needles that do wound the spirit;
For such a pensive hour of soothing thought,
Kind nature, shuffling in her loose undress,
Lays bare her shady bosom: I can feel
With all around me; I can feel the flowers
That made earth's mantle; and that quiet bird
That rides the stream, is to me as a brother.
The vulgar know not all the hidden pockets
Where nature stows away her loveliness.
But this unaltered posture of the legs
Cramps my extended calves and I must go
Where I can coil them in their wonted fashion.

From the Keep sake for 1837.

A RIDDLE.

BY THEODORE BODD, ESQ.

On fluttering wings I early rose,
In noxalated flight;
Thelily in the shade that blows,
Not purer or more white.
At eve or morn 'twas pleasant sport,
Alone the stream to glide;
I helped my mother to support,
And never left her side.
A reckless man, who sealed my doom,
Resolved a prize to win,
Dragged me remorseless from my home,
And stripped me to the skin.
He cropped my hair, that skin he flayed,
And then, his ends to seek,
He lit my tongue, because he said,
He thus could make me speak.
Twas done—my name and nature changed,
For love of the world,
With many a victim bound and rangled,
To slavery I was sold.
I'm slave to any man, or all,
Yet do not toil for well,
And, though I'm really at the call,
I cannot work myself.
Still, I in every language write
To every foreign land;
But yet, which may surprise you quite,
Not one I understand.
Your tears and smiles I can excite,
Your inmost thoughts revealing;
Can give you sorrow of delight,
And yet, I have no feeling.
I can denounce the royal grace,
Can make a man, or mar;
Can offer a pension or a place—
A halber, or a star.
The poet's verse, the doctor's draught,
The historian's page, the lawyer's craft,
Would all be unavailing.
Indeed, had man not changed my lot,
I'd claimed me for his own,
Shakespeare and Milton, Pope and Scott,
Perhaps had died unknown.
Wide spread abroad you'll find my fame,
In every shape and manner;

America respects my name,
'Tis blazoned on her banner.

On silver beds with lords I rest,
On wood with poor and wise men;
I clasp the tax-collector's breast,
And walk with the exciseman.

The dapper clerk, with office-pay,
Who deaf to claims can be,
Although he drives me half the day,
Still lends his ear to me.

I'm growing old, and late doth frown,
And altered is my station,
I'm cut by friends, who wear me down
By many an operation.

My mouth grows black, my lips are lured,
I scarcely can express a word,
And hardly make a letter.

Long persecutions I have seen,
But this I must avow,
I think I never yet have been
So badly used as now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE YANKEE BALL.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Holmes's Hole is a harbor well known to
all navigators of the coast of New England.
During the year 1781, while the hopes and
fears of the American patriots were alternating
a half dozen British frigates were lying snug
in the Holmes's Hole harbor. Tired hung
heavily on the hands of the officers on board
these vessels, and they availed themselves of
every opportunity of breathing in upon its tem-
pered air.
The project of a ball on shore was got up,
and the hearts of the British officers bounded
merrily at the prospect of the pleasures in
store for them. The Yankee girls, though not
remarkably disposed to smile on a British uni-
form, were nevertheless not averse to indulg-
ing in a little innocent flirtation with those
who wore the red coats. Ladies wear the
bump of dirt on their heads the world o-
ver, and it is therefore not to be wondered at
that the girls in the neighborhood of Holmes's
Hole were willing to have a few less a capitu-
lation at the expense of the country. To bring
the lion hearts of these officers to terms of ca-
pitation, was an object not to be resisted,
and accordingly these damsels arrayed them-
selves in their brightest smiles and repaired to
the festive hall at the time appointed.
Brilliantly shone every thing on that even-
ing. The officers were there, forgetful of the
strife of the day, and intent only on winning
the looks and love smiles from the British
breathing forms around them. The damsels
went on and as fair sylph-like forms swayed
gaily through its mazes, the proud Britons
forgot their sweethearts at home, and yielded
up their devotion to the fair strangers before
them. Swiftly flew the hours away, and the
solemn chime of midnight swelled on
the air before the sounds of music ceased and
the parties separated with promises of many
meetings in the future.
It was too late to return to the ships that
night, and the gallant officers, after discus-
sion on the comparative merits of the beauties
by whom they had been so charmed, drank a toast
to woman's smile, and prepared to retire to
the night. Pleasant dreams charmed their
slumbers, for they retired around their pil-
lows—away their spirits bounded over the ex-
panse of the waters between them, and their
distant homes, and there revelled in half awa-
kened scenes of former bliss, and sleep was to
them a repose and blessing. No thought, no
suspicion of their coming evil, but, busy
with the past, all forgot, were they of the
power of the future to bring a sudden change
over their heads, and they slept away with
the smile of tranquility playing upon their
soiled features.
But all were not asleep that night. There
were others counting on future gains and glo-
ries, whose wakeful enterprise banished slum-
ber from their eyelids, and filled their hearts
with those high sensations which deeds of chi-
valrous daring always foster. To these it is
no duty to turn.
The Vineyard sound is about five miles wide.
While the dance was in progress on the one
shore preparation of another kind were in pro-
gress on the opposite one. The tide of the
ball were spread throughout the vicinity, and
eighteen brave fellows agreed to make that
night replete with gloomy as well as brilliant
recollections to the British officers.
The moon was in her last quarter, and as she
sunk below the horizon, and her glowing light
vanished from the heavens, a company of resolu-
te fellows descended the bank and made to
the water's edge. A couple of boats were
soon unmoored and launched on the undisturbed
element, filled with as gallant crews as ever
started on an eventful enterprise. Every
spirit swelled high as they cleared the foam
of the breakers; and the crafts beneath them
rose gracefully over the gentle billows.
"Now, my hearties," said a voice from the
bow of the larger boat, "the first thing I have
to ask of you, is that you obey orders."
"Aye, aye, captain," responded the others.
"Then, boys draw your pistols, and prepare
for a shot."
Every fellow who owned a pistol—that is,
a canteen or flask—drew it forth and uncorked
it.
"All hands ready! Then, my hearties,
twice this toast: Success to the Vineyarders,
and a bad night's rest to the red coats!"
The toast was duly honored, and every fel-
low took down his canteen and replaced it in
his pocket.
"Now, this is my first order. No word is to
be spoken louder than a whisper, between this
and the other shore. The success you have
just drunk depends on silence."
"Aye, aye," muttered all hands.
The oars were huffed to prevent a splash;
in the water, and on toward the boat went si-
lently. Their heads were pointed directly to-
ward the tavern where the ball had been and
each fellow mused on the scenes which would
transpire on their arrival.
"I'll be shot if I can keep still, Joe," said a
youth by the name of Sam Dares, to his next
neighbor in a whisper, "I can't help thinking
that chiefest of witches, Sally Renham, is at
that party."
"Well, what harm if she is!"

"None, that I know of," returned Sam,
"only I don't like the thought of her fair hair
being touched by an arm that wears a red
coat."

"The girl, Sam, is a fair one, and she is
as true as she's fair. Her hair
never harbored love for a tory. You see it
runs in all female flesh, to like to win a heart
if it but be to see with what kind of grace the
owner will yield it up."

"Truer words were never spoken, Joe; but
why the deuce a girl, when she has got one
heart safe, can't be satisfied with it, is some-
thing that I can't understand, Sam."

"I guess there is more than that in female
nature that you don't understand, Sam. Women
have a great many kinds that are perfect
mysteries to one. But as to being uneasy about
Miss Renham's hair, it is nothing short of
sheer nonsense. Her eye can think kindly on
his majesty's epaulet, but it dwells, Sam,
on the plain rigging of a lad we both know
pretty well."

"Who's that?"
"Why, yourself, Sam,—heaven's what blind
like love makes of you fellows. All you have
got to do is to capture the biggest officer in the
gang to-night, and that act I tell you will not
fail to make captive the fancy of the lady. She's
fond of doing like things herself."

"Give us your hand, Joe, and I promise
you that if the taking of the proudest officer at
Barget's to-night, will please Sally, she shall
be pleased. The prisoner shall be me."

"Luck to you, Sam!" and thus their collo-
quy ended.

It was half two o'clock as our party hauled
their keels on the strand. A few whistles
passed around and then they mounted the
bank, and truck directly for Old Darget's.
As they drew nigh they separated, and in a
minute a complete line was drawn around the
house to prevent escape if any should be at-
tempted.

A part of the force entered the house, and
soon presented themselves at the door of the
room in which their destined victims lay,
dreaming of any thing rather than capture.

The door turned on its hinges, and the
loud voice of the leader of the invaders com-
manded the sleepers to surrender. The room
was soon a scene of confusion. The Britons
were at first disposed to make resistance, but
seeing no way to escape and knowing that their
good treatment depended upon their submit-
tance, they surrendered with as much grace
as was desirable. Out of their beds they were
forced, ten or twelve looking fellows as one
would wish to see. One of them, however,
grumbled and larger than his companions,
grumbled as he rose, but a hand was placed
on his shoulder with an order to be as still
and as quiet as possible, and he submitted.

"I've got him, Joe," said our lover, Sam,
"he's bound, and he's a prisoner. A red coat
on the other side of the door, to force itself
through a pair of super-mexican cables."

"Aye, hang on to him,"
"Aye, that I will like death to a grim he-
zar." Then turning to his prisoner he added,
"Come, my dear Sam, I don't wish to be uncer-
tain, but let me assist you in adjusting your war-
drobe. While you are gartering that stocking,
I'll just garter your neck with this cravat."

"Take that—a you for your impudence,"
said the officer, at the same time leveling a
blow with his clenched fist, which Sam par-
ried.

"Tenderly, tenderly, my dear fellow," said
Sam, "but if you want the use of your person
by the time daylight comes, you will be spar-
d a few fists."

"What he and what are you?" asked the officer,
looking gravely up at Sam's face.
"My name is Sam Dares, at your service,
which you interpreted means Sam Dares, and
I'll promise you a touch of my nature and
friendship, too, before we part."

"You are a devilish obliging fellow."
"Thank you, sir, and I am a family
to be obliged to. Can't be of any use to you
in putting on your coat for I shall be under
the usage, and necessity of mending your
right away. What is this thing you call
a cravat?" said Sam, at the same time putting
the cravat from the officer's shoulders, "it is only
a child's play thing, and he put me out on
the top."

"The boy's face grew very red, but he had
to keep quiet, as Sam assured him he was go-
ing a long journey, it would only be an in-
convenience to his shoulders, and he had done what
he could for the kind of matter."

To the door Sam led his prisoner, and meet-
ing friend Joe at the door, him to say it
was not captured the biggest game. Joe de-
clined to cast his eye about the officer's sturdy
dimensions, and replied abruptly.

When they reached the outside of the house,
a short party ensued, in which it was deter-
mined that the enemy should be hurried by a
forced march out to sea. One officer who
could neither be persuaded nor forced to put
his regulations on up stairs, and who had
been brought down for the purpose of seeing
what effect the small arms would have at the ex-
posed would do before he would move a
step. One of the captives who had him in tow,
soon applied a switch to his bare back, and he
moved with much submission, to the de-
light of the joyous Americans and the evident
chagrin of his majesty's officers.

A poor fellow, at the earnest entreaty
of his friends, after being dragged up a few
yards, reluctantly yielded up his resistance,
and drew on the plankton.

The whole party soon got under way, and
made good head to their boats and over the
sea again. Many were the jokes which cir-
culated among the merry sailors, and the
captives, who were well treated, although in the
midst of a superior force could not altogether
resist the spirit of merriment.

The prisoners were got into two quarters by
daylight, and after breakfast were ordered to
prepare for an over land journey to Boston,
where they arrived in safety, and were de-
posited in safe keeping under the protection of
John Hancock. They were soon exchanged
and lived to relate in their far homes, to their
anxious friends, all the scenes which trans-
pired between the ball-room and Boston—
the complaint one not forgetting to make a select-
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CONGRESSIONAL

Twenty Fourth Congress—2d Session

[Mr. McKON presented the petitions of inhabitants of New York, praying for a repeal of the duty on coal; also, of Eli Darling of Brooklyn, praying for relief of P. Green, praying compensation for injury received while defending United States mail; of importers of New York, praying for repeal of duty on diamonds.]

Mr. HESTER submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of freeing from postage all letters and communications carried by the mails, relating to the common schools and the common school systems of the different States.

On motion of Mr. HARPER, it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire what loss has been sustained by the destruction of the Patent Office by the late fire; what measures are necessary to restore the records, drawings, and models, and for their safe keeping in future; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. CLAIRBORNE, of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing all such persons as were actually residing on, or cultivating any portion of the public land, and who were prevented from obtaining their pre-emptions under the act of 1834, and previously, by a failure or delay in surveying the public lands, a right to enter one quarter section, to include their residence or improvements; or where such lands have been subsequently floated upon or sold, a right to enter one quarter section, and one additional eighth, as a compensation for their improvements, to be located in the same district where such improvements or residences may have been had.

On motion of Mr. WHITE of Florida, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for opening a steamboat canal from the Mississippi river to Pensacola Bay.

On motion of Mr. JENIFER, it was

Resolved, That the memorial and accompanying papers from citizens of Prince Georges county, Maryland, and of the District of Columbia, praying that the bridges across the Eastern Bay, of the Potomac river, be under fire of toll; also similar memorials praying that the turnpike road within the District line be made free of toll, be withdrawn from the files of the House, and be referred to the committee for the District of Columbia.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

In execution of the order adopted on yesterday, the House proceeded to ballot for the election of a Chaplain for the House for the present session.

Mr. LEONARD nominated the Rev. O. C. Comstock.

Mr. TALIAFERRO nominated the Rev. Henry Slicer.

Mr. KENNON nominated the Rev. Elias Garrison.

Mr. LANE nominated the Rev. Thomas B. Balch.

Mr. GALBRAITH nominated the Rev. N. R. Snowden.

Mr. ASHLER nominated the Rev. Mason Noble.

Mr. BOCKEE nominated the Rev. J. L. Elliott.

The result of the ballots was as follows:

On the third ballot Mr. Comstock had 103; Slicer 89; Noble 4. Scattering 3.

Whole number 203

Necessary to a choice 102

So the Rev. Oliver C. Comstock, having received a majority of all the votes, was duly elected Chaplain to the House.

On motion,

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 21.

Several messages of an Executive character were received from the President of the United States by Andrew Jackson, Jr. his Secretary.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Post Master General, on the subject of the conflagration of the General Post Office, and stating that the place now temporarily occupied by that Department is inconvenient and unsafe, and recommending the erection of a fire proof building. The early passage of a law is recommended, so that the materials may be collected during the present winter.

The message was referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, in reply to the resolutions adopted yesterday, on motion of Mr. WEBSTER. The communication states that great part of the information called for by the first resolution has been already communicated to Congress, and that which is deficient will be prepared without delay, as also the information called for in the second resolution.

Mr. BENTON offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount in gold and silver has been received at each of the land offices since the Treasury order of July 11th took effect; also to inform the Senate of the amount of receipts in certificates given by the Treasurer of the United States for payments to him on account of public lands, and the amount and date of each certificate or receipt, and the name of the payer.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

Mr. CALHOUN asked leave to introduce a bill to extend the provisions of certain sections therein named, of the act of the 23d of June, 1836, for regulating the Deposits of the Public Money which may be in the Treasury of the U. S. in January 1838.

Leave having been given, the bill was read twice when Mr. CALHOUN moved to postpone its further consideration, and make it the Special Order for Monday next.

Mr. WALKER moved to refer the bill to the committee on Finance.

Some discussion ensued, when Mr. CALHOUN moved for its reference to a Special committee, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. Walker, which was ordered.

The question being taken on the first motion, it was decided as follows: Yeas 22 Nays 22.

The vote being equal, the Chair decided the question in the affirmative.

Mr. RUGGLES presented the credentials of Judah Davis, elected a Senator from Maine.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in opposition to the Treasury Order, and spoke until half past four, without concluding.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BELL, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States; which was read twice, committed, and made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. BELL, the House then went into committee of the Whole on the foregoing bill—Mr. GARLAND of Va. in the chair, which was considered and reported to the House without amendment.

The SPEAKER having resumed the chair, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. BELL, all the papers committed to the committee on Indian Affairs at the last session, in relation to directing an inquiry into the abuses and irregularities of the Indian Department, were recommitted to that committee.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills:

1. A bill making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

2. A bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year 1837.

3. A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837.

4. A bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1837.

5. A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1837.

6. A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year 1837.

All the foregoing bills were severally read twice, and referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was discharged from the further consideration of the "bill to exempt merchandise, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the nineteenth of May, 1825, entitled 'An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports,' and the same was recommitted to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Hixson, Sons, and others, which was read twice and committed.

THE MINT.

Mr. CAMBRELENG gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask the House to go into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

He gave a reason for so doing, the indispensable necessity of passing this bill at the commencement of the year.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. PEARCE of Rhode Island on yesterday, to reconsider the vote of the House on Monday last, by which the following resolution was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Point Academy be authorized, by themselves, or a sub-committee, to visit the Academy for the purpose mentioned in the resolution under which they were appointed.

Mr. WARD remarked that, inasmuch as a select committee had been appointed by the House, he was willing to accord to them what was their desire.

Mr. W. stated he was further impressed that it was time this question in relation to the institution at West Point, should be put at rest; for until it was, they must expect to have the business of the House delayed, as it was on the last night of the last session, in opposing the bill making appropriations for its expenses.

Mr. JARVIS then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said there seemed to be more attraction at the other end of the house than at this, and he would therefore move a call of the House; which was negatived.

Mr. VANDERPOEL then called for the yeas and nays upon the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which were ordered, and were yeas 86; nays 77.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 1836.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in addition to an act entitled, an act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the U. S. and Receivers of the Public Money.

Also a bill for anticipating the payment of the indemnities awarded to citizens of the United States against France under the Convention of 1831 and against the King of the Two Sicilies in 1832.

Mr. SWIFT on leave introduced a bill to provide for the more and religious instruction of the Army of the U. States.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland and Road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the resolution to rescind the Treasury Order.

Mr. WEBSTER resumed and concluded the argument he commenced yesterday against the legality as well as the policy of the Treasury Order.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

[The proceedings of the intervening dates are not of sufficient general interest to authorize our devoting to their publication the large space which they would require.]

IN SENATE—December 29.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Andrew Jackson, Jr. his Secretary, containing a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, of the 24th inst.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the President's Message on the subject, had been referred, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States; and, on motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the bill was read the first and second time, and was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GRUNDY then proposed that the bill be read the third time to-day.

Mr. CALHOUN considered this as one of the gravest and most important questions that could be brought before the Senate. He was as anxious as any one for the admission of Michigan, but the question whether her assent had been given to the boundary prescribed by Congress was an important one, and ought to be deliberately considered. He therefore proposed to postpone the bill and make it the order of the day for next Monday week.

Mr. GRUNDY was anxious for the speedy passage of the bill, in order that Michigan might receive her share of the Surplus fund, to be distributed on the first of January next. The facts, he said, were all exceedingly plain, though he was aware that gentlemen might differ as to the course to be pursued under them. The second Convention of Michigan was not, it was true, called like the first, which refused its assent to the boundary, in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Legislature; but the Convention was elected by a much larger majority of voters than those who elected the first Convention, and the act of Congress did not say in what manner the Convention which should give the assent should be called.

Mr. CALHOUN at Mr. GRUNDY'S suggestion waived his motion so as to make the bill the order of the day, for Monday next.

Mr. MORRIS observed, in justice to himself, as he was on the committee who framed the bill, that it did not, in all its parts meet with his concurrence. He was willing to pass an act for the admission of Michigan into the Union at once, but he objected to the preamble which declared that Michigan has given her assent to the boundary prescribed by the act of Congress. Now the second Convention was not called in pursuance of any proper authority, as the first was. He did not, however, consider this necessary, as the Northern Boundary of Ohio was a matter sufficiently established, and he was opposed at the last session, to the condition required of Michigan.

Mr. BUCHANAN thought that this was not the proper time for a discussion, and he did not propose to enter into it. It was perfectly clear, however, to his mind, that there was no difficulty in passing an act at once for the admission of Michigan. The assent of that State had been given to the boundary, elected by a much larger majority of voters than those who elected the first Convention, called in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Legislature, and the act of Congress very properly did not say that this assent must be given by a Convention, authorized by an act of the Territorial Legislature, because it would have had the effect of preventing Michigan from coming into the Union, without the consent of its Legislature.

Mr. BENTON adverted to the opposition that had been made to the admission of Michigan into the Union at the last session, and thought he saw symptoms of the same opposition now. The bill had passed at that session, was only got through, he said, in consequence of a majority of the Senate determined to set the bill out late on a Saturday night. The bill might be put off till Monday, but he gave notice, that he would come to the Senate on that day, with his cloak around him, determined to camp on the ground till Michigan was admitted.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Calhoun, Ewing and Morris, after which it was postponed till Monday and made the order of the day for Monday next, and the documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALHOUN'S resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statements of the receipts and expenditures of the present year, in order to found on it estimates of the probable revenue of the coming year, was considered and adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance proposed with amendment, the bill from the House, supplementary to the establishing the mint, and for the regulation of the Coins of the United States. Also, without amendment, the bill making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States; and gave notice that he would call up this bill at an early day next week.

COURT MARTIAL.

Proceedings of Thursday, Dec. 22d.

FREDERICK, Dec. 22, 1836.

It having been generally known through the City and its neighborhood, that Gen. Clinch would present his important testimony this morning, an unusually large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, honored this City's sitting of the Court with their presence.

Waiter of the Quarter-master's Department of the Army of Florida, and Lt. Locke, formerly a commissary of subsistence, the Court had but little business. Their testimony being mostly explanatory, and of the character of much that has preceded it, I shall pass it over and proceed to say what I know of Clinch.

The General is in the vicinity of fifty, hair inclined to grey, brows and eyes Websterian six feet in height, and stout en masse, that, of one accustomed to the exercise of authority. From the focus character of his incidental observations whilst engaged in attesting, we should imagine that his health and spirits survive the effects of his many and arduous services in the field and through wilderness from the service of his country, he retains the possession of a soldier's attributes. There is perhaps, no one in the army, or out of it, whose opinion in matters connected with the Southern Indians, could be so advantageously consulted as his; with the Creeks and Seminoles, he is particularly familiar. Surrounded by circumstances, which rendered the retention of his commission, an obligation to those who conferred it, and possessing a frank and fearless spirit, he long ago in the strongest language called for the attention of the War Department to the probability of a projected and sanguinary contest with these people and urged a timely recourse to the requisite precautions. His opinions were disregarded, and the disastrous consequences are known to the nation. "I shall not, Mr. President," said Gen. Scott, "propound to witness, the usual introductory questions; shall not ask Gen. Clinch, to tell the Court or the people, the character of the relation he held to me in the Florida war. As second in command, his position was too conspicuous to demand designation at this time, or in this place. I shall therefore, with your permission, dispense with the leading queries." The General's replies were clearly and vigorously of all the statements adduced by previous witnesses, and wholly exonerating Scott from the smallest share in the failure of the Florida campaign. The most interesting scene of the morning was the direct examination of the witness by Gen. Macomb. He was a veteran who had refused the proffer of high rank from the President himself; one who had hunted the savage foe in the prairie and the hammock; one unconnected with the rivalries of military aspirants or political jugglers, and present only from a sense of duty to his countrymen. He it was to whom the President directed the Judge Advocate to propound the following question, and he it was, who annexed to it a very pertinent response.

Question—General, what in your opinion, led to the failure of our campaigns in Florida, under the conduct of Major Gen. Winfield Scott?

Answer—The want of energy and political forecast in the late head of the War Department. The necessity of providing against Indian outrages, and enabling troops to act promptly and efficiently against them, was long ago suggested to the high functionary. It was not until too late that he awoke from his dreams of political preferment, and turned his attention to bleeding and suffering Florida. It was then impossible to do more than expose a handful of regulars to massacre; our ill provided and gallant volunteers to disease and starvation; the liability of our government to suppress a savage insurrection, and the character of our gallant officers to scurrilous animadversion.

Question. Are the Seminoles good soldiers?

Answer. "Yes, where they have the advantage of ground and numbers."

Question. "Were your troops never beaten by them?"

Answer. "No."

Question. "Are the Seminoles well equipped?"

Answer. "I never inspected them."

Question. "What was the probable cause of disease among the Florida troops?"

Answer. "Excessive fatigue in beating through the hammocks all day, and want of proper rest at night—Meagre diet, and an insufficiency of that—want of water, and suitable clothing, and the general dispiriting circumstances associated with these causes."

Question. "Was the water for the use of the troops general?"

Answer. "It was sometimes so thick, that we had great difficulty in swallowing it. It was the water of stagnant pools, and marshes, and loaded of course, with animalcules."

Question. "Did Major General Scott lack in zeal and solicitude in bringing the war to a rapid conclusion?"

Answer. "No."

I have thrown together, in a condensed form, nearly all of the principle interrogations and replies, and feel assured that if my statement does not accord with the Journal of the Court in identity of language, it at least does in a faithful portrayal of the spirit of the examination. I had designed taking notes, but an intimation from the Court that general comments would be preferable to detailed official minutiae, and that they would uninterestingly retell the publication of all reports of the latter character; and having no desire to run unprofitably to the desire of the distinguished and honorable gentlemen composing the Court, I very naturally abandoned the project. I have also, always omitted the introduction of matters relating to the business of the quarter-master's and commissary's departments—the numberless inquiries before the Court on the subject of transportation, &c., periods at which streams were ordered to be dug, and cause ways built, horses drowned and steamboats grounded, and the thousand incidents, which the Court, the parties immediately concerned, and the government alone, care deem of importance. They are of course essential to the establishment of facts and the elucidation of the case, but they are obviously out of place in a newspaper—a medium of direct and appreciable intelligence, not the *YADE MEGUM* of a field adjutant. To the accuracy of all I have published, the Court, and those who have witnessed its proceedings, will, I am sure, readily assent.

General Clinch handed to the Court copies of official letters to the War Department on the subject of the Seminoles. They were copies of those, transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, before the late war with that people, and are filled with importunities for assistance from the General Government. General Macomb being somewhat tardy in directing the Judge Advocate to read them. General Clinch observed, "let them read, there is nothing treasonable in them."

Gen. Scott, on the conclusion of the examination of Gen. Clinch, rose and observed, "I am not believed to have no right to request an adjournment, but that he would be gratified by the Court in having his case set aside for a few days, for the reasons previously given. He had a heavy mass of documents to revise, re-visit and condense, and stated, that no time would be lost by the arrangement proposed. The President observed that the Court would commence every day as usual, and when ready for adjournment, would signify its will to that effect. That, for the present, the Court stood adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Court stood adjourned accordingly.

Postscript—Friday, Dec. 23d. 11 o'clock, A. M. The Court have adjourned to the 4th of Jan. 1837, at half past 1 P. M.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

"ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 31, 1836.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to confirm the act of last Session, requiring the assent of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature to an act of divorce, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The engrossing of a bill in the Senate is a test question.

In the house, leave was given on motion of Mr. Alexander to the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to determine the time from which the act of the General Assembly shall operate.

Leave was granted, on motion of Mr. Perry, to report a bill to charter a company to make a Turnpike Road from some point on the National Turnpike west of Cumberland, to intersect the Northwestern Turnpike in Virginia, at some point in Allegany County.

Leave was granted Mr. Richardson to report a bill to incorporate the Friendship Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

Leave was granted Mr. Ridgely to report a supplement to the act for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, late of Baltimore.

An order was adopted, on motion of Mr. Richardson, requesting the Commissioners under the indemnity act to furnish the House a schedule of the items destroyed for which indemnity was given, with their value, and the testimony upon which they founded their value.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The bill as it passed both branches of the Legislature, is as follows:—

Act to authorize the Treasurer for the Western Shore, to receive such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded to the State of Maryland, under the provisions of the act of Congress, therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer for the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded to the State of Maryland, under the provisions of the act of Congress, therein mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore shall be, and hereby is authorized to deliver to the Secretary of the United States, Certificates of Deposit for the sum or sums of money to be received by him for this State as aforesaid, which certificates shall be signed by the said Treasurer, and in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury aforesaid, shall express the usual and legal obligations, and pledge the faith of this State for the safe keeping and payment thereof; and shall pledge the faith of this State to pay the said monies, and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes, and in the manner and proportions set forth, and described in the aforesaid act of Congress.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if the Treasurer shall receive payment of the sum or sums of money to be awarded as aforesaid to this State, in checks or drafts on the Union Bank of Maryland and Franklin Bank of Baltimore, or either of them, he shall be and is hereby authorized to demand payment thereof And whenever any sum or sums of money aforesaid shall be paid to the Treasurer, it shall be his duty to deposit the same in the Union Bank of Maryland, Franklin Bank of Baltimore, and Farmer's Bank of Maryland, in the following proportions,—not less than one quarter nor more than two-fifths parts thereof in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and the residue in the Union Bank of Maryland and Franklin Bank of Baltimore in such proportion as to the Treasurer may seem proper, the whole to be held by said Banks subject to the control of the General Assembly.

January, 21 1837.

The General Assembly at 12 o'clock re-elected Governor VEAZY. He received 70 of the 81 votes, cast.

In the House, Mr. Culbreth submitted an order proposing that the Committee on Ways and Means, enquire into the expediency of making a temporary investment of the State's portion of the surplus revenue. It lies on the table.

Leave was given Mr. Ely to report a bill to incorporate the Mineral Company of Baltimore County. In the Senate, so much of the Executive Message as relates to education was referred to Messrs. Schley, Backet, Brown, Wright and Hambleton.

So much as refers to the Governor's late Proclamation and the subject which called it forth was referred to the Judiciary Committee on motion of Mr. Risold.

Nothing further of interest transpired, the chief portion of the session being occupied in the election of Governor.

January, 31 1837.

The following gentlemen, members of the late Council were this day re-elected:—The Hon. Gwynn Harris, Wm. F. Johnson, John McKenny, N. F. Williams and William L. Jones.

A joint committee of the two Houses waited on the Governor and informed him of his election, they reported on their return, that he would attend in the Senate Chamber on Thursday next to qualify.

In the Senate, Robert M. Tilghall, Esq. of Washington County, and Joseph S. Gathman, Esq. of Somerset County, were elected Senators in the place of Wm. Price and Thomas King Carroll, Esq.

The bill proposed by Mr. Brown to ascertain the sense of the people of Baltimore County on the propriety of separating the County from the City, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to increase the representation of the City of Baltimore in the House of Delegates, and the bill to require the concurrence of two thirds of each Branch of the Legislature to annul a marriage contract, were passed and sent to the House.

In the House of Delegates a memorial of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, asking further aid of the State, was presented by Mr. McLean, and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

A petition of Elizabeth Harvey of Baltimore, praying a divorce, was also presented by Mr. McLean.

Mr. Buchanan had leave to report a bill giving to Mechanics and Laborers a lien on the property upon which they erect houses, &c.

On motion of Mr. Worthington the Committee on Education were instructed to enquire into the expediency of applying the interest of the Surplus Revenue to the purposes of Education.

On motion of Mr. Perry the committee on Education were introduced to enquire into the expediency of applying the interest of the Surplus Revenue to the purposes of Education.

Mr. Culbreth submitted an order which was adopted, empowering J. J. Spaul, Esq. Director in the Bank of Baltimore.

The order submitted by Mr. Culbreth yesterday directing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of making a temporary investment of the States portion of the Surplus, was adopted.

Mr. Harris submitted a message proposing to the Senate to adjourn sine die on the 29th of February next, which lies on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. McLean for the relief of Elizabeth McCall of Baltimore was passed.

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Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his map of fall and winter fashions, and his new style OVERCOAT, with or without a cape, &c., which fashion is expected to be the winter ton in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of these coats. Frocks, Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1m (G 5033r)

regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second Street,

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

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Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

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Easton and Baltimore Packet THE SUNDAY NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Handful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 23 1836

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual in his hour of sailing.

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally, that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore in taking LESSONS FROM ONE OF THE MOST APPROVED CUTTERS IN THE CITY. The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have here-tofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscribers shop in Easton.

Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's

Obedient Servant.

THOMAS J. EARRICKSON.

Oct. 22, 1835.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1897

VOL. III.--No 3

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is Printed and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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POETRY.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing more comely than liberty."—Milton.

When the dance of the shadows
At daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun;
When he sinks in his glory
At eve from the view,
And calls up the planet
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love;
When the moon in her midnights
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue;
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free?

In the breath of the morning,
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break;
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the fanning of floods;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free!

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of phalanx on the plain;
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep;
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Keepsake for 1857.

THE PARVENUE.

BY MRS. SHELLEY.

Why do I write my melancholy story? Is it as a lesson, to prevent any other from wishing to rise to rank superior to that in which they are born? No, miserable as I am, others might have been happy, I doubt not, in my position; the child has been poisoned for me alone! Am I evil-minded—am I wicked? What have been my errors, that I am now an outcast and a wretch? I will tell my story—let others judge me; my mind is bewildered, I cannot judge myself.

My father was a land steward to a wealthy nobleman. He married young, and had several children. He lost his wife, and remained fifteen years a widower, when he married again a young girl, the daughter of a clergyman, who died, leaving a numerous offspring in extreme poverty. My maternal grandfather had been a man of sensibility and genius; my mother inherited many of his endowments. She was an earthly angel; all her works were charity, all her thoughts were love.

Within a year after my marriage, she gave birth to twins—I and my sister; soon after she fell ill, and from time was always weakly. She could endure no fatigue, and seldom moved from her chair. I see her now, her white, delicate hands employed in needlework, her soft, low, light eyes fixed on me. I was still a child when my father fell into trouble, and we removed from the part of the country where we had hitherto lived, and went to a distant village, where we rented a cottage, with a little land adjoining. We were poor, and all the family assisted each other. My elder half sisters were strong, industrious, rustic young women, and submitted to a life of labor with great cheerfulness. My father held the plough, my half brothers worked in the barns, all was toil, yet all seemed enjoyment.

How happy my childhood was! Hand in hand with my dear twin sister, I plucked the spring flowers in the hedges, turned the hay in the summer meadows, shook the apples from the trees in the autumn, and at all seasons gambolled in delicious liberty beneath the shade of heaven; or at my mother's feet, carressed by her, I was taught the sweetest lessons of

charity and love. My elder sisters were kind, and we were all linked by strong affection. The delicate, fragile existence of my mother gave an interest to our monotony, while her virtues and her refinement threw a grace over our homely household.

I and my sister did not seem twins, we were so unlike. She was robust, chubby, full of life and spirits; I, tall, slim, fair, and even-tempered. I loved to play with her, but soon grew tired, and then I crept to my mother's side, and she sang me to sleep, and nursed me in her bosom, and looked on me with her own angelic smile. She took pains to instruct me, not in accomplishments, but in all real knowledge. She unfolded to me the wonders of the visible creation, and to each tale of bird and beast, of fiery mountain or vast river, was appended some moral, derived from her warm heart and ardent imagination. Above all, she impressed upon me the precepts of the gospel, and taught me to every fellow creature, the brotherhood of mankind, the rights that every sentient creature possesses to our services alone. I was her almoner; for, poor as she was, she was the benefactress of those who were poorer. Being delicate, I helped her in her task of needlework, while my sister aided the rest in their household or rustic labors.

When I was seventeen, a miserable accident happened. A hayrack caught fire; it communicated to our outhouses, and at last to the cottage. We were roused from our beds at midnight, and escaped barely with our lives. My father lost out my mother in his arms, and then tried to save a portion of his property. The roof of the cottage fell in on him. He was dug out after an hour, scorched, maimed, crippled for life.

We were all saved, but by a miracle only was I preserved. I and my sister were awake by cries of fire. The cottage was already enveloped in flames. Susan, with her accustomed intrepidity, rushed through the flames, and escaped; I thought only of my mother, and hurried to her room. The fire raged around me; it encircled—hemmed me in. I believed that I must die, when suddenly I felt myself seized upon and borne away. I looked on my preserver—it was Lord Reginald De-shorburgh.

For many Sundays past, when at church, I knew that Lord Reginald's eyes were fixed on me. He had met me and Susan in our walks, he had called at our cottage. There was fascination in his eye, in his soft voice and earnest gaze, and my heart thrilled with gladness, as I thought that he surely loved me. To have been saved by him, was to make the boon of life doubly precious in this part of my story. Lord Reginald loved me, it is true; why he loved me, so far as to forget prejudice and habits of rank and wealth, I cannot tell; it seems strange. He had loved me before, but from the hour that he saved my life, love grew into an overpowering passion. He offered us a lodge on his estate to take refuge in, and while there, he sent us presents of game, and still more kindly, fruits and flowers to my mother and came himself, especially when all were out except my mother and myself, and sat by us and conversed. Soon I learnt to expect the soft looking of his eyes, and almost dared answer it. My mother once perceived these glances, and took an opportunity to appeal to Lord Reginald's good feelings, not to make me miserable for life, by implanting an attachment that could only be productive of unhappiness. His answer was to ask me in marriage.

I need not say that my mother gratefully consented; that my father, confined to his bed since the fire, thanked God with rapture; that my sisters were transported by delight; I was the least surprised then, though the most happy. Now, I wonder much, what could he see in me! So many girls of rank and fortune were prettier. I was an untalented, low-born, portionless girl. It was very strange.

Then I only thought of the happiness of marrying him, of being loved, of passing my life with him. My wedding day was fixed. Lord Reginald had neither father nor mother to interfere with his arrangements. He told no relation, he became one of our family during the interval. He saw no deficiencies in our mode of life—in my dress; he was satisfied with all; he was tender, assiduous, and kind, even to my elder sisters; he seemed to adore my mother, and became a brother to my sister Susan. She was in love, and asked him to intercede to gain her parents' consent for her choice. He did so; and though before, Lawrence Cooper, the carpenter of the place, had been disdained, supported by him, he was accepted. Lawrence Cooper was young, well looking, well disposed, and fondly attached to Susan.

My wedding day came. My mother kissed me fondly, my father blessed me with pride and joy, my sisters stood round, radiant with delight. There was but one drawback to the universal happiness—that immediately on my marriage, I was to go abroad.

From the church door I stepped into the carriage. Having once again been folded in my dear mother's embrace, the wheels were in motion, and we were away. I looked out from the window, there was the dear group; my old father, white-headed and aged, in his large chair, my mother, smiling through her tears, with folded hands and upraised looks of gratitude, anticipating long years of happiness for her grateful Fanny; Susan and Lawrence standing side by side, unconscious of my greatness, happy in themselves my sisters coming over with pride and joy the presents made them, and the prosperity that flowed in from my husband's generosity. All looked happy, and it seemed as if I were the cause of all this happiness. We had been indeed saved from dreadful evil; ruin had ensued from the fire, and we had been sunk in adversity through that very event from which our good fortune took its rise. I felt proud and glad. I loved them all. I thought, I made them happy—they are prosperous through me! And my heart warmed with gratitude towards my husband at the idea.

We spent two years abroad. It was rather lonely for me, who had always been surrounded, as it were, by a populous world of my own, to find myself cast upon foreigners and strangers; the habits of the different sexes in the higher ranks separate them from each other, that after a few months, I spent much of my time in solitude. I did not repine; I had been brought up to look upon the hard visage of life, if not unflinching, at least with resignation. I did not expect perfect happiness. Marriages in humble life are attended with as

much care. I had none of this: my husband loved me, and though I often longed to see the dear familiar faces that thronged my childhood's home, and above all, I pined for my mother's caresses and her wise maternal lessons, yet for a time I was content to think of them, and hope for a reunion, and to acquiesce in the present separation.

Still many things pained me: I had, poor myself, been brought up among the poor, and nothing, since I can remember forming an idea, so much astonished and jarred with my feelings, as the thought of how the rich could spend so much on themselves, while any one of their fellow-creatures were in destitution. I had none of the partisan charity (though this is praiseworthy) which consists in distributing thin soup and coarse-flannel justice—a sort of instinct or sentiment of justice, the offspring of my lowly paternal heart, and my mother's enlightened piety was deeply implanted in my mind, that all had as good a right to the comforts of life as myself, or even as my husband. My charities, they were called—they seemed to me the payment of my debt to my fellow-creatures—were abundant. Lord Reginald temporarily checked them; but as I had a large allowance for my own expenses, I denied myself a thousand luxuries to which it appeared to me I had no right, for the sake of feeding the hungry. Nor was it only that charity impelled me, but that I could not acquire a taste for spending money on myself—I disliked the apparatus of wealth. My husband called my ideas sordid, and reproved me severely, when, instead of outshining all competitors at a table, I appeared dowdy dressed, and declared warmly that I could not, I would not, spend twenty guineas on a gown, while I could dress so many sad faces in smiles, and bring so much joy to so many drooping hearts, by the same sum.

Was I right? I firmly believe that there is not one among the rich who will not affirm that I did wrong; that to please my husband and to honour to his rank, was my first duty. Yet, shall I confess it? even now, rendered miserable by this fault—I cannot give it that name—I call it a misfortune—it is such to be consumed at the stake a martyr for one's faith. Do not think me presumptuous in this; for many systems of religion, and the order of knowing that I lost my husband's affections because I performed what I believed to be a duty.

But I am not come to that yet. It was not till my return to England that the full disaster crushed me. We had often been applied to for money by my family, and Lord Reginald had acceded to nearly all their requests. When we reached London after two years' absence, my first wish was to see my dear mother. She was at Margate for her health. It was agreed that I should go there alone, and have a short visit. Before I went, Lord Reginald told me what I did not know before, that my family had often made explicit demands on him, with which he was unable to comply. He told me that he had no wish to raise my relatives from their station in society; and that, indeed, there were only two among them whom he conceived had any claims upon me—my mother and my twin sister; that the former was incapable of any improper request, and the latter, by marrying Cooper, had fixed her own position, and could in no way be raised from the rank of her chosen husband. I agreed to much that he said. I replied that he well knew that my own taste led me to consider mediocrity the best and happiest situation; that I had no wish, and would never consent, to supply any extravagant demands on the part of persons, however dear to me, whose circumstances he had rendered easy.

Satisfied with my reply, we parted most affectionately, and I went on my way to Margate with a light and glad heart; and the first night I received from the whole family collected together to receive me, was calculated to add to my satisfaction. The only drawback to my content was my mother's state, she was wasted to a shadow. They all talked and laughed around her, but it was evident to me that she had not long to live.

There was no room for me in the small furnished house in which they were all crowded, so I remained at the hotel. Early in the morning before I was up, my father visited me. He begged me to intercede with my husband, that on the strength of his support he had embarked in a speculation, which required a large capital; that many families would be ruined, and himself dishonored, if a few hundreds were not advanced. I promised to do what I could, resolving to ask my mother's advice, and make her my guide. My father kissed me with an effusion of gratitude and left me.

I cannot enter into the whole of these details; all my half brothers and sisters had married, and trusted to their success in life. Lord Reginald's assistance. Each evidently thought that they asked little in not demanding an equal share of my luxuries and fortune; but they were all in difficulty—all needed large assistance—all depended on me.

Lastly, my own sister Susan appealed to me—she was the most moderate request of all—she only wished for twenty pounds. I gave it her at once from my own purse. As soon as I saw my mother I explained to her my difficulties. She told me that she expected this, and that it broke her heart. I must summon courage and resist these demands. That my father's imprudence had ruined him, and that he must encounter the evil he had brought on himself; that my numerous relatives were absolutely mad with the notion of what I ought to do for them. I listened with grief—I saw the torments in store for me—I felt my own weakness, and knew that I could not meet the rapacity of those about me with any courage or firmness. That same night my mother fell into convulsions; her life was saved with difficulty. From Susan I learned the cause of her father: She had had a violent altercation with my father; she insisted that I should not be appealed to; while he reproached her for rendering me undutiful, and bringing ruin and disgrace on his grey hairs. When I saw my pale mother trembling, fainting, dying—when I was again and again assured that she must be my father's victim unless I yielded, what wonder that, in the agony of my distress, I wrote to my husband to implore his assistance.

Oh! what thick clouds now obscure my destiny! how do I remember, with a sort of thrilling horror, the boundless sea, white cliffs, and wide sands of Margate. The summer day that had welcomed my arrival came to bleak wintry weather during this interval—while I waited with anguish for my husband's answer.

Well do I remember the evening on which it came: the waves of the sea showed their white crests, no vessel ventured to meet the gale blown clear by the wind, the sun was going down fiery red. I looked upon the troubled waters I longed to be borne away upon them, away from care and misery. At this moment a servant followed me to the sands with my husband's answer; it contained a refusal. I dared not communicate it. The menaces of bankruptcy; the knowledge that he had instilled false hopes into so many; the fears of disgrace rendered my father, always rough, absolutely ferocious. Life flickered in my dear mother's frame, it seemed on the point of expiring when she heard my father's step, it lit up with a smooth brow, her pale lips bled, and she spoke—I asked the sum needed, delicate pink tinged her fallen cheeks, if he would, she turned her face to her pillow, while convulsive tears shook her frame, and threatened instant dissolution. My father sought me alone one day, as I was walking in melancholy guise upon the sands; he swore that he would not survive his disgrace. "And do you think Fanny," he added, "that your mother will survive the knowledge of my miserable end? I saw the resolution of despair in his face as he spoke—I asked the sum needed, the time when it must be given—A thousand pounds in two days was all that was asked. I set off to London to implore my husband to give this sum.

Not that I cannot step by step record my wretchedness—the money was given—I extorted it from Lord Reginald, though I saw his very heart closed on me as he wrote the cheque. Worse had happened since I had left him. Susan had used the twenty pounds I gave her to reach town, to throw herself at my husband's feet, and implore his compassion. Rendered absolutely insane by the idea of having a lord for a brother-in-law, Cooper had launched into a system of extravagance, far exceeding as it was wicked. He was many thousands pounds in debt, and when at last Lord Reginald wrote to refuse all further supply, the miserable man committed forgery. Two hundred pounds prevented exposure, and preserved him from an ignominious end. Five hundred more were advanced to see him and his wife to America, to settle there, out of the way of temptation. I parted from my dear sister, I loved her fondly; she had no part in her husband's guilt, yet she was still attached to him, and her child, her son, together, they went into solitary, miserable exile. "Ah! had we remained in virtuous poverty," cried my broken-hearted sister, "I had not been forced to leave my dying mother."

The thousand pounds given to my father was but a drop of water in the ocean. Again I was appealed to; again I felt the slender thread of my mother's life depended on my getting a supply. Again trembling and miserable, I implored the charity of my husband.

"I am content," he said, "to do what you ask, to do more than you ask; but remember the price you pay—either give up your parents and your family, whose rapacity and crimes deserve no mercy, or we part for ever. You shall have a proper allowance; you can maintain all your family on it, if you please; but their names must never be mentioned to me again. Choose between us, Fanny—you never see me more, or we part for ever."

Did I do right? I cannot tell—misery is the result—misery, frightful, endless, unrelenting. My mother was dearer to me than all the world; my heart revolted from my husband's selfishness. I did not reply—I rushed to my room, and that night in a sort of delirium of grief and horror, at my bed I asked never again to see my mother, I set out for Margate—such was my reply to my husband.

Three years have passed since then; for these three I preserved my mother, and during all this time I was grateful to heaven for being permitted to do my duty by her, and though I wept over the attention of my cruel husband, I did not repent. He still was my angelic support, he still was my mother's support, but his mother and two months' remorse for all he had done, and made me suffer, cut short his life. His family by his first wife were gathered round me, they importune they rob, they destroy me. Last week I wrote to Lord Reginald. I communicated the death of my parents; I repented that my position was altered; that my duties did not now clash; and that if he still cared for his unhappy wife, all might be well. Yesterday his answer came. "It was late," he said, "I had myself torn asunder the ties that united us, they never could be knit together again."

By the same post came a letter from Susan. She was happy. Cooper, profiting by the frightful lesson he incurred, awakened to a manly sense of the duties of life, is thoroughly reformed. He is industrious, prosperous, and respectable. Susan asks me to join her. I am resolved to go. Oh! my native village, and recollections of my youth, to which I sacrificed so much, where are you now? tainted by pestilence, envenomed by serpents' stings, I long to close my eyes on every scene I have ever viewed. Let me seek a strange land, and where a grave will soon be opened for me. I feel that I cannot live long—I desire to die. I am told that Lord Reginald loves another, a high-born girl; that he openly curses our union as the obstacle to his happiness. The memory of this will poison the oblivion I go to seek in a distant land.—He will be free. Soon will he hand he once so fondly took in his and made his own, now flung away, trembles with misery as it traces these lines, mouldering in its last decay.

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

Most of the Asiatic nations at one time believed in the transmigration of souls, not excepting many Jews, particularly the sect called the Pharisees, who openly avowed it and made it an article in their creed. Even at this day the Hindoos believe the doctrine, and are committed in another body, by the afflictions which he endures in this. For instance, HEADACHE is a punishment for having in a former state, spoken irreverently to a FATHER OR MOTHER. MADNESS, FOR DISOBEDIENCE to a father or mother. EPILEPSY, FOR HAVING POISONED another. PAIN IN THE EYES, FOR HAVING KILLED another's wife. BLINDNESS, FOR HAVING KILLED a MOTHER, &c. &c.

GEOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS.

The Primitive Earths, are four; clay, sand, lime, and magnesia.

CLAY, is called by Geologists, alumina, aluminous, or argillaceous earth.

SAND, is called by Geologists, siliceous earth, or earth of flint.

LIME, as it exists in the soil, is commonly called calcareous earth. The term calcareous is not properly applied to any soil, unless it will effervesce with acids.

Each of these earths answer a determinate and specific purpose in the economy and growth of plants; and the perfection of soil lies in a mixture of the whole.

BASIS OF THE WHOLE.—The primitive earths which enter into its composition.

VEGETABLE MATTER.—All vegetable substances in a decaying or rotting state.

ANIMAL MATTER.—All animal substances in a putrid state.

ORGANIC MATTER.—A term applied to both animal and vegetable substances in a putrid state.

VEGETABLE MOULD.—The earthy remains of vegetable substances which have either grown and decayed on the soil, or have been conveyed thither in the progress of cultivation.

LOAM, is a combination of vegetable mould with the primitive earths.

MAREL, is a substance consisting of lime with a small portion of clay, and sometimes of peat with a marine sand and animal remains.

It is useful as a manure, and is distinguished by shell, clay and stone marl.

HINTS FOR WINTER.

Cattle and all domestic animals should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have next spring, a stock of thin, bony, stunted, shaggy cattle, few, smooth, round and healthy ones, and to feed and let him spare no pains; and

First, let the cattle be well fed.

Secondly, let them be properly sheltered from the pelting storm.

Proper food and regularity of feeding will save the flesh on the animal's back, and shelter will save the fodder.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers should be divided into parcels and separated from each other in order that the weaker may not suffer from domination of the stronger, nor the diseased from the vigorous.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have doubtless done so,) should cut them up and mix them with chaff, and feed them to cattle and sheep.

Cow houses and also cattle stables should be kept very clean and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in filth, which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly unsanitary. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent increase in the quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw.

All stables should be properly ventilated. Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay, if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for a great point in the secret of keeping them in a good condition, is to keep them comfortable.

THOUGHTS FOR MECHANICS.

Old Ben Franklin was one of the wisest, shrewdest and most successful mechanics of his day. His "Poor Richard" will make any poor man rich.—What is the secret of his success? many a mechanic may ask. Ah! this is the thing. When we find out this secret, we can all be Franks, and we can all be rich.

We have often studied the character of this great man, from the time when he was sickening through the streets of Philadelphia with a load of bread under his arm, or at work with Kings and Queens in Paris, or through the gloom of the prison from which he was released. The secret of his success, I have thought in part was industry, which very many have—frugality, a virtue very many also have, but above all, he thought and acted for himself. His head belonged to himself. He was no man's man, but he was Ben Franklin's man.

But, says some one, "you say industry and frugality are common virtues with mechanics. Why then are not all mechanics rich?" The reason is that there are many who will not think for themselves. In an affair of business, for example, instead of sitting down and making their own calculations, they trust others to do it, and calculate for them. Instead of employing their leisure hours in studying out for themselves, and reading for themselves how the world is going, they sit down and listen to others, and take their say so that this is right and that is wrong.

The great obstacle in the way of the advancement of the poor, and of the workingmen of this country is that they do not always think for themselves, and that they too often suffer others to think for them. But let them remember, that the very moment they cease to belong to themselves, they belong to him to whom they have entrusted their thinking powers.

For what else has God given us our eyes and ears but to see and hear for ourselves? If we trust these eyes and these ears to others, we are slaves, while though we be free. Above all then, think for yourselves—act for yourselves.

PUFF EXTRAORDINARY—GO IT YE CRIPPLES.

The Gloucester Telegraph states that so many applications have been made at a Thousanda Infirmary in that neighborhood, and so successful has been the treatment, that a sufficient quantity of canes and crutches has been left at the establishment, by recovered patients to supply it with fuel through the season!

ANECDOTE OF A REMARKABLE SWIMMER.

Tom Hall, quartermaster on board the British man-of-war Canada, used to perform some extraordinary feats in the water. His principal one was to drop from the ship's bottom, a depth of thirty feet, and ascend to the surface on the other. When Hall was in his prime, he had been induced by a large wager to perform this feat, with the difference of throwing himself from the main yard arm instead of the main yard. He fell from this tremendous height, dived down the harbor side, and the crew stood in breathless suspense for his fate. Every eye was fixed to see him ascend on the opposite side; the length of time, however, which he remained under water, seemed to destroy all hope, when he at last arose above the water, apparently much distressed, struggled a few seconds and sunk. All now was sorrow amongst the crew, and those who had made the bet reproached themselves that they had stimulated the brave man to attempt an impossibility to the destruction of his own life. Nothing was heard for and at the docks but praises of "Poor Tom Hall," and sorrow that he should have "met his death in such a way." In about a quarter of an hour from his last appearance, a violent burst of laughter was heard, as it proceeded from out of the sea. Every head was thrust over the side and through the ports, to ascertain what it could be; when to the no less astonishment than delight of every soul on board, Tom Hall was seen frolicking and sporting in the water, and laughing and jesting at the crew. When he appeared above water after the first plunge, he had kept his head above the surface sufficiently long to regain his wind, on which he dived back again to the side where nobody was looking for him, and having swum to the stern, he supported himself by the rudder chains, under the counter, till the idea of his death was confirmed by the length of his absence, when he swam to the side, and hailing the ship, enjoyed the surprise which his reappearance occasioned.

SUPPORT YOUR MECHANICS.

There is scarcely any thing, says the Knickerbocker, which tends more to the improvement of a town than a fair and liberal support offered to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population of a town, an honest and industrious character, and a prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarcely any place has risen to much importance, even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanic arts. For though the importation of merchandise forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably in requisition and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and highly respectable portion of society in all countries, but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to this class of citizens, so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of business have to sustain a competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing such imports or interferences; others are, however, subject to be invaded upon by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce made at rates, inducing a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our residence should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanic; we should at least give them a preference when we are not losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is, in most cases for their interest to do so, independent of many other considerations.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

It is with great pleasure we announce to our readers that we are in possession of one of the greatest desiderata in the whole materia medica. The remedy is simple, easily procured, easily applied, and effectual. We do not speak unadvisedly, for we have tried it upon our own maxillaries, and those of our family and some half a dozen of our friends, and we are therefore enabled to speak with confidence and safety. The receipt is as follows, take a lump of unslacked lime, about the size of a hickory nut, and stick it in two thirds or three quarters of a tumbler of water. Hold the lime water in the mouth, contiguous to the aching tooth, and certain relief will ensue. We never knew it to fail. If the relief is not permanent, repeat the application as often as the pain returns. If the pain is stubborn and refuses to yield the lime water may be made thicker and stronger.

SUPERIOR JONNY CAKE.

The following receipt will make a Jonny cake fit for an alderman, a mayor, an editor or any other dignitary, in the land. Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one tea-spoonful of saleratus, one cup of wheat flour, and one of Indian meal, sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pancakes. Bake quick in pans previously buttered, and eat warm with butter or milk. The addition of wheat flour will be found a great improvement in the art of making these cakes.

PRACTICAL SARCASTIC.

One of the most ingenious sarcasms ever made use of was that of the late Rev. Robert Hall, addressed to a clergyman, who had obtained a lucrative living after a change of religious opinions. Mr. Hall had pressed him hard upon the question of Church reform.—The gentleman's constant answer to the arguments addressed to him, was "I can't see it." "I don't see it." "I can't see that at all." At last Mr. Hall took a letter from his pocket, and wrote on the back of it with his pencil, in small letters, the words "GOD." "Do you see that?" "Yes." He then covered it with a piece of gold. "Do you see it now?" "No." "I must wish you good morning, sir," said Hall; and left him to his meditations.

MISS FORTUNES.

A lady in Vernon, named Fortune, recently presented her husband with three fine daughters. "Miss Fortunes never more single."

CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-fourth Congress—2d Session.

Speech of Mr. Benton, OF MISSOURI.

In Senate, Monday, Dec. 19, 1836—on the Rescission of the Treasury order.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, being at their second reading, viz:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That the Treasury order of the eleventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, designating the funds which should be receivable in payment for public lands, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

"Resolved, also, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to any person, or to any corporation, the power of directing what funds shall be receivable for customs, or for public lands; nor shall he make any discrimination in the funds so receivable, between different individuals, or between the different branches of the public revenue."

Mr. BENTON said it was unusual to oppose joint resolutions at their second reading, but he had given notice of his intention to oppose this resolution, not for the purpose of attempting to arrest its course, but to excite attention and discussion, and to lay the foundation for a motion which he intended to make, namely: to send the subject to a committee and to make it the duty of that committee to inquire into the operation and effects of the Treasury order, and to report thereon to the Senate and House of Representatives.

In the observations which he should make upon these resolutions, Mr. B. said, he should not confine himself to a reply merely to the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing,) but looking further back, and all around and having due regard to what had preceded this motion, and which was indissolubly connected with it, he should treat the whole subject as it appeared before him, and as it had been exhibited to the public. He had especially in his eye a certain speech, delivered in Kentucky, in September last, & a certain letter written in Philadelphia, in November last. Passages from each of these would be referred to at proper places; and, paying due attention to these givings-out, and to all the signs which had been visible for some months past in the political zodiac, he could see distinctly that two great objects were proposed to be accomplished by the framers of this joint resolution: first the denunciation of President Jackson for a violation of the laws and constitution and the destruction of the prosperity of the country; and secondly, the overthrow of the Federal constitutional currency, and the imposition of the paper money system of the States upon the Government and people of the Union.

In the first of these objects, the present movement is twin brother to the famous resolution of 1833, but without its boldness, for that resolution declared its object upon its face, while this one sneaks specification, and insidiously seeks a judgment of condemnation by inference and argument. In the second of these objects, every body will recognize the great design of the second branch of the same famous resolution of 1833, which, in the restoration of the deposit to the Bank of the United States, clearly went to the establishment of the paper system, and its supremacy over the Federal Government. The present movement, therefore, is a second edition of the old one, but a lame and unimportant affair compared to that. Then, we had a magnificent panic; now, nothing but a miserable starveling. For, though the letter of the President of the Bank of the United States announced, early in November, that the meeting of Congress was the time for the new distress to become intense, yet, we are two weeks deep in the session, and no distress memorial—no distress deputation—no distress committees, to this hour! Nothing, in fact, in that line, but the distress speech of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing); so that the new panic of 1836, has all the signs of being a lean and slender affair—a mere church-mouse concern—a sort of dwarfish, imish imitation of the gigantic spectre which stalked through the land in 1833.

The joint resolution of 1836. "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the States or Treasury notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided, and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States; and that, from and after the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in the said legal currency of the United States."

This is the law, continued Mr. B. and nothing can be plainer than the right of selection which it gives to the Secretary of the Treasury. But different media of specie paying banks the revenue may be collected, and the Secretary is made the actor, the agent, and the power, to which the collection is to be effected. He is to do it in one, or in another. All are in the disjunctive. No two are joined together, but all are disjoined, and presented to him individually and separately. It is clearly the right of the Secretary to order the collections to be made in either of the four media mentioned. That the resolution is not mandatory, in favor of one of the four, is obvious from the manner in which the notes of the Bank of the United States are mentioned. They were to be received as then provided for by law; for the bank charter had been just passed; and the 14th section had provided for the reception of the notes of this institution until Congress, by law, should direct otherwise. The right of the institution to deliver its notes in payment of the revenue, was anterior to this resolution, and always held under that 14th section, never under this joint resolution, and when that section was repealed at the last session of this Congress, that right was admitted to be gone, and has never been claimed since.

The words of the law are clear; the practice under it has been uniform and uninterrupted from the date of its passage to the present day. For twenty years, and under three Presidents, all the Secretaries of the Treasury have acted alike. Each has made selections, permitting the notes of some specie paying banks to be received, forbidding others. Mr. Crawford did it in numerous instances; and since and universal as were the attacks upon that eminent patriot during the Presidential canvass of 1824, no human being ever thought of charging him with illegality in this respect. Mr. Rush twice made similar selections during the administration of Mr. Adams; and no one, either in the same cabinet with him, or

ou of the cabinet against him, ever complained of it. For twenty years the practice has been uniform; and every citizen of the west knows that that practice was the general, though not universal exclusion of the western specie paying bank paper from the western land offices. This every man in the west knows, that that general exclusion continued down to the day that the Bank of the United States ceased to be the depository of the public moneys. It was that event which opened the door to the receivability of State bank paper, which has since been enjoyed.

Surely we have accumulated proof enough upon this point; surely there is no necessity for anything to refute this charge, and to establish the legality of this Treasury order. But other proof is at hand, though unnecessary, it shall be used. High as is the authority of the report of the committee of 1824, and close as it is to the point, there is yet higher authority, and still closer to the point, yet to be adduced; for it is the authority of the same author of the resolution, and that before the question was raised; and while the resolution was on its passage; and in which he not only understood them as shown afterwards in the report of the committee of which he was a member, but in which he went farther, and expressed his fear that the whole good effect of the resolution might be lost, if the TREASURY DEPARTMENT should not execute it precisely as that Department, under the administration of President Jackson, has done.

Extracts from Mr. Webster's speech in the House of Representatives, April 26, 1836, on the resolution offered by him for the more effectual collection of the revenue in lawful money of the country. "Mr. W. said, that he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the House once more to the subject of the collection of the revenue, and to present the resolutions which he had submitted. He had been the more inclined to do this from an apprehension that the rejection, yesterday, of the bill which had been introduced, might be construed into an abandonment, on the part of the House, of all hope of remedying the existing evil. He had had, it was true, some objections against proceeding by way of bill; because the case was not one in which the law was deficient but one in which the execution of the law was deficient. "The situation of the country, (said Mr. W.) in regard to the collection of its revenues, is most deplorable. With a perfectly sound legal currency, the national revenues are not collected in this currency, but in paper of various sorts, and various degrees of value."

"It is quite clear, that by the statute all duties and taxes are required to be paid in the legal money of the United States, or in Treasury notes, agreeably to a recent provision. It is just as clear that the law has been disregarded, and that the notes of banks of a hundred different descriptions, and almost as many different values, have been received, and are still received, where the statute requires legal money or Treasury notes to be paid. "There are some political evils which are seen as soon as they are dangerous, and which alarm at once as well the people as the Government. Wars and invasions, therefore, are not always the most certain destroyers of national prosperity. They come in a less questionable shape. They announce their own approach, and the general safety is preserved by the general alarm. Not so with the evils of a debased coin, a depreciated paper currency, or a depressed and falling public credit. Not so with the plausible and insidious mischief of a paper money system. These insinuate themselves in the shape of facilities, accommodation and relief. They lead out the most fallacious hope of an easier payment of debts, and a lighter burden of taxation. It is easy for a portion to imagine that Government may properly continue to receive depreciated paper, because they have received it, and because it is more convenient to obtain it than to obtain other paper, or specie. But on these subjects it is, that Government ought to exercise its own peculiar wisdom and caution. It is supposed to possess, on subjects of this nature, somewhat more of foresight than has fallen to the lot of individuals. It is bound to foresee the evil before every man feels it, and to take all necessary measures to guard against it, although they may be measures attended with some difficulty, and not without some temporary inconvenience."

"The only power which the Government possesses of restraining the issues of the State banks, is to refuse their notes in the receipts of the Treasury. This power it can exercise now, or at least can provide now for exercising it in reasonable time, because the currency of some part of the country is yet sound, and the evil is not yet universal. "But I have expressed my belief on more than one occasion, and I now repeat the opinion, that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the return of peace, to have returned the legal and proper mode of collecting the revenue. "It can hardly be doubted that the influence of the Treasury could have effected all this. If not, it could have withdrawn the deposits, and the continuance of Government, from institutions which against all rule and all propriety, were holding great sums in Government stocks, and making great profits from the circulation of their own dishonestly issued paper. The most want was the designation of a time for the legal and proper mode of collecting the revenue. "This could have been made by the head of the Treasury better than by any body, or every body else. "This Government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against delation or bad and depreciated paper. It is bound also, to collect the taxes of the people on a uniform system."

"As to the opinion advanced by some that the object of the resolution cannot, in any way, be answered, that the revenue cannot be collected otherwise than they are now, in the paper of any and every banking association which chooses to issue paper, it cannot for a moment be admitted. "The thing, therefore, is to be done; at any rate it is to be attempted. That it will be accomplished by the Treasury Department, without the interference of Congress, I have no belief. If from that source no reformation came when reformation was easy, it is not now to be expected. Especially after the vote of yesterday, those whose interest it is to continue the present state of things will be themselves with the authority of Congress. They will justify themselves by the decision of this House. They will say, and say truly that this House having taken up the subject and discussed it, has not thought fit, so much as to declare that it is expedient even to relieve the country of its revenues from a paper money system."

"But while some gentlemen oppose these resolutions, because they fix a time too near, others think they fix a day too distant. In my own judgment, it is a lot so material what the time is, as it is to fix a time. The great object is, that our legal currency is to be preserved, and that we are not to embark on the ocean of paper money. "I cannot say, indeed, that this resolution will certainly produce the desired end. I may fail. Its success, as is obvious, must depend

ially depend on the course pursued by the Treasury Department.

Having disposed of the charge of illegality, Mr. B. took up that of the unconstitutionality of the Treasury order. He read from the published speech of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing,) as found in a revised form in the National Intelligencer, the specific allegation of this alleged unconstitutionality which ran thus:

"There is a provision in the constitution directly in the face of this order. Those who drew up the order seemed to have been aware of it, and to have avoided employing the same words as used in the article of the constitution. But it is not, therefore, any the less in violation of its provisions. The constitution declares that the citizens of each of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States; even the States themselves cannot discriminate. But this order gives to the citizens of one State a privilege which the citizens of no other State are allowed to enjoy, that of paying for public land in the ordinary currency of the country. With some this arrangement will have little effect, especially as it is directed against an Executive act; but it is not, therefore, the less sound."

Mr. B. said there was an error in the quotation in this place, and not only in the quotation, but in the gentleman's head also. The constitution was erroneously quoted by the gentleman, and that error had pervaded his argument; and it followed out to its legitimate conclusions, would present a picture of the rarest absurdities and impossibilities. The quotation says, "the citizens of each State of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States." The constitution said, "all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." The quotation was in using the definite article "the" the proposition of, and this error unhinged the meaning of the clause, and conducted the argument of on a track which would lead into boundless confusion. The clause as it stands in the constitution is general and indefinite; clearly meaning that the States were to treat each other's citizens as members of the same General Government, and not as aliens. The quotation, and the argument upon it, gives individuality and particularity to this general right; and by giving the citizen of each State the rights of the citizens of all the other States, abolishes at a blow all State lines, and makes one consolidated government of the whole Union. Thus, by this reading, whatever any citizen can do in his own State, every citizen of every State in the Union, may come there and do also; vote with him; hold offices with him; exercise licensed trades and professions with him; contend with him for the honors and emoluments of the State, without owing it allegiance, or paying it a tax, or residing within its limits. What scenes this would give rise to! What cruising visits, or visitations, at the successive elections! What States would precipitate themselves in masses upon their neighbors! Some zealous partisans, by aid of steam cars, and race horses, and flying chariots, might succeed in voting in every State in the Union! Suppose the gentleman was right, and his grand secret had been found out before the late Presidential election; what a moving flood of living heads we should have seen! such as have never been beheld since Xerxes crossed the Hellespont; or Peter the fiercest of his countless hosts to the Holy Lands! But it will not do. The definite article, and the proposition of, which figure in the gentleman's quotation, and rule his argument, are not in the constitution, and so, the citizens of every State are not to enjoy the rights and immunities of the citizens of every other State. Little Delaware is not to give two millions of votes at the next Presidential election! Pursuing this error, the gentleman says, the States themselves, cannot discriminate between the rights of their own citizens, and those of other States. But we all know that they can, and that they do, discriminate. Every election proves it; every tenure of office proves it; many trades and professions prove it; the requiring, or dispensing with bail proves it; the whole distinction between the foreign and domestic attachment is founded upon this discrimination. Truly, the gentleman must choose between his pride and his patriotism, for his error must be fatal to his argument, or fatal to the States.

Mr. ADAMS again rose and presented the memorial of two hundred and twenty-eight females, residents of South Weymouth, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams proceeded to read the petition. Several members called Mr. Adams to order. Mr. CHAMBERS of Ky. made a point of order: was not the member under the 45th rule of the House, confined to a brief statement of the contents of a memorial. The CHAIR decided that Mr. ADAMS could not read the memorial, and must confine himself to a "brief statement of its contents."

Mr. ADAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair. He called upon the Speaker to say whether he decided that a member was not in order in reading any thing that he pleased, as a part of his speech. If it was intended to suppress the liberty of speech and the right of discussion in this House, so help him God, he would resist it in his own person.

The CHAIR read from the Manual of Mr. Jefferson, and other authorities, passages which stated that a member had no right to read any paper, printed or written, (not even his own written speech) without the consent of the House. But, independently of that consideration, the gentleman's attempt to read the petition was an evasion of the 45th rule, which confines a member to a brief statement of the contents of a petition, when he presents it. Some discussion took place on the question of order, in which the decision of the Chair was sustained by Messrs. Patton, Briggs and Chambers, of Ky. and opposed by Messrs. Harper, of Pa. and Adams.

Mr. ADAMS said he would compromise the matter. He would withdraw the appeal, if the House would suffer him to complete his "brief statement" of the contents of the memorial. There were but two more lines of it, and those he wished the House to hear. He proceeded to read the "two lines," where, in the memorialists express their determination to present the same memorial every year until their prayer shall be complied with. Tremendous cries of "order" accompanied and followed Mr. A.'s remarks.

The SPEAKER persistently ordered Mr. A. to take his seat.

Mr. ADAMS, instead of complying, raised his voice, and continued his remarks, which were however entirely inaudible, in consequence of the loud cries of "order," "order," from every part of the House.

The SPEAKER again directed the gentleman to sit down. Mr. ADAMS, having brought his "brief statement" to a conclusion, took his seat, at the same time saying, "I withdraw the appeal."

Mr. GLASCOCK objected to the reception of the petition presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and proceeded to make some remarks, in the course of which he was interrupted by many calls to order.

Mr. DAWSON, of Ga. attempted to address the House on the subject. His remarks appeared to be deprecatory of any excitement on the question; but, owing to the increasing confusion he was not distinctly heard.

Mr. MANN, of N. Y. moved the previous question, which was ordered to be put. The main question, "shall the petition be received?" was put and decided in the affirmative, yeas, 137, nays, 75. So the petition was received.

Mr. HAYNES moved to lay the petition on the table, which motion was agreed to, yeas 151, nays 50.

Mr. ADAMS presented another similar petition, to the reception of which Mr. HALSEY objected.

The gentleman (Mr. Adams) then despatch was closed. Mr. UNDERWOOD speaking on the question of reception.

CONGRESS—TEXAS.

In Senate on the 11th inst. Mr. Walker offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State of Texas having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments; and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war with Mexico against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State, shall be acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

Mr. WALKER did not ask for consideration of this resolution now, but would merely express his belief that it was in perfect concurrence with the opinions of the President.

The executive had said that our course should depend on the result of the new expedition which was making against Texas—Now (said Mr. W.) I have this morning received information that the Mexican army which was advancing against Texas has been broken up, and that the few who remain have neither arms nor provisions—the Commanding General has been slain in his resignation, and the danger had passed away. Therefore he believed there could be no objection to the resolution.

There is a point at which party rancor should stop. Something is due to the character of the nation, and surely the most heated partisans can no longer be used with effect, it is time to lay them aside, and accord at least partial justice to their adversaries.

(From the N. York Evening Star.)

The Vice Presidency.—The Richmond Enquirer will not permit the Virginia Electors to vote for Colonel Johnson as Vice President, on the ground that they are pledged to vote for a Mr. Smith, whose location is not exactly or definitely known, and a few votes from the Virginia election may decide the question in the colleges. Several of the Whig Southern papers profess Mr. Tyler to Johnson, and are willing to give up Granger to bring in a Virginia Vice President. Several at the North are in hopes that Mr. Granger will be elected. Now, as it is certain, we apprehend, that Mr. Van Buren is elected, we are desirous that he should carry in with him the candidate he originally consented to be run with. It is decidedly against the interests of the country and the success of the Whig party, that our future struggles for public good should be neutralized, by holding the second office, and that a more nominal one. All or nothing.—If a battle is to be fought we must have none of our men in the enemy's camp.

With the best wishes towards Mr. Granger and a perfect confidence in his integrity and capacity, and ardent desire to see him elected by the people, his success in the Senate would only double the existing jealousy towards New York. It was impolitic to take the Chief Magistrate of the Union from the powerful State; but what would be our situation if President, Vice President, and part of the Cabinet were selected from the State? The just rights of the State would be always contested, her admitted claims would be denied, unjust suspicion and distrust would be every where fostered, and charges of New York ambition, New York avarice and monopoly would make us every where odious. Besides, it is deplorable in any of the friends of Mr. Van Buren, now that he is elected, endeavoring to cheat his associate and trick him out of the office. They have been nominated together, have run together, like two fives in a jar.

But something is due on the score of strict justice to Colonel Johnson—something from old attachments, now that the election is over. He has been severely assailed by many of his own political friends, and an attempt is made to defeat his election, on the ground that he is the husband of a colored woman, and as such unfit to be the Vice President of the United States. Now, in order that foreign nations might not credit a charge certainly not very reputable in any country, it is just and proper to say, Colonel Johnson was never married to any colored person; that he is now living with any colored person; nor is his character, as a moral, just, and liberal man, impugned by this charge; although we, amongst others, did certainly deal in some jibes and jeers, and "ambiguous givings-out" on this point. The facts, as stated to us by one who knows, are simply these: Col. Johnson, while a very young man, formed an attachment to a handsome mulatto girl, belonging to the estate of his father, who was subsequently made free. He had two daughters—bearing no traces of the admixture of blood, who were educated in the District of Columbia, among the ladies of the first families—and when of age married to gentlemen of character in the West, receiving fortunes from their father. Their mother, represented to be a pious woman, of whom the daughters knew but little, is dead.

How does this tally with the charge, that Col. Johnson was about to bring a black wife and yellow girls to Washington, and that the President was bound to introduce them in his own family, and the families of his cabinet? Even Southern prejudice, strong as they may be against amalgamation, can find no fault with, no cause of complaint on this point. We have known Col. Johnson for many years—know him as a kind hearted man, and courteous to all—not a great man, it is true, but we believe an honest and patriotic man. We say thus much who did not support him. Why then should his own political friends desert him, or Virginia instruct the Van Buren Electors not to vote for him, when he was also the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; or why should the Whigs agree not to cast their vote for Mr. Granger, but give it to Mr. Tyler, because Virginia has prejudiced against Col. Johnson? How much does the country owe Virginia for her late vote? *Nous verrons.*

From the Troy Budget.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—SEVERE ALIEN'S LOSS.

Early last summer, many of our readers are aware, a large mass of clay burst from the hill on the east section of the first ward in this city followed by a gushing stream of water, and doing no other injury than covering a large portion of ground, at the bowels of the hill. Last evening, about seven o'clock, a similar occurrence took place on the same spot, but we regret to say, greater in extent and exceedingly fatal in its consequences. An avalanche of clay came tumbling from an eminence of nearly 500 feet, moving down the base of the hill to level land, and then rushed on from the impulse received, with the distance of about 800 feet covering up acres of ground, accompanied with a cataract of water and sand which kept up a terrible roar. The mass moved along with great rapidity, carrying with it two stables and three dwelling houses, and crushing them and their contents in thousands of pieces. The stables and houses were moved to a distance of 200 feet, into a hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

In its way, the avalanche also encountered a brick kiln, burying it partially over, and crumbling it together from which a few minutes after, the flames rushed forth and lit up the city as with great conflagration. This signal was the first intimation that was had of the catastrophe, to those not in the immediate vicinity.

The three dwelling houses destroyed were of light structure, and one occupied by Mr. John Grace, another by Mrs. Leavenworth, and the third by Mrs. Warner, the last of which was fortunately vacant at the time of the calamity. In Grace's house were himself and wife and little boy. The two former were extricated from the ruins dead, and the boy was taken out alive, very little hurt, bare footed and bare headed, the buildings have been shattered in a thousand pieces, which is one of the most singular escapes that ever came to our knowledge. There were four of Mr. Leavenworth's family in her house—herself and three children. Two of the children were in bed at the time and probably asleep, and were afterwards taken from the midst of the wreck dead, crushed almost to a jelly, and were undoubtedly thrown instantly from a natural sleep into a sleep of death. Mrs. Leavenworth was taken out shockingly bruised and was barely alive when we last heard from her. Fortunately three of the family were at church at the time and escaped awful deaths.

THE VICED PRESIDENCY—COLONEL R. M. JOHNSON.

We copy in another column from the N. Y. Evening Star, an article in reference to the Vice Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger. The Star, in depreciating on party grounds, the election of Mr. Granger to the Vice Presidency, should the question come before the Senate, has the merit of consistency. It one of the reasons among its friends for opposing Martin Van Buren, was, that he came from the powerful State of New York, surely the objection against Mr. Van Buren's election is secure. If it was an objection that our candidate for the Presidency was a New Yorker, it is strange enough that the objectors should desire that both President and Vice President should come from the State so hated by whiggery.—But We believe that even before the Senate, the chances in favor of Mr. Granger amount to very little, and we are not without hopes that by the aid of a few electoral votes from Virginia, the election of Colonel Johnson has been effected by the Colleges, it being generally supposed that the tide of Southern voters is to be obtained by their constituents, are in his favor.

But be that as it may, the article from the Star is important in another respect. It contains a refutation of the slanders against Col. Johnson, which, so vehemently insisted on, and so frequently repeated, were perhaps not without their effect during the campaign. It is certainly rather tardy justice on the part of our Whiggish cotemporary; but still, justice to the candidates of the Democratic party at the hands of their opponents is so rare, that the article to which we allude is worthy of being placed on record. As it comes from one who did his utmost to defeat the nominees of the National Convention, it carries the stamp of sincerity, and will do much to disabuse the public mind at home, and we trust, abroad.

The stables were owned by Mr. Bingham, in which were 28 horses, and all carried along with the mass together, with nine or ten dirt cars. Six horses were taken from the ruins alive—the other sixteen were killed. The dead bodies of the horses can this morning be seen mingled among the ruins. Mr. Bingham's loss must be considerable.

We learn that the body of a person was found, name unknown, who was probably employed in the brick kiln or stables—which makes in all FIVE DEAD BODIES taken from the ruins last night. There are probably others buried among the ruins, and it is likely some persons at the time were in the stables or brick kiln.

A correspondent of the Patriot furnishes the following, in reference to the seat of the above disaster: "As many of your readers are not acquainted with the peculiar situation of the city of Troy, I will describe it. The city is built upon what is called here a river bottom. It is, however, somewhat of the nature of a levee land, and is generally from 15 to 20 feet above the bed of the river. This bottom of table is the widest part, about three-eighths of a mile wide, and is bordered on the east by an abrupt hill in some places between three and four hundred feet high. This hill is so very steep that it is with great difficulty it can be climbed by even boys except in zig-zag courses."

"When I was in Troy last summer, the city was compactly built from the river to the hill; except in the exact places where the catastrophe occurred—there were but few houses."

"When in Troy I learned that a steam of water had then gushed out of the side of the hill at the very place of the late catastrophe. It was the opinion of many, that there was an extensive subterranean body of water confined in this hill; or at least an underground communication with some of the large bodies of water in the mountainous regions north and east of the city. The same range of hills, or rather, the same hill runs for many miles north and south of Troy, interrupted by occasional gaps for creeks. In the old army barracks at Greenbush, opposite Albany, are situated on it. Had the State taken place a quarter of a mile north of its present site, it would have buried the very heart of the city."

SEWING MACHINE.

The Monroe Democrat, published at Rochester, New York, recently contained an account of a Sewing Machine, invented by a mechanic of that place, from which we make the following extract: "We were yesterday permitted to witness the operation of a very simple machine, which has been constructed, within a few months, in this city, and which demonstrates the fact that tailoring will not always be done by finger, and thumb. In its present imperfect state, it takes from three to four stitches in a second and the inventor thinks one may be constructed with improvements which have suggested themselves to his mind, which will more than double this number."

JUMPING.

The first rule in jumping is, to fall on the toes and never on the heels.—Bend the knees, that the calves of the legs may touch the thighs. Swing the arms forward when taking a spring, break the fall with the hands, if necessary, hold the breath, keep the body forward, come to the ground with both feet together, and in taking the run, let your steps be short, and increase in quickness as you approach the leap. Begin with a moderate height or breadth, and increase both as you improve.

PARODY.

The most amusing one of the day was made recently by the Portland Times, upon a single line: "Long aches from little toe corns grow."

LONG LEASE.

We remember seeing a bill in a shop window, a few years ago, which ran thus: "These premises to let—on a lease—115 feet in length."

CAUSE FOR MARRIAGE.

One man marries a woman because she looks well when she dances—she never dances afterwards. Another man marries because the lady has a handsome foot and ankle, while after marriage, he never takes the trouble to admire. A third marries for love, which wanes with the honey moon. A fourth marries for money, and finds that his wife does not choose to die, to complete his satisfaction. And a fifth, being old in wisdom as in years, marries a young woman, who soon becomes a suitable match for him, by growing old with grief.

An unfeeling Father.—Just as the steamboat was leaving the dock at New Haven, a well dressed man, and apparently a gentleman, was set down by a coachman with a child in his arms. The child was handed to the chamberlain, who, in a moment, the man would take charge of it for a moment, and the person disappeared and has not since been heard from. The child was a boy about a year old, well dressed and perfectly quiet and contented. The ladies took charge of it on the passage down, and the Captain on his arrival here was under the necessity of handing the little innocent over to the Commissioners of the Alma House.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

The following is the latest intelligence we have from Florida.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army, dated Gary's Ferry, Dec. 28. "An express arrived here last night from the Army, Gen. Jessup had gone with his original force and the Tennesseans, to Tampa, where the latter will be discharged, leaving our battalion of Regulars and the Florida Indians at Davis's massacre ground, constructing a depot. He is to return thither, whence he is to commence excursions South. The trails of the breaking up of the Wahoo Swamp, (which it seems was made too hot for them,) all wended South."

"Brevet Maj. Childs leaves here in a few days for Fort Drake with 120 infantry recruits and the friendly Indians who have resuscitated here. The Dragons and Captain Melton's company are daily expected here from Old Point."

An expedition under command of Col. Sanchez consisting of portion of Captain Hanson's, Curry's and Freymuth's mounted companies, and a number of volunteers, have marched for the south. They will proceed to Tomoka, and probably to Mosquito. They will be absent several days.

This is the first movement that has been made towards that quarter since April last. No white man has been at that place since the South Carolina Militia left it.

We have Congressional Congressmen being principally We are a Republic Wise, Peysot clamorous asserts the Hings, and used to be devoted should be pu

The new are said to be Wisconsin from the late fixing the town of the town of public build the temporary ton, until 18 Bills have lishment of

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1837.

"NORMAN" shall appear in our next.

CONGRESS.

We have not given the usual quantity of Congressional proceedings, on account of their being principally of a private or local character.

We are somewhat astonished to find the Republican majority in Congress, suffering from a severe cold, and a few others to carry on a clamorous system of electioneering that converts the Hall of Congress into a mere hustling, and uselessly consumes time that should be devoted to other and important matters. It should be promptly checked.

The newly coined dollars and half dollars, are said to be classical and beautiful.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the latest dates, that a bill was pending fixing the permanent seat of government at the town of Madison, and the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress, is to be expended upon public buildings there. The same bill fixes the temporary seat of government at Burlington, until 1840.

Bills have also been reported for the establishment of three Banks.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, Esq. has been elected by the Legislature of New Hampshire, U. S. Senator for 4 years from the 4th of March next. He is at present a Representative in Congress from that State.

ABOLITION MEMORIALS.—By reference to the Congressional proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the consideration of memorial to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia has caused an excitement similar to some of those scenes which were enacted at the last session.

After a good deal of debate and some excitement, says the National Intelligencer, the House deliberately decided to receive the petition on which the debate arose, and then decided, without debate or excitement, by a vote of about three to one, to LAY IT ON THE TABLE.

Mr. John Quincy Adams appears determined to press the exciting subject of Abolition upon the notice of Congress, regardless of consequences. However, we find him on one occasion (that of presenting a petition from 27 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia) supported by Mr. Francis Granger, in the lean minority of 36.

WHERE IS SANTA ANNA?

We stated last week on the authority of a Philadelphia paper that General Santa Anna had arrived in Washington. This turns out to be erroneous. The last account of the President (General) locates him in Lexington, Ky., confined to his room by a severe cold, from which he was, however, recovering.

The Treasurer of the State of Maryland has "received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S., drafts on the U. S. Deposit Bank in the City of Baltimore, for the State's first installment fourth part of the State's share of the Surplus in the Treasury of the United States on the 1st of January, being \$318,612 75 in favor of the State and payable to his order, and that of this money he directed \$100,000 to be deposited in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, \$164,000 in the Union Bank and \$54,612 75 in the Franklin Bank, subject to the control of the Legislature.

The report of the Baltimore Market of the 11th inst., states that a few parcels of Corn, received in vessels towed up by the ice boats, have been sold at 91 cents for white and 93 cents for yellow.

SAMUEL JONES, Jr. Senator elect from Baltimore City took his seat in the Senate on the 10th inst. The election of Mr. Jones as State Senator vacates (we presume) the office of Commissioner to negotiate the eight million loan.

Since we have seen the Treasurer's Annual report on the finances of the State, we have been led to some reflection upon the creation of those offices. We think they will only cause a useless expenditure of the people's money, and at a time too when the Treasurer tells us, that, at the close of the last fiscal year, the Treasury was deficient by \$40,000. These three Commissioners are to receive TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS: and for doing what? For meeting in Baltimore or New York probably and there procuring the services of a broker who can transact principally the whole business! The State might have saved this useless expenditure of money if the Treasurer had been authorized to have negotiated the loan, who in our opinion, is equally as competent as the gentlemen selected, and who could have found, as they no doubt will find, every facility in this country for effecting the loan, without the trouble of looking abroad for it. But these are Maryland's golden days, in which the people's money is squandered away with as little ceremony as offices are created and multiplied for the benefit of the "favored few!"

We have received from the Hon. J. A. Pearce public documents, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The Baltimore American states that the Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report a bill, which it is calculated will reduce the revenue on imports 7,000,000 of dollars.—To effect this they propose to abolish the duties on Salt and Coal, and to reduce the duties on other articles in such way as to bring them in eighteen months down to the standard of 1842, as contemplated by the act of 2d March, 1833, usually called the Compromise act. The first reduction will take place, upon the plan proposed, on the 30th September next, and continue at periods of six months from that day.

Negro DAVID, sentenced to be hung for the murder of Capt. E. Blades, was executed on Friday last. He met his fate with firmness, and died with scarce a struggle. The large concourse of people collected to witness the execution was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Greenbank in a very impressive and solemn manner.

The Whig gossip of the day is about to furnish Mr. Van Buren with a wife, if we are to believe the latter paragraph of the subjoined article.

We see it darkly hinted that the President elect is to be married soon. We have not heard the name of the fair one—but as the following vile pun, in a letter from Washington, published in the Boston Atlas, seems to give a little insight into the matter, we copy it for the benefit of the ladies.

"You ask me to whom the President elect is to be married. I must call names in print. When you hear it though, you will doubtless say, 'if the match file him, that of course, it fits You! Him!'"

The Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad has been finished between Wilmington and Elkton.

Fate of Abolitionists in Missouri.—The legislature of Missouri have passed an act, directing all persons found engaged in the incendiary schemes of the Abolitionists, to be taken up and sold as slaves; and for the second offence, imprisonment in the penitentiary.

ZANESVILLE, Jan. 4.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Ewing, wife of Thos. Ewing, of the United States Senate, died a few days since at her residence in Lancaster. Mr. Ewing has been sent for.

The Texan armed sch. Brutus, Capt. Mord which has been detained at New York for some time under seizure, or something akin to it, went to sea on Thursday with a crew of 50 men, besides officers, and 25 volunteers acting as marines.

MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from Natchez, of recent date says, "This country is prospering beyond all calculation; property within the last year has risen 50 per cent, and negroes are selling at \$1400 a head for cash."

SENATOR ELECTED.—The Hon. THOMAS CLAYTON, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this State, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, in place of the Hon. John M. Clayton, resigned. It is said, that the Hon. John M. Clayton will be appointed chief Justice of the Superior Court.

William Schely, Esq. the present Governor of Georgia, has been nominated for re-election, by the Democrats of that State.

The lower House of the Kentucky Legislature has passed resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to vote for the recognition of the independence of Texas. They have not been acted on in the Senate.

The Mobile Register of the 1st January contains the following paragraph: By passengers from Pensacola, arrived here last evening in the Champion, we learn that the U. S. ship St. Louis had reached there from Tampa Bay. It is reported that she brings intelligence of the failure of Gen. Jesup's expedition. Gen. J. had found no Indians, and reached Tampa Bay with his troops in a destitute condition.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

Apportionment among the several States of the Public Money remaining in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, excepting five millions of dollars.

States.	No. Elect votes.	Amount to be deposited during the year 1837.
Maine	10	\$1,274,451 02
New Hampshire	7	892,115 71
Massachusetts	14	1,784,231 43
Rhode Island	4	509,780 41
Vermont	7	892,115 71
Connecticut	8	1,019,560 81
New York	42	5,352,094 28
New Jersey	8	1,016,550 81
Pennsylvania	36	3,829,353 06
Delaware	3	389,335 31
Maryland	10	1,274,451 03
Virginia	23	2,931,296 34
North Carolina	15	1,911,676 53
South Carolina	11	1,401,896 12
Georgia	11	1,401,896 12
Alabama	7	892,115 71
Mississippi	4	509,780 41
Louisiana	5	637,225 51
Missouri	4	549,780 41
Kentucky	15	1,911,676 53
Tennessee	15	1,911,676 53
Ohio	21	2,676,947 14
Indiana	9	1,146,605 92
Illinois	5	637,225 51
Arkansas	3	389,335 31
Michigan	3	389,335 31
		\$37,408,869 97

THE ACT OF A MOTHER.—A house belonging to Isaac Lane and Geo. Barnes, was recently destroyed by fire at Hingham. It seems that a husband and wife slept on the ground floor, and their father and child in the garret. In trying to go up to rescue the unconscious sleepers at the top of the house, the husband came to a plank two thirds burnt off; he dared not cross it, and refused to let his wife, who insisted that there was no danger, but turned back and went after a ladder to enter a chamber window. The mother's impatience would not endure this perilous delay, and with that dauntless intrepidity, which woman always exhibits when her offspring are in danger, she rushed across and returned in safety with both her father and child!

[Communicated for the Week.]

The Executive of Maryland have appointed Messrs. John Buchanan of Allegany county, Samuel Jones, Jr. of Baltimore City, and Gen. Thomas Emory, of Queen Ann's County, Commissioners to negotiate the mammoth loan for Internal Improvement, and if it be accomplished, it seals the ruin of the State. The people ought to know that the pay of each of these gentlemen, for borrowing the money is \$6,666 66 2-3, amounting in the whole to \$20,000. I understand that it is expected that this loan, will be negotiated with, or three certain brokers, in Baltimore. This negotiation might have been executed by a single person, and there are many individuals in the State as competent to this business as the three Commissioners, who would have undertaken it for \$1000. I do not think that either of the companies have complied with the law, under which it is proposed to borrow this money. It is not the State is absolved from the contract—it ought to be a subject of legislative inquiry.

I know nothing of the merits of Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Jones. I suppose that the \$6,666 66 2-3 to General Emory is in consideration of his luminous essays on the Eastern Shore Railroad, last summer, by which the people were so well instructed.

*This is an error. It is Judge Buchanan, that has received the appointment.

The Cincinnati Post of the 4th inst. says that the roads in Indiana are literally alive with logs, going to the market of that city. Prices ranged from six to seven cents, according to size.

A bill was introduced into the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, last week the provisions of which granted a trial by jury to fugitive slaves.—After a discussion in committee of the whole, it was negatived, six votes only being given in its favor.

Major GATES has been re-appointed to the station in the army, from which he was stricken by the President, and will now have the benefit of a trial by a court martial.

A Bird's Eye View of the Universe.—Suppose this earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter; on that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us—the moon thirty feet—Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and Herschel forty miles. The loftiest mountains upon the surface of the earth, would be one-eighth of an inch in height.

LARGE HOG!—Mr. Cornelius Husted, of Pine Plains, in this county, fattened this fall, a "lady pig" and eleven blooming responsibilities, the aggregate weight of which was twenty four hundred and thirty seven pounds! If Northampton can produce a swinish family having more weight in the community than this, we will give it up, and say nothing about one of our Bucks county pigs, which had grown so fat that—would you believe it—his mother didn't know him!—Poughkeepsie N. Y. Telegraph.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette mentions the following incident, at once so creditable and encouraging to newspaper patrons. "That paper says: 'One of our oldest and most respectable subscribers called yesterday, and paid his hundred and first semi-annual subscription.'"

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cary, Mr. William W. Smith, to Miss Eliza Ann Calhoun, both of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. Solomon Higgins, Esq. Post Master at the Trappe, after a very short illness.

In Church Hill on Friday, Mr. Valentine Wareham.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the house of Mr. William H. Grooms in this town, on Thursday next, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

Jan 17

CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office

N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets

(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD

PRIZES, PRIZES,

in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Drawn Daily,

Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,

Museum Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

INSOLVENT BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Whig.

New Weekly Paper

WHICH IS TO SUPPLEMENT THE SALMAGUNDIAN AND NEWS OF THE DAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY C. ALEXANDER, PHIL'D.

Commenced on the first of January 1837

\$500 in Premiums for original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

35-25 Biographies of Distinguished Public Characters, accompanied by well executed Portraits, engraved by a talented Artist.

35-10 copies of this Journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year by remitting a ten dollar note.

35-Who will deny therefore that the American weekly Messenger, the little selected for the new paper, is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the public?

READER!

There is in this city, at present, no less than four family papers, published every Saturday, all of mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persuaded that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual want of the public, we should have abandoned the fondly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that we shall succeed in rendering our Journal (which makes its appearance on an intermediate day of the week) a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events, which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our new journals. That we may be properly understood, we here present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger

Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear legible type, and is published every Wednesday, at a dollar per annum to single subscribers. (Two dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent, acting for himself or others, by sending a ten dollar note, will be furnished with TEN COPIES OF THIS JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR ORIGINAL TALES.

One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we appropriate, every year, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be divided into premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early History of our Country.

BIOGRAPHETTES.

Every other week, we publish a sketch of the Life of some distinguished public character, accompanied by a correct engraved portrait. A gentleman of well known abilities has been engaged to supply this department of our Journal.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest intelligence from abroad is procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest, which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us in letters from special correspondents.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

An epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

We are promised contributions from several persons whose taste had to cultivate an acquaintance with the muse; a lady of Philadelphia, who is distinguished for her beautiful and classic compositions, has been secured as a regular correspondent. Abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

Some part of our columns is appropriated to matters concerning the drama—the liberality of the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

The Turf, particularly we feel ourselves called on to attend to—other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally will meet with our especial care.

BANK NOTE AND STOCK REGISTER.

Authentic information will be obtained, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the value of Stocks and the rates of discount which are well aware of the exciting interest which prevails at all times regarding the fluctuations in this extensive branch of business.

THE SALTAMUNDI.

An amusing mélange of Light Reading will be judiciously selected every week, that we may, gratify the tastes of our numerous readers, whose good sense and liberal dispositions lead them to relish whatever pertains to sterling wit and genuine humor. No expense will be spared in supplying appropriate embellishments for the subjects which shall be chosen.

THE SONGSTER'S MANUAL.

Under this title, we devote a part of a column every number to the most pleasing ballads of the day—many of them will be SET TO MUSIC. This is considered a gratifying addition to the uncommon attractions which we have managed to adopt for the prosperity and success of our NEW Journal.

The publisher is well known to the reading public—a connection with them for upwards of twenty years has largely increased his facilities of usefulness, and he is satisfied with the means he now possesses and his already very extensive subscription list, that this new enterprise, offering such powerful inducements for patronage, will meet with the most unequivocal manifestation of public support and approbation.

The terms have been already stated—it may be well to repeat that ten copies of the weekly Messenger will be sent to any part of the United States for one year, by forwarding a ten dollar note, free of postage.—The paper is published punctually every Wednesday morning.

35-All letters, postage paid, addressed to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. A Postmaster's certificate of the mailing of any specified sum will be a sufficient guarantee of the receipt of such remittance.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for Primary School in Election District No. 2 and school district No. 5, competent Teacher to take charge of said school.

Application can be made to the subscribers immediately, either personal or in writing.

DANIEL WEEDEN,

JOSEPH HOPKINS,

JAS. M. HOPKINS.

Trustees.

Dec. 24 3w

NOTICE.

All persons who have become purchasers of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, at the vendue at "The Haylands" held on the 29th ult. and have not yet taken their property away, are informed that they will be charged with the expense of keeping the same from the date hereof, and no such property will hereafter be delivered until the expenses are defrayed; and should such persons wholly fail to apply for said property, and comply with the terms of sale, on or before the 20th day of this month, the said property will be sold again at public sale, at a future day, of which notice will be given, and they charged with any deficiencies which may happen.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.

of R. H. Goldsborough, dec'd.

Jan 10

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thanks for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't serv't

E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 15th day of October 1836, by Edward A. Slicer Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of Ann, (who calls herself Eliza Ann Hovkins) save she is free and did belong to Rosin Bowman, in Montgomery county. She is about 26 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a large scar on the right side of her neck caused (she says) by a burn. Had on when committed, a straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon, a pad calico frock, red plaid cloak, yarn stockings and prunella shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward prove property, and pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the Act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

of Baltimore city and county Jail

Jan. 10 1837

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 9th day of September, 1836, by R. Middleton, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro woman as a runaway, by the name of Hester, (and her male infant called Joseph, about 6 months old.) She says she belongs to the estate of Benjamin Arnold, Georgetown & Roads, Kent county, Md. but was committed as the property of Benjamin Brisco Kent county, Md. Her age is about 35 years, and height, 4 feet 7 1/2 inches. The finger on the right hand off to the first joint, has a scar on her right arm caused by a burn, and is marked by the small pox. Had on when committed a light calico frock, white cotton cape straw bonnet, white stockings and a pair of shoes.

The owner, if any of the above described negro woman, (and her child,) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged as required by the act of assembly.

D. W. HUDSON,

Warden Balt. city & County Jail.

Jan. 10 1837

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 12th day of September, 1836—by George S. Eichlerger, Esq. a Justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man as runaway, named ANDREW, says, he belongs to Peter Miller, near Annapolis, Md. His age is about fourteen years, and height 4 feet 10 inches—has a scar over the right eye, and a scar on the right arm—had on when committed, a blue cloth roundabout, white line-pantaloons, white vest, cotton shirt, lace boots and tarpaulin h t.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him a way otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,

Balt. City & County Jail.

Jan. 10 1837

A CARD.

MRS. E. NICOLS intends opening her L-House at the south end of Washington street, near the point road, on New Year's day, for the accommodation of BOARDERS by the day, week, month, or year.—She hopes by using her utmost exertions to please those ladies and gentlemen who may patronize her to be able to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Dec'r 9, 1836.

Easton, Dec'r 9, 1836.

CLOCK & WATCH

MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches in the shop in front of Mr. Beaman's dwelling, opposite Ozon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and next door to Mr. Charles Robinson's Store; where he can be found at all times to execute all orders in his line of business, in a neat and durable manner, and with dispatch. He flatters himself from his experience in the business to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom; and hopes by personal attention to share a part of the public patronage.

The Public's Obedient servant,

WILLIAM COX.

N. B. Persons having Clocks to clean in the country, can be waited upon at their residence at a moment's warning.

W. C.

LATEST FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his customers and friends generally, that recently he has spent a week in Baltimore in taking LESSONS FROM ONE OF THE APPROVED CUTTERS IN THAT CITY. The subscriber feels assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who have heretofore or may hereafter be kind enough to patronize him. The fashions of the present season may be seen by calling at the subscribers shop in Easton.

Hoping for a continuance of public favor.

I remain the Public's

Obedient Servant.

THOMAS J. EARICKSON.

Oct. 22, 1836.

Notice of the Sale of Valuable

Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers, Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Embayor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fousley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for

Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen of call and see his map of fashions, consisting of an new style OVERCOAT, with or without Ape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter ton in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of these coats.

Prock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1836 (G cow 23)

regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to literature, criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will form as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUISA A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co.

No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd

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Hoping for a continuance of public favor I remain the Public's

Obedient Servant.

THOMAS J. EARRICKSON.

Oct. 22, 1836.

States have said that the people have the right to do so, as they have power, paramount to all forms of government whatever. In this they are undoubtedly correct, as there can be no law in a free country which is not founded upon the will of the people. The debate on the question is to be published, and will be well worthy of the attention of every citizen of our State.—Bal. Rep.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

We lay before our readers extracts from two letters, dated 23d December, recently received at the War Department from Major General Foster:

Fort Brooke, Dec. 23, 1836.
Sir: After reading to you the 18th inst. I ascertained from my Indian scouts and spies, whom I had kept constantly employed in scouring the country that not a sign of hostile Indians could be discovered at or near any of their strongholds on the Withlacoochee. All the trails are in a southeasterly direction, and Powell, if he has not been deserted by his followers, has probably determined to draw the war into the neighborhood of Micanopy, Jamper, and Philip to compel them to adhere to him with their warriors.

As the enemy could not be found where we expected him, and the term of service of the Tennessee Volunteers having expired, I determined to avail myself of the movement of that corps to send the wagon train to Tampa Bay, for supplies for the depots which I had found necessary to establish.

I left Brigadier General Armstrong in command of the forces on the Withlacoochee, with orders to scour the country from Fort King to that river, and to take the most active measures to find the enemy, and I came through with a small escort to Fort Foster, for the purpose of designating the point to be occupied as depots, in addition to those already established.

I have ordered Lieutenant Colonel Foster to erect a work on the Withlacoochee at the place where the Fort King road crosses it. It will be completed in a few days, and a wagon train will leave here to-morrow to supply it with subsistence, forage, tools, &c.

Learning by express from Colonel Henderson of the arrival of Commodore Dallas, I came hither to arrange with him a plan of combined operations for the campaign. He is several miles below, but I expect him here to-day.

I have established an abundant depot at Fort Foster, twenty-five miles in advance of this place; the fort which Lt. Col. Foster is erecting on the Withlacoochee, is twenty-nine miles in advance of Fort Foster.

Fort Armstrong is fifteen miles further north, near the point where the road from Volusia unites with the road to Fort King; the two last posts command the principal routes of the enemy on the Withlacoochee. These posts, with that near the mouth of the Withlacoochee, and that at Volusia, will be sufficient for the present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. S. JESUP.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay,
December 23, 1836.

Sir: Since I wrote to you this morning, Com. Dallas has arrived, and has offered to furnish men from the ships of war under his command, to defend my depots, and to perform any other service at the posts, or in water expeditions, which the public interests may render necessary.

The Commodore has acted on this occasion with the same disinterested and magnanimous zeal which distinguished his conduct during the Creek campaign.

His co-operation, which I most readily accept, will relieve me from many embarrassments, and will enable me to take the field several days sooner than I had hoped. He will send an officer, with a party of sailors, to ascertain the practicability of navigating the Withlacoochee, and will furnish the force to garrison Fort Clinch, on that river.

You shall not be disappointed in my efforts, though you may be in their results. The country is so extensive, and contains so many hiding places for large as well as small parties, that the enemy may escape from me.

Major Nelson, with a battalion of four companies of mounted volunteers from Georgia, arrived, and reported this evening. He came through direct from Fort Clinch to this place. Two companies of his battalion were retained by Brig. Gen. Wad in the Cherokee country. The four companies here amount to about two hundred men; these, with the Alabama volunteers, will make my mounted force near five hundred men.

I am greatly encouraged by the difficulty of obtaining laborers, drivers and artificers. If the war should not be brought to a close in a few weeks, I shall send to Cuba for mule drivers, and to New Jersey for artificers and laborers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TH. S. JESUP.

The Hon. R. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

FROM TEXAS.
Cases of the release of General Santa Anna to the Editor of the Natchez Courier:

Sir:—The Mexican General Santa Anna and his friend and aid-de-camp, Col. Almonte, have been released from their captivity in Texas, and passed up the river a few days ago on their way to the city of Washington. They are escorted on behalf of the Texian government by Col. Hookley, Inspector General of the Army, Col. Brew, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Capt. Patton. I accompanied them from this place to Vicksburg, and the views which have induced the visit of Santa Anna to our capital have been placed in my possession with the request that I should make public so much of them as might be interesting to the people of this country.

In view of a speedy and pacific adjustment of the emergency war which has existed between Mexico and Texas, the Texian general solicited permission from the Texian Government to throw himself upon the protection of the U. S., and claiming the interposition of the mediatory offices of their Chief Magistrate. He proposed to acknowledge the Republic of Texas as an independent and sovereign nation, and to agree to the incorporation of her territory into the North American Union, if the other parties interested should so determine.

Being a prisoner of war—and the Mexican Government having expressly declared that it would hold no negotiation with Texas through General Santa Anna while he so remained in duress, it became necessary, if his authority and influence were to be made available at all, that he should at once be placed in a different attitude, in which he might be set free and untrammelled, unbiassed by any disparaging circumstances, but according to his unquestioned legal right—that he should, in fact, be restored

to the full and complete possession of all his lawful authority and power as President of Mexico. To effect this his immediate and unconditional release by the Government of Texas was indispensably requisite—and under the peculiar circumstances which exist in connection with his captivity, it was deemed advisable that the pacificatory offices should be invoked of some neutral power, friendly to both of the belligerent parties, and impartial between them. General Santa Anna therefore proposed to visit Washington and solicit the mediation of the United States, and his proposal was acceded to by the Executive of Texas, who believed that nothing could possibly be gained by detaining him longer. On the first of March next the terms of his Presidency will expire, after which time he would be utterly valueless as a prisoner.

The people of Texas are anxious to terminate the war. They wish to live at peace with Mexico. They desire most heartily to establish their government, and if possible to annex themselves to our own Union. They could hardly hope to attain their object while they held the chief of their enemy in the bonds of imprisonment. They have therefore, in a spirit of magnanimity deserving of all praise, voluntarily surrendered him to his liberty, on the pledge of his word of honor that the war shall be terminated, that peace shall be restored, that the relations of amity and friendship shall be cultivated and cherished. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. M. ROSS.
Natchez, 21st December, 1836

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1837.

The Northern and Western Mail due Sunday morning had not arrived up to the hour of putting our paper to press last night. This will account for the absence of later news than that which we publish to-day.

A large space in our columns is occupied by the Annual Report of the State Treasurer. It is a document that will claim general attention, but we regret to find a large deficiency existing in the finances of the State and a much larger one anticipated in the current year. So much for splendid schemes of Internal Improvements and the prodigal expenditures of millions to suit the notions of visionary politicians! A few more such years as the past will tell a tale that the people of Maryland will easily understand, and but once seriously regret.

EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

The Senate remained in Session until a late hour on Monday evening the 16th inst. having under consideration the Expunging Resolution of Mr. Benton. On the question being finally taken the resolution to Expunge was carried in the affirmative; yeas 23, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benson, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White.

On motion of Mr. Benton the Secretary was directed to proceed immediately to expunge that part of the journal of proceedings to which the resolution had reference.

The passage of the Expunging Resolution can be no less gratifying to the President than to a large portion of the American people, who were compelled to witness with deep mortification two years ago a deliberate attempt, and by the most august legislative body in this country, to cast a foul stain upon his well earned reputation by condemning him unheard and untried. But Andrew Jackson has lived to see during his Administration, his accusers rebuked by the people, and has seen their unmanly and profligate attempts to disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen, consign to merited oblivion.

The bill to create a new County, by the name of Carroll, has passed the Legislature by a vote of 51 to 23.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Kinnard of Indiana has been filled by the election of Mr. Wyche, a firm friend of Van Buren and Johnson, although the District gave a considerable Harrison majority.

SANTA ANNA having left Wheeling some days since for Washington it is presumable ere this he is at the Capital.

The Gazette of Saturday last comes out most bountifully in its promises of reform! From whence it derived its knowledge we know not; perchance it speaks advisedly. But if the writer of those fair things had informed himself how the majority of the Mammoth Committee dealt by Mr. Mauley's programme for a Convention, which he submitted for their consideration, he might have saved himself the trouble of even penning a paragraph of half the length, and come much nearer the truth.

We heartily wish that the Legislature may bring to pass all that the Gazette foretells for the Committee—but its party has told so many honeyed "yarns" (and some a little too tough too!) that we really begin to doubt of their releasing a single promise they have made the long oppressed and deluded people of this State. We shall see.

Baltimore is, it is said, the destination of Louis Buonaparte.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Ewing's resolution for rescinding the late order of the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring specie payments for public lands, after a debate of several weeks has been referred to the committee on Public Lands.

A bill limiting the sales of public lands to actual settlers has been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Walker. This bill proposes to reduce the sale of lands about six millions annually. Senator Ewing (of Ohio) it is said feels much interest in this subject he being a speculator in public lands to a large amount.

A similar bill has been reported in the House by Mr. Boon, from the Committee on Public Lands.

One Section of the bill reads thus: "That from and after the first day of May next, all sales of the public lands at auction, shall be abolished; and no person shall be permitted to purchase more than six hundred and forty acres; and before making entry of any of the public lands, every applicant to purchase shall file an affidavit with the Register and Receiver of the proper land district, stating that said lands are sought to be purchased by said applicant, for his or her own use, and not in trust for the benefit of any other person."

This is as it should be and we sincerely hope the bill will pass, so that the poor emigrant may be shielded from the extortions of speculators, and the interests of the laboring community specially protected by so salutary a law.

Mr. Cambreleng from the committee of Ways and Means, has reported a bill for reducing the revenue to the wants of government. It reduces the duties on all imported articles, and effects in September 1838 what the compromise bill was to effect in 1843. This reporting of this bill convinced the opposition that the friends of Mr. Van Buren were really in good earnest about reducing the revenue, and although the bill is a direct attack upon the compromise law, still it is far better to have that small objection, than that the people should be wantonly and unnecessarily taxed for five years to come by the burden it imposes, particularly when such revenue is not required by the actual or estimated expenses of the government. Therefore, for once we say "to do a great right, do a little wrong."

Messrs. Rives and Preston have been speaking daggers, but using none! Mr. P. explained his remarks were caused by "a tempest in his own bosom!" A few more such tempests might drive the honorable Senator ashore.

Appointment by the Executive.—Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, has been appointed Examiner General for the Eastern Shore, in place of John M. G. Emory, Esq. dec'd.

The National Intelligencer states, that in the case of Henry White, indicted for burning the Treasury, and under trial before the Circuit Court of Washington, the Jury went out at 5 o'clock last evening, and after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict of GUILTY.

Gen. George Rust has resigned his situation as Superintendent of the Public Armory at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia. Col. Lucas, now a representative in Congress, is spoken of as likely to succeed him.

Charles Courtier Office, }
January 10, half past 1 P. M. }
MORE CREEK HOSTILITIES.—We understand, [says the Macon Telegraph, of the 5th inst.] that a fresh irruption of the Creek Indians has broken out. The plantations 20 miles below Columbus, on the Hatchachucy creek, have been ransacked and burnt, and out of two negroes killed. A great alarm prevails in and about Columbus. A company of fifty men started in pursuit of the Indians, but with what success we have yet to learn.

DUTY ON COAL.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, Penn., was lately held for the purpose of taking measures to protest against the removal of the duty on foreign coal.

POSTAGE.—A short time since a package of newspapers was sent from London to Birmingham, upon which £75 sterling postage was charged, as a schedule of the contents was pasted on the wrapper.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.
The vote on the election of the United States Senator was 13, for THOMAS CLAYTON to 7 against him.

The salaries of the State Treasurer and Auditor of accounts have been fixed by law at \$500 each.

A bill has passed the lower house to increase the salary of the Speaker to \$4,000.

The votes for Governor at the late election have been counted.—The majority for Comey (W) is 417.

A special session of the Mississippi Legislature commenced on the 21st inst.—It was called to consider a revised code prepared for the State by Judge Pray.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.
Mr. DUBOIS has been elected President of the Senate, and A. L. BRANCH, Speaker of the House. A resolution had passed the Senate fixing on Monday the 9th inst. for the election of a Senator in Congress, to supply the vacancy of Judge PORTER.

DEATH OF BLACK HAWK.—The Galena, (Illinois) Advertiser says that the celebrated Warrior Black Hawk, was recently drowned in the Iowa River, by the upsetting of his canoe, when returning from a treaty.

DIVORCE.—We learn from Annapolis that the bill which passed the Senate unanimously, to confirm the alteration of the constitution so as in future to require two thirds of each branch of the Legislature to grant a Divorce, and which was reported unfavorably on in the House of Delegates, was taken up for consideration on Monday. Mr. MAULEY addressed the house for some time in opposition to the bill, after which the question was taken, the report concurred in and the bill rejected.

USURY LAWS.—Governor Marcy, in his annual message to the Legislature of New York, has recommended a repeal of the usury laws of that State, except as they are applicable to incorporated institutions. It is a bold measure, but a very proper one, and has been proposed in a proper quarter. There are, among certain persons, strong prejudicial feelings of these laws; but we think that those who are in favor of them, do not understand their operation, or have reflected but little upon the subject. Those who imagine that their tendency is to keep the interest on money lower than it would otherwise be, labour under a very great error. The truth is, that they have the effect generally, and particularly in times of pecuniary pressure, to raise the value of money in proportion to the risk which is incurred by the lender in violating a law of the State. If, for instance, the rate of interest is 10 per cent, and the borrower must pay 12 per cent, for the use of it. Besides the legal interest in different States varies very materially. In this State it is six per cent, in New York seven, and in some of them it is as high as ten. That, therefore, which under the provisions of the usury law, would be perfectly legal in another State, would be illegal in this State and it is not to be supposed, that a person having money to loan upon interest, will take six per cent, in this State, when he can obtain in another, upon security equally good, and without incurring any risk on the ground of violating the law against usury. Governor Marcy has acted wisely in recommending the repeal of those laws in New York, and we hope his recommendation may be adopted, for the reason that it will lead to the adoption of the same measures generally, and particularly in this State.—Bal. Rep.

BURNING OF THE TREASURY.
TRIAL OF RICHARD H. WHITE.—The second trial of this man for burning the Treasury building in March 1833, was concluded on Friday last having occupied the attention of the court for nearly a week. Several new witnesses were examined, but nothing going to throw light on the causes which induced the burning of the Treasury, was elicited. On Friday morning the Jury came into Court, having been out more than twenty-four hours, and gave in a special verdict finding the traverser guilty of the offence charged, "that he came within the view of the statue of limitations, and was therefore to be acquitted."

Mr. BRENT claimed the acquittal of his client on this verdict, and that it should be recorded as amounting to a verdict of not guilty.

The Court dissented, and after some discussion, the Jury was sent back, and in a little while returned, and gave in the following verdict: "We, the Jury, are of opinion that the offence charged, was committed by the prisoner, but find him not guilty, upon the plea of limitations, more than two years having elapsed from the committing of the offence to the finding of the indictment."

Mr. BRENT now called upon the Court for the discharge of his client. This, however, was refused, as it appears that the qualification of the jury is not in the verdict given upon argument, and leaves it to be decided by the Court whether or not this verdict is a verdict of acquittal.

A SCRAP FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.
At a debating club not far off, the question was discussed, "whether there is more happiness in the possession or pursuit of an object?" and was decided in favor of the following: "Mister President," said the orator, "I was courted a gal, and she was run away, and I was to run after her, would it be happier when I caught her than I was when running after her?"

THE NEW CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC.
The New Orleans Standard has the following curious paragraph: "Not long since, twelve families from the United States settled near Point St. Lucas, on the Gulf of California. They built a town, erected a corporate government, declared their independence, elected a President, and hid defiance to the Mexican government. Among them (says Col. Brannell, who gives the account in the Natchez Herald) were two or three wealthy merchants, who had extensive fisheries, and were doing a brisk trade with China and India. They introduced large quantities of goods and supplied the whole Western coast, in defiance of all the Mexican authorities. They are now in a very prosperous condition, and will soon have entire control of the whole country about the Gulf of California."

ABSENCE OF MIND.—The most recent case is that of an old smoker and snuff taker, who puffs and snuffs at the same time. He threw a large pinch of snuff into his mouth the other day, and then stuck a cigar into his nostrils. He probably would have discovered his mistake, had he not run the lighted end into his nose and burnt the interior of his proboscis.—N. H. Eagle.

In a street encounter at Columbus, Georgia, between Col. Felix Lewis and a Dr. Sullivan, the latter drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Lewis dead, a bowie knife and stabbed him to the heart. He died instantly.

The report of the death of Mrs. EWING, wife of Senator Ewing of Ohio, was incorrect. A letter has been received at Washington, under date of the 5th inst. which says that she was rapidly recovering from her dangerous indisposition.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The jury at Delham have awarded damages against the Providence and Boston Rail Road, for the injuries done to the suitors who were passengers in the cars at the time they were shattered by coming in collision with another train, about a year since. Verdict amounting \$9,350, and \$2000 to Lieut. Russ by compromise or abstraction.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators in Congress from that State, to vote for Col. Benton's expunging Resolutions. The resolution will, no doubt, pass the House by a large majority.

Movements are making in the Legislature of New York for a repeal of the restraining law, as regards banking, and for a repeal of the usury law. The Senate of that State have adopted Jeremy Bentham's pamphlet on Usury, as the report of one of their committees, and have ordered it to be printed.

SLANDER.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it; at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have a bad fellow in your employment and discharge him; he goes round and slanders you, let your

conduct be such as to expose the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person that is not slandered—it shows that he is either a milkop or a fool. No, no, earn a bad name from a bad fellow, and you can easily do so by correct conduct, it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

PRATISE AND CENSURE.—If I am told that I have fallen under the censure of an individual, and that he has spoken unkindly of my actions, and misinterpreted my motives, I feel me but little. I am at once able to maintain my equanimity of mind, by the assurance which pride and a conscious integrity of purpose afford me—but let any one praise me for any action or quality whatever, and I am pleased into a turbulence of feeling.

PUBLIC LANDS.—Nearly a year ago we stated that the public lands should be sold in small quantities and to actual settlers. We are glad to find our president in his last message recommending this measure, and also to perceive that a notice of a bill to this effect has been introduced into the House of Representatives; we trust the bill will pass.

This measure is of more importance and more widely affects the future growth and prosperity of the country than is commonly supposed. Nothing has contributed more to the prosperity of this country than the facility with which heretofore the industrious young man could pass from the condition of a hired servant to that of an independent farmer. This facility no longer exists in this vicinity, and scarcely in any of the older States. Land has become too dear; the laboring man cannot command the means to purchase it.

But so long as the mighty west remains open to the emigrant, and lands remain low there, this is no cause of regret. The young man can go there, purchase a lot of wild land, by his own industry clear it up, bring it into a state of cultivation and thus become an independent farmer and a valuable member of the community.

The opposition of the laborer in the old States, in any great extent becomes impossible. But let those lands once be bought up by speculators, the land market forfeited, and all is changed.

Emigration is checked, the number of laborers in the old States is increased, labor falls, and the proportion of the poor greatly enlarged. The consequences are great and worthy of serious alarm. The proposed bill will prevent them.—Boston Reformer.

PEACE.—Babalit Veazey, in his message to the Legislature, congratulated them upon the restoration of peace in the state, by the election of a senate. There had been no disturbance of the peace, nor had there been any prospect of its being disturbed, unless it were by his incendiary proclamation and other acts. To talk about a restoration of peace, was as absurd as ridiculous as some other remarks in the message. There has certainly been greater outrages committed in our city, without disturbing the equanimity of certain men holding office, than any that had occurred during the period when Mr. Veazey and other office holders professed to be so shockingly alarmed about the peace of the state.

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Latest Fashions.

JOHN SATTERFIELD is happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and dispatch. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his map of fashions, consisting of an new style OVERCOAT, with or without Apo, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter ton in all the cities.

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c.

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of those coats. Frocks, Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

Easton, Nov. 5 1m (Gow3w)

regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

Times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY NEWS

AND

LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Literature, Criticism, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.

Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in spirit of the most fearless independence. Allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

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No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'd

The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYATT'S NOVELS, the Publisher of those works, did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,

Comprising—

Pelham, Devereux,

Disowned, Eugene Aram,

Rienzi, Paul Clifford,

Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MARYATT'S. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains a complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SUNDAY NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fast and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

(G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Feb. 23

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "Mr. J. H. Smith", "Mr. W. B. Jones", and "Mr. C. D. Brown".

DISTURBANCE IN THE SENATE.

On the night of the 18th after the passage of the Expunging Resolution, and just as the Chair was announcing the fact of the Secretary having executed the order of the Senate, a disturbance took place in the gallery, whereupon Mr. BENTON rose and said, that he would not ask that the gallery should be cleared, as it would be acting unjustly towards those who had not participated in offering this contempt to the Senate.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to bring the offender or offenders to the bar. In a few minutes he returned with an individual. Mr. BENTON moved that he be placed at the bar of the Senate.

Mr. MORRIS asked for the yeas and nays. It seemed to him that there was no use in bringing him to the bar, for the individual was unopposed of the charge against him.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grunty, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Rogers, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall and Wright—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Buchanan, Hendricks, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Sevier, and Tipton 17.

The motion being carried, the offender was accordingly placed at the bar.

Mr. MOORE moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BENTON remarked that, as the individual who was committed for disorderly conduct must, by this time, be pretty well re-buked in his feelings by being exposed to the gaze of the whole Senate, he would move that he be discharged.

Mr. MORRIS said that he considered it a most unjust thing, that a person brought before this body should not be permitted to be heard in his defence. He ought to have an opportunity of explaining, or of denying the charge against him.

Mr. SEVIER moved an adjournment, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. ROBINSON observed that the individual should have an opportunity given him of being heard, as it was to be presumed that every man was not guilty of the charge made against him, until it should be proven.

Mr. BENTON said that the individual wished to be heard let him go to the table and make his statement. If he did not choose to do so, let him be discharged.

Mr. ROBINSON observed that the individual stood near him, and was ready to answer any interrogatories which the Senate might wish to put to him.

Mr. BENTON said, then he would withdraw his motion to discharge him, so that he might go to the table.

The CHAIR observed, that the Senator had not the power to withdraw it.

Mr. MORRIS remarked, that it was but reasonable the Senate should give him until to-morrow morning, to prepare himself to answer the interrogatories; and he might not require the aid of counsel. Mr. M. hoped the Senate would now adjourn.

Mr. DROWN asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. LINN would ask the Senator from Illinois, whether the person in custody was willing at this time to answer any question which might be put to him. If so, then he was the best judge whether he could answer the questions, and therefore it was not necessary that any Senator should become his advocate.

Mr. BENTON said, if the individual wished to purge himself of the contempt, he was willing that he should now answer the interrogatories which the Senate might think proper to propound to him. But he (Mr. B.) was totally against his going to a lawyer for the purpose of learning whether or not he meant to commit a contempt here.

The CHAIR said that parliamentary usage sanctioned the course which the Senate were now taking. It had the right of protecting itself, and there was no occasion for any specific charge to be made against the individual as to the manner in which he had committed a contempt.

In answer to a question from Mr. LINN, Mr. ROBINSON replied that the individual wished to be heard, but he did not say that he was prepared to answer questions.

Mr. BENTON renewed his motion that the person in custody be forthwith discharged, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grunty, Hendricks, Hubbard, King of Alabama, Linn, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Rogers, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall and Wright—23.

NAYS—Mr. Wall.

[The person in custody here called out that he wished to be heard.]

The CHAIR told him to begone; and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to discharge him forthwith.

The Senate then adjourned, at ten o'clock.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1837.

GEORGETOWN, the bill for the relief of the heirs of Jane White, or in other words, the second edition of the indemnity bill, being the order of the day, came up for its passage, and produced a very spirited and interesting discussion. The bill was opposed by Messrs. McLean, Richardson, Harris and Ely, and supported by Messrs. Ridgely, Culbreth, Alexander, Mauley, Crisfield, Tuck and Kerr. The discussion continued until a late hour, and the House adjourned without taking the vote. The advocates of the bill based their claims upon the House for its passage, almost exclusively upon the fact, that the bill had been passed by the last Legislature, and therefore it ought to be re-passed at this time, and further, that it was just and right to punish the city of Baltimore for these offences, and make her indemnify those who had met with losses within her borders. To this it was answered that the precedents and authority were all on the other side, inasmuch as this bill had been rejected by every Legislature before whom it had come; even the last Legislature, which passed it at its regular session, had rejected it at its extra session, and the House was reminded by Mr. Richardson that they were not so certain of making the city of Baltimore pay this odious tax as they seemed to suppose, for your bill, said Mr. R., provides for taking the money out of the State Treasury, and it is not quite certain that you will be able to make the city of Baltimore replace it. Mr. Harris argued very strongly against the constitutionality of the bill, and sustained his position by a reference to the Bill of Rights, and by decisions of the Court in similar cases. He acquitted himself with much credit, maintaining, as we thought, the true spirit of the constitution which prohibits the passing of ex post facto or retrospective laws. Mr. Harris, we thought, made one happy remark, in noticing the passage of the bill to indemnify Messrs. Johnson and Gleason. The constitutional objection to the bill, he said, were plain and obvious to every mind, and it had taken the

and a Johnson to lead the House to think differently. This, we think, was the plain truth. Had these men been kept out of the House, and the members left to their unbiased judgment, the bill of indemnities never would have been passed. But many young and inexperienced in the acts of counsel, were led off from the truth by the torrent of words and technicalities poured out upon them by these shrewd, powerful and interested advocates. And now, the principle having, as they contend, been established, they feel as if, for consistency's sake they must plunge deeper and deeper in this iniquitous imposition upon the people of your city. Where it will end I know not, and time only can tell.

[The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 39 to 32, and has received the assent of the Senate.—Ed. Whig.]

MR. FORD'S REPORT.

On Tuesday the following report was made in the House of Delegates.

The committee appointed to consider and report such amendments as are necessary to be made in the Constitution and Form of Government of this State have had the subject under consideration, and beg leave to report.

That a large majority of the committee are of opinion that certain amendments to the constitution should be made in regard to the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, and the basis of representation and mode of electing the Governor, and of appointing to Civil Offices of Executive appointment. These amendments with various other amendments of an incidental character, are embodied in a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland," which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the House.

This Bill is the fruit of a spirit of compromise which must always be invoked when important changes are proposed to be made in the organic law of a Republic.

Considered in the abstract, and without reference to the existing circumstances of this state, it might be difficult to sustain every distinct feature of the Bill upon strict principle. It is believed, however, that the concessions made by the smaller and least populous counties of the State will be accepted as substantial evidence of their disposition to gratify the reasonable demands of those sections which are at present excited on the subject of reform.

It will be observed that the bill reported by the committee, provides for the future addition to the representation of the larger counties in the House of Delegates. As the power of reapportioning the representation is thus given to the Legislature to be exercised by a single act, it is by no means to be treated as a concession, on the contrary, it affords to every portion of the State a guarantee that any irregularities which may be supposed to exist in the present apportionment of representation, will be remedied within a term not far distant. A gradual change in the constitution of our General Assembly is desirable.

Your committee believe that further improvements may be made in the constitution—some propositions they have at this moment under consideration, and design, with permission of the House, to set from time to time, and report such amendments as they may hereafter mature.

It has been supposed by your committee that the public business might be despatched by making partial reports, as the future action of the committee might be controlled by the decision of the House on the bill now submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM FORD, Chairman.
By order, BEN. SEIGAR.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

"EXPUNGE!" IS THE WORD.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17, 1837.

The resolution of Mr. CLAY, adopted during the panic of 1834, intended to falsify history by a solemn record of what were not facts, and endorsed by the votes of the violent partisans of that excited period, was, last night, EXPUNGED from the Journal, and the mark of infamy stamped upon it by a vote of 24 to 19.

If ever there was a transaction called for by an indignant people, this was one. Col. BRAXTON declared, at the moment of the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution, that so long as the people of Missouri honored him, and so long as he sat in the Senate, he would, annually, rise in his place and make an effort to wipe away this foul stigma, upon the escutcheon of our nation's President, and the PEOPLE of these States, indignant at the outrage offered them in the person of their beloved Chief Magistrate, have been silently but determinedly industrious at the ballot boxes, until one by one of the conspirators against order, have been hurled from an arrogant majority into a beggling and imploring minority. Bell, Sprague, Smith, Tomlinson, Frelinghuysen, Man, van, Moore, Waggoner, and Bondexter, who so adroitly supererogated, and the friends of the People's friend, are filling their seats, and have recorded, by their votes, as faithful servants, the wishes of their constituents.—LEGISLATURE, of Virginia, was suffered, for a brief period, to mingle around the cauldron of "black spirits and white, grey spirits and blue," until the Old Dominion chafed a rebellious Legislature, and forced him to abdicate, and all with reference to this resolution; and Ewing, of Ohio, is trembling in anticipation of a similar fate. The new States of Arkansas and Michigan, among the earliest of their acts, nullified their Senators to vote opposition to this miserable effluence of party spleen, and disappointed hope. And yet, we are gravely told, that the People had no concern in the matter.

Whatever "all the decency" may effect of indifference to the course of last night, their own visions have not been so dimmed as to prevent them seeing the writing upon the wall, and that the hand of the people have written in characters they well understand, "mine, mine, take!" The "revolution" they attempted to render sanguinary, it is true, looked lowering in the onset, but the fearless and patriotic bearing of a JACKSON conducted the most "bloodless" determination, and it is "bloodless as yet."

This afternoon, Wize's famous inquisition upon the private affairs of Mr. Whitney, and the Lord knows what else, passed the House, only nine votes dissenting. And now look for cannons and mortars, muskets and porgons, mountains in labor, and an eighth wonder of the world. Thank Providence, our folks have given him rope. Your ol' U. O. Y. P. S. By the way, RICHARD W. WHEATON is between "hawk and buzzard," being hung up between the Court and Jury, with guilt upon his skirts, but the merciful mantle of the Institutions is covering his offences.

While his brother HARRY is used up beyond redemption—the Jury finding him "guilty," without any qualification.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The Committee of one from each county and city, and consisting therefore of twenty-one members of the House of Delegates, appointed to consider and report such amendments as are necessary in the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, have had the subject under consideration for some time, and on Tuesday last, Mr. FORD, their chairman, made a report.—Annep. Rep.

The first section of the bill provides, that from and after the—lay of—1838, the House of Delegates shall be composed of 5 delegates from the city of Baltimore; 5 from Frederick county;

4 from each of the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset, Washington, and Worcester;

3 from Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's and Talbot; as 1 from the city of Annapolis;

Making in all, the same number of which the House now consists.

The 2d section regulates the qualifications of voters, &c. and manner of election, as at present.

3d requires that the delegates shall be 21 years of age, and a resident for 12 months in the county or city he represents.

4th provides, that at the session of the General Assembly next after the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and at the expiration of every twenty years thereafter, there shall be a new apportionment of delegates amongst the several counties and cities herein before enumerated, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of 10 other persons; provided however, that no city or county shall have more than six delegates, and no city shall have a greater number of delegates than shall be allowed to the most populous county in the state, and no city or county shall have a less number of delegates than is allowed by the first section of this act.

5th provides, that the Senate shall, after the day of—, consist of one Senator, from each county, and one from each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis—and be elected as delegates are.

6th, requires 12 months residence, and 25 years of age, to make a Senator eligible.

7th provides, that the first election shall be held on the—day of—1838, and thereafter the body so to be one fifth of the body shall thereafter be elected every year.

8th provides for filling vacancies, by a writ from the President of the Senate, for a new election.

9th authorizes the General Assembly, by law, to regulate all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections.

10th provides, that from and after the day of—, 1838, and every third year thereafter, a Governor shall be elected alternately from the Eastern and Western Shore, to be not less than 30 years of age, and 5 years a resident of the State.

11th, requires the same qualifications to vote for Governor as for delegates.

12th authorizes the General Assembly to regulate, by law, said election, conformable to the provisions of the constitution.

The 13th regulates the manner of making returns and ascertaining such election. "The Senate shall judge of the election returns and qualification of the persons voted for as Governor."

14. The person having a majority of the whole number of legal votes taken for Governor, shall be declared to be Governor; but if no person have such majority, then from the three highest the Governor shall be elected by joint ballot of both Houses. If on balloting two or more have an equal number, a second ballot, confined to those who, on the first ballot had an equal number—if the ballot is again equal, it shall be decided by lot.

15. The votes for Governor shall be counted on the 1st Monday in January after the election, and the oath of office administered on the 3d Monday of January, in presence of both Houses.

16. In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, if in the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the meeting of the Legislature, when by joint ballot they shall proceed to elect a Governor for the residue of the term.

If the Presidency of the Senate happen to be also vacant at the time, the Secretary of State shall immediately summon the Legislature to meet to choose a Governor.

17. The Governor to be elected in 1838, shall serve one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified—and every succeeding Governor shall serve until his successor qualifies.

18. The Council abolished, except that those elected for 1838 shall serve till January 1839.

19. On the 3d Monday in January, 1839 the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all such officers as are or may be of Executive appointment.

20. The Governor empowered to appoint officers in case of vacancies during the recess of the Senate, to serve to the end of the next session—but not to remove officers without assigning his reasons therefor to the Senate; which, if not approved of the officers are restored.

21. Appointments to offices of Executive appointment, not held during good behavior, to be made annually in the month of January. Officers to remain in service until their successors qualify.

22. Repeals that provision of the constitution which prohibits a Senator from being eligible to any office of trust or profit, for the period for which he has been elected.

23. Prohibits any Senator or Delegate, holding any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the period, he served as such. While acting as Senator or Delegate, they are ineligible to any civil office whatever, other than judicial offices.

24. Repeals after 1839, all parts of the constitution which relate to the Council.

25. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of State, who shall perform all the duties now required of the Clerk of the Council.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

New Orleans dates of the 12th contain intelligence of large and recent preparations in Mexico for the invasion of Texas. The intelligence was brought by a citizen of New Orleans, just returned from Mexico and Vera Cruz, and is thus announced in the New Orleans papers.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEXAS.

A gentleman just arrived from the city of Mexico has been an eye-witness to the great preparations making by that government to open the Spring campaign with great vigor.

The troops were well clothed and amply provided with every thing necessary for the campaign.

The numbers are much greater than is mentioned in any of the newspapers, say about 15,000.

General Bravo at a procession of monks, priests &c. swore extermination to every being he could find in Texas, without regard to age or sex.

Friends of Liberty! Now is the time for you to look out—do not be lulled to sleep by false reports—be aware that you have a powerful enemy to cope with.

Information was just received from Texas of the death of General Stephen F. Austin, the first founder of a colony in that country. He died on the 26th December. His name was associated with the earliest existence, and the prosperity, and all the events that have transpired in that colony. In 1821 he commenced the first settlement on the Brazos in accordance with the design of his father.

On the 12th inst. a large number of citizens of New Orleans, convened a public meeting at which, his Excellency David G. Burnet, late President of Texas, presided, and resolutions were adopted, highly complimentary to the character and past services of Gen. Austin.

The 8th of January, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated in that city, with much pomp and enthusiasm. The procession resulted from the capital, through several principal streets of the city, and the ceremonies were concluded with a grand sham battle from the military, to the great amusement of the spectators.

SANTA ANNA OUTLAWED.

The following intelligence, says the Baltimore Chronicle, to be relied upon, will have an important influence upon the question of the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas.

Merchants' Exchange News Room, New Orleans, Jan. 11th, half past 8, P. M.

I have just received the following important intelligence direct from the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna is declared by the present persons in power in Mexico to be an outlaw, and all citizens of any of the Mexican States are called on to shoot him should he again appear within the limits of any of the states or Territory of Mexico.

Business has been invited to the Head of Affairs there. Filisola has been tried and would have been condemned if the common people had not shown a disposition to protect him at all hazards.

I also received news from Nacogdoches to 16th Dec. from which we learn that the United States troops were to march next day for Fort Gibson, via Fort Towson.

All was quiet on our Western Frontier.

It was reported that loans had already been raised to support Bustamante's government; that he would leave Mexico with an army amounting to 15,000, and that he had sworn extermination to all Texans.

SLAVE CASE.

We publish to-day, extracts from the "West Jersey Observer," in relation to negro man "Henry" who absconded from this county, and fled into the State of New Jersey. Mr. Geo. W. Hooker, (under a power of attorney, from Mr. Hicks) accompanied by Mr. Jas. A. Waddell, who could identify the boy, proceeded to that state, and apprehended the fugitive. Some objection being interposed to their bringing him off at once, he was sent to prison, with a view of having a hearing at a future day. The above gentlemen, in this position of things came home, desiring to return at the day of trial. In the mean time, however, it seems a writ of habeas corpus, was procured, and in the absence of the claimants of the negro, upon an ex parte examination, he was discharged from custody. The owner has, from this proceeding, lost the rightful control of his property. The great vices of Justice have been grossly perverted. Rights secured by the constitution of the U. States, have been cut up by the rods, and upon the most outlandish, technical and quibbling grounds, has a New Jersey Judge, stimulated by the flimsy representations of interested counsel, thought proper to set this fugitive property again adrift, to the great loss and injury of the proprietor.

How long will our neighbors in the non-slaveholding states, wickedly connive at a violation of the great bond, which binds together the members of this confederacy? Must it not be perceived, that if our rights are to be thus disregarded, and the slightest pretext used for the deprivation of our property, that civil discord, and fraternal feuds will ultimately overthrow this Union. We rejoice that an independent press in that quarter, properly estimates the character of our institutions, and the interests secured by them. In speaking out, in the midst of a band of disloyal conspirators, it deserves great credit. Although opposed to slavery, in the abstract, the "West Jersey Observer," respects the laws of the land, and nobly endeavors to sustain them, against a pack of petting underminers.—In justice to all parties we have inserted the Editorial comment of that paper, and the letter of the counsel whose services were tendered in behalf of the negro. From the whole it will be seen, that he would leave Mexico with an army amounting to 15,000, and that he had sworn extermination to all Texans.

The certificate of Col. Richardson, the clerk of our court, appended to the acknowledgment of the power of attorney, is even attacked—we deny, under the great writ of habeas corpus, that the Judge should have released the negro, even were there informality in the Commitment. An opportunity should have been allowed the master, to establish his right to the property, and the Judge by hastily turning loose the fugitive, has displayed ignorance and the greatest perversion of his duty, and the ends of law. The entire proceedings of the league engaged in liberating this slave, deserve the scorn and contempt of an enlightened public.—Dor. Aurora.

Gratitude.—Cicero calls gratitude the mother of virtue; reckons it the most capital of all duties, and uses the words grateful and good as synonymous terms, and inseparably united in the same character.

GLORIOUS SCHEME! \$1,000 A HEAD!

Our friend Newnam's ever lucky office does not contain a scheme half so fair, nor one so bold, as is presented in the subjoined article from the New York Herald. We know of but one serious objection that can be urged against it, and that is, our "down east" brethren may stock the Florida market with wooden Seminole heads, and lug off all the funds before a real Simon Pure can be caught.

FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

A glorious speculation for woodmen would now present itself, and for the government, too, if Congress would sanction a premium of \$1,000, at least a head; for the capture of each Seminole Indian. Suppose there were 1000 Indians; this would cost the government one million of dollars—but what then? The war has already cost millions, and may cost twenty millions more before it is terminated, by the inefficient system of cabinet and tent operations at present carried on, leaving intrigues and jealousies out of the question. Gen. Jessup's removal to Tampa is "no go." He ought to have been in the Everglades with batteaux with a force in a position to operate to the right and left across the peninsula.

The southern States teem with hardy woodmen, who if permitted to operate on their "own hook," and no cabinet or staff of officers to hinder their operations, would soon give a good account of themselves. Every Indian in the enemy's camp.

This is a campaign of funtimes. Let government now open the field by offering \$1,000 a head, at least, for the enemy, and place a paymaster at an appointed place in East Florida, with the cash ready to pony up, and our word for it, a "right down hunt" will terminate the campaign. Should this catch the eye of a member of Congress, let him lose no time in bringing up a resolution! Where is the son of David Crockett?

U. S. SENATOR FROM OHIO.

"Solitude" Ewing has been "expunged" and permitted to retire!!

We are truly pleased to lay the following gratifying intelligence before our readers:

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COLUMBUS, Jan. 18, 1836.

Dear Sir—The election of a United States Senator, in the place of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, has just taken place.—The Hon. William Allen, of Chillicothe, formerly a member of Congress from this State, was elected on the 13th ballot, which stood,

For William Allen 55
" Thomas Ewing 52
Blank 3

Mr. Allen is a young man of fine talents, and a firm friend of Van Buren.

Yours in haste."

The opposition made use of extraordinary means to defeat the election of a friend of Mr. Van Buren, in the place of Mr. Ewing. On the Saturday first appointed for the joint meeting, the opposition in the house kept up a debate till after 12 o'clock at night, when the arrival of the Sabbath, rendered it impossible to meet the Senate, and it was necessary to postpone another day for effecting an election.—Dor. Gazette.

Dr. Spence of Worcester, we understand, has only been appointed U. States Senator, until the 4th March next, and it is rumored that the appointment for the following six years, may fall upon another person.

The Legislature, it is probable, will not further act in the matter, unlabeled the close of their session. We learn that in the caucus, which was held in Annapolis, Mr. Kerr of Talbot was greatly the strongest candidate upon the first ballot, but that upon the withdrawal of other candidates, Dr. Spence beat him a few votes. Under such circumstances, it is probable his friends will make a strong rally for the succeeding six years appointment. Whether there will be general competition or not we can only conjecture.—Dorchester Aurora.

The Breast button of diamonds stolen from Santa Anna by Caro Martinez, his former Secretary, has been found in New Orleans. This Martinez, appears, was the fellow who got up the pretended plot with Pages to rescue Santa Anna, in the schr. Pasaic which went to Velasco, and which was the occasion of putting Almonte 40 days in irons. It now turns out that Martinez was actuated in this business by sinister motives.

M. Gorostiza, by accounts from Mexico City to Dec. 10, had arrived there, and spoke bitterly against our Government. He urged the Ministers to carry on the war of Texas at every sacrifice, and they assented to his views. Bustamante's arrival at Vera Cruz has occasioned much rejoicing. He would arrive in Mexico City Dec. 20, and doubtless would be chosen President.

A slip from the Columbus (Ga.) Herald under date of 20th inst. has the following:—

ALARM IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN.

Intelligence has just been received in our city, that the Indian Warriors who were encamped about 25 miles from this place under charge of Lieut. Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition, &c.

Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war. A timely came into town last evening, who had fled from alarm stating that the Indians appeared numerous in the neighborhood where they had lived.

INFANCY.—It is a fearful, if a delightful thing, to look on the face of a new born infant, and feel that sorrow must mark the infant's life. Well has it been said that "to be born is more awful than to die!"

A HORSE IN BOOTS.—This is truly and emphatically the age of inventions and innovations. Gentlemen are not only sport for capes; you horses are driven to market with boots on. Solomon said, "There is nothing new under the sun." But Solomon never saw a horse in boots! A gentleman driving from Baskinbagan a few days since with a horse, found the crust of the snow so hard as to lacerate his legs. The moment he observed it, he dismounted, and led his horse back to a blacksmith's shop, where he obtained two pairs of old boot legs,—had the horse's shoes taken off, the boot legs drawn on, the lower extremities of which he doubled and re-set. Thus he accounted for the incident on his journey to the infinite delight of the old horse, who pricked up his ears, and pranced off in his new shoes like a two year old colt.—Bangor Daily Post.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 31, 1836.

We invite the attention of our readers to a letter from Annapolis under date of January 17th.

The National Intelligencer states that Gen. SANTA ANNA has had an interview with the President of the United States, and was kindly and courteously received by him.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, says that every body is on the qui vive to see Santa Anna and his friend Almonte, who are in great demand at every soiree, party &c. It is thought that this new Lion will rather diminish the sensation, caused by the famous "pencil" Willis.

The Carroll County bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 13 to 1, making the twentieth county in the State of Maryland.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—A salute of 140 guns will be fired at 12 o'clock to-day, from Federal Hill, in honor of the Senators of the United States who voted for the passage of the Expunging Resolutions, by which the foul stain intended to be fixed upon the name of the venerable President, and the violation of justice and the Constitution, has been stricken from the Journal of the Senate. The author of the Resolutions, Thos. H. Benton, 25 guns, and for the other Senators who voted for the Expunging Resolution, 5 guns each.—Balt. Rep. 23d inst.

MICHIGAN.

The House of Representatives have passed the bill from the Senate, admitting Michigan into the Union, by a vote of 132 yeas—43 nays.

Mr. Jenifer took occasion in the discussion of this bill to give a history of certain late proceedings in Maryland, and was ably followed by Mr. Thomas, who went into a statement showing the irregularity of the present Constitution and form of government of the State of Maryland.

Messrs. Pearce and Steel, Representatives from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, voted against her admission. What wonderful political sagacity some men at times evince!

We are indebted to J. B. Kerr, Esq, for public documents.

The Baltimore Express came to us last week considerably enlarged and otherwise improved.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Wednesday evening last about the hour of 7 o'clock, the attention of our citizens was drawn to the beautiful and unusual appearance of the Northern Lights. The entire northern horizon was brilliantly illuminated with a deeply crimson hue, and young and old witnessed with admiration the sublime beauty of this natural phenomenon.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Buchanan on the admission of Michigan, which will be found on the first page of our paper to-day.

Mr. Calhoun's

Several of the whig presses and their letter writers appear to entertain a great sympathy for the late destruction of the public buildings in Washington, last December, have reported. The National Intelligencer thus notices the result of their labor:

The attention of the reader will be directed to the report made by the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the late destruction of the Post Office and Patent Office buildings, with great part of its contents.

After all the laborious examination which the committee have made into this matter, they do not appear to have been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the fire, though gross negligence is suggested as the probable source of it.

Mr. Wise's resolution says the Globe of the 18th, was adopted yesterday by the House of Representatives—yeas 165, nays 9. The opposition tried to escape from it. The previous question was demanded. Nearly all the opposition voted against that motion! Mr. Vanderpoel made some excellent remarks on the occasion. Wise complained that there would not be time for the inquiry—and yet he was absent for weeks, his resolution pending! and the consideration of it postponed in consequence of his absence. More of his anon.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.

Still Another! The friends of Van Buren and Johnson have triumphed in the election of a U. S. Senator from Louisiana. The opposition declined running a candidate at the first contest, which was merely to fill the unexpired term of Judge Porter resigned. But at the election for the new term of six years, they rallied all their forces, and put in nomination one of their most prominent and popular men. But it was all in vain, modern whiggery has ceased to be in Louisiana. The vote stood as follows on the first ballot.

Moulton, (V. B.)	40
Roman, (oppo.)	21
Scattering	4

Santa Anna, has arrived in Washington. His aid, Col. Almonte, a Col. Hoxley of the Texian army, arrived a few days previous. Santa Anna and Suite have taken lodgings at Mrs. Ulrick's boarding house, but his "excellency" had not at the latest accounts made his appearance in public.

We have seen it stated that Santa Anna's object in visiting Washington is, to assist by his presence and otherwise, in procuring the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, by Congress. That it is his object then to set out immediately for Mexico, by the way of New York, in the first vessel that can be procured. His term of office expires on the 4th of March and he intends to offer for re-election. However, if these be the true plans of his "excellency," recent accounts appear very unfavorable to his success in regaining the presidency; for Gen. Burianente, late President of Mexico, had arrived from France, and it is said would be elected again to the Presidency at the expiration of Santa Anna's term, which we think very likely, from the present position in which Santa Anna stands before the Mexican people. What then becomes of Santa Anna?

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The latest news from Mexico states that "the late Mexican Minister to the United States arrived at the seat of his government, on the 1st of December, and has informed the Mexican Minister at War, that an open rupture between the United States and Government is inevitable." Mexico knows her duty better.

REPORT ON THE CONSTITUTION.

The first section of the Bill presented by Mr. Ford, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution, appropriates the eighty centers of the lower house as follows:

Western Shore	Eastern Shore
Baltimore City	5
Baltimore Co.	4
Frederick Co.	4
Anne Arundel	4
Washington	4
Harford	4
Montgomery	4
Prince George's	4
Charles	4
Carroll	4
Allegany	3
Calvert	3
St. Mary's	3
Annapolis	1
	52

New County.

By this apportionment the delegation from the Eastern Shore is decreased from 22 to 28. But it will be seen by the 5th section of the Bill, that every County and City in the State is to have each one Senator, which will make the whole representation from this Shore in both branches of the Legislature 36, giving her a greater power in the Senate and a lesser in the House.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the destruction of the public buildings in Washington, last December, have reported. The National Intelligencer thus notices the result of their labor:

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The New Hampshire Legislature have also the Senate 11 to 1, and the House 136 to 14, passed a series of resolutions confining abolition, and declaring that the "union of the States can only be maintained by abstaining from all interference with the laws, domestic policy, and pecuniary interests of other States."

Indians in Maine.—The Bangor paper says that the Indians at Old town, in that state, are in a most wretched and suffering condition, both as regards victuals and clothing, while there are ample funds in the State Treasury belonging to them lying idle.

The "Lamentations of Jeremiah" are written, with the exception of the last chapter in acrostic verse; that is to say, every line or couplet begins, in alphabetical order, with some letter in the Hebrew alphabet. In the third chapter each letter is repeated three times successively.

A butcher about to kill a cow, employed an Irishman to hold her. The butcher squinted, and while looking at the cow appeared to look at the Irishman. But fearing that he should get the knock down instead of the cow, said in much of a hurry, "Arrah, man—dollyou strike where you look?" "To be sure I do—where do you think I'd strike?" "Then you 'bould the cow yourself till I get out of the way just."

It was perhaps ordained by Providence, to hinder from tyrannizing over another, that no individual should be of such importance as to cause by his retirement or death any clamor in the world.—Johnson.

The Alexander Gazette states, that the reports which are circulated in the newspapers, with regard to an expected matrimonial connection in which the name of the present Vice President is used, are entirely without foundation.

GRAIN.

The last Baltimore reports make no mention of sales of Md. wheat. A lot of Corn had brought 95 cents.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 19th inst. by the Rev Mr. Hazel, Mr. Josiah Higgins to Miss Rebecca Louisa Berrage, all of this county.

On Thursday 19th by the Rev. Mr. Dorgan, Capt. Thomas R. Wells to Miss Ann R. Winchester of the Bay Side, Talbot county.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Peregrine Groome, of this town, to Eliza Ann Adrien, of the former place.

DIED.

On Thursday the 19th inst. Sarah Ellen Hudlaway, aged 19 years.

In Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th inst. after a short but painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Priscilla Bishop, in the 42nd year of her age.

In Caroline county on the 23d inst. William P. Kelly.

In Caroline county on the 24th inst. James M. Sauton.

At her residence in the City of Baltimore on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Rachel Talbot to majority of Caroline county E. Shore.—In illustrating the character of the deceased, it is sufficiently apparent to all those who were acquainted with her, that she was truly affable in manners, generous in disposition, and a christian in precept and example; and whilst those of her acquaintance and relations have a cause to draw a sad but sorrowful at her departure, they have the inevitable satisfaction to know that the departure of the deceased is her eternal gain.

In this town on Sunday 29th inst. after a very short illness, Sarah Caroline daughter of Nicholas G. and Sarah Singleton, aged eleven months and twenty-five days.

OBITUARY.

Departed this probationary state of existence on Monday evening the 18th inst. at his residence near St. Michaels Md. Mr. Lewis B. Harrison, in the 24th year of his age; another victim of that truly formidable disease which fearfully increasing ravages seem to be extending throughout the land, and within whose iron grasp thousands are hourly withering and dying—namely, Pulmonary Consumption. The deceased a few months previous to his dissolution, sought and obtained pardon at the Throne of Grace, and having his faith firmly established upon the Rock of the unerring promises of Jehovah, he was enabled to bear without murmur his severe and protracted affliction. He was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend, and for his amiable qualities of disposition, and evenness of temper, was admired by all who knew him.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]

AN ACT to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sales of lands, that have been, or may be hereafter, ceded to the United States by Indian tribes, by treaties providing for the investment or payment to the Indians, parties thereto, of the proceeds of the lands ceded by them, respectively, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, and sums stipulated to be advanced, and the expenses of fulfilling any engagements contained therein, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner that moneys received from the sales of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all sums that are or may be required to be paid, and all moneys that are or may be required to be invested by said treaties, are hereby appropriated in conformity to them, and shall be drawn from the Treasury as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may, from time to time be given by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all investments of stock, or any other property, by said treaties shall be made under the direction of the President; and special accounts of the funds under said treaties shall be kept at the Treasury, and statements thereof be annually laid before Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the 4th section of the act of June 14th 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Indian Department &c." be and are hereby extended, in such manner as to apply to the disposition of all moneys that may hereafter be received under the treaties therein named, or under any others containing similar stipulations for the payment to the Indians annually, of interest upon the proceeds of the lands ceded by them.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED, 9th Jan. 1837.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]

AN ACT Making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

DORCHESTER



HOUSE,

THE undersigned respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has taken that well known

TAVERN HOUSE

IN THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE, lately occupied by Mr. John Bradshaw (which will in future be styled the "Dorchester House,") where he designs keeping a first rate establishment for the accommodation of all, and every person, who may favor him with their patronage. His TABLE will at all times be furnished with the best market will afford. His BAR is now, and will continue to be, stocked with pure and unadulterated Liquors, of every variety; to attend in which he procured the valuable services of Mr. THOMAS SMITH, who will always be ready to assist in the comforts of visitors. To attend his STABLES, he has carefully selected Outlets, which, together with his personal knowledge of the character and habits of that most valuable of animals, will, he flatters himself, afford ample assurance that all horses left in his charge will be well attended to. The House in the course of the ensuing summer, will undergo a thorough repair, and be very considerably enlarged.

The advantages of its location must be acknowledged by all who visit it; for, while it is in the middle of the village, it is yet retired and quiet, standing on a fine airy situation, about equal distant from either end of the town.

The undersigned pledges himself to his patrons that his efforts to render their sojourn with him agreeable, shall be unremitting, and that nothing shall be left undone to accomplish that object; he therefore, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of an enlightened public. The public's obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. YATES.

Cambridge, Jan. 21 37
P. P. S. BOARDERS taken by the day, week, month, or year. Horses received on livery.

*Conveyances to any part of the Peninsula furnished at the shortest notice. All on the most accommodating terms.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 7th day of December, 1836, by Henry Cliffe, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, for Baltimore county, residing in the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man named WILLIAM PETERSON, who says he belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Duvall, in Anne Arundel county. His age is about 24 years, height 5 feet 6 inches. Has a scar on the left side of his forehead, several scars on his back, caused by being whipped, and a scar on his left arm, caused by being burnt. Had on when committed a brown cloth close bodied coat, black cloth pantaloons, black silk vest, dark coarse cloth box, fine cotton shirt, coarse shoes, yarn stockings and black fur hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan 24 37

CARD.

Portrait and Miniature Painting.

MR. HODGES Artist of Baltimore respectfully begs leave to inform the public that he will remain in Easton a few days for the purpose of practicing his profession, he invites them to call and examine his specimens of Portraits taken in Bronze upon unerring principles; also taken in light and shadow the size of life (after the style of St. Mimon), being the only American Artist who has ever practiced this style.

Mr. H. proposes to give lessons in a beautiful style of DRAWING AND PAINTING—LANDSCAPE, FLOWERS, FRUIT, &c. &c. The oriental tint taught in six lessons—success guaranteed.

Specimens of his different styles may be seen on application to Mr. H. at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

Mr. H. will wait on those who are desirous, at their own dwellings.
Easton Jan. 31 37

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 17th day of December, 1836, by George S. Eichberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man named ALLEN PARKER, says he was born free, and was raised by Captain Hand, in Newtown, on the Eastern Shore, Md. His age is about 25 years, height 5 feet 8 inches; has a scar on his left shoulder, and two scars on his left leg, one stiff toe on his right foot. Had on when committed a blue mixed country cloth roundabout, yellow striped country cloth pantaloons, black vest, coarse linen shirt, pair of Muslin shoes, and old straw hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan 24 37

A NEW VOLUME WITH NEW ATTRACTIONS!!! EVERY BODY'S ALBUM.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF Original & Selected Tales, Essays, & Fables; ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC CHARACTERS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

Each number comprising seventy-two octavo pages, neatly covered and stitched—making at the end of the year two volumes of eight hundred and sixty-four pages, and at least six hundred engravings with Tales and Fables complete—at three dollars per annum.

THE NEW VOLUME, ESSENTIALLY IMPROVED IN EVERY PARTICULAR, COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1837.

It is a source of much gratification to the publisher that this work, presenting a peculiar and attractive novelty in the literary world, has had a corresponding and extensive increase of patronage ever since it was commenced, in July last. It is consequently an inducement to use new exertions to render it acceptable and to confidently assure the reader that he can expect no less than a new volume, in which he will find a new and improved edition of the "Album." As an assurance of the good faith which he has scrupulously kept with his patrons, the publisher refers to the character, number of embellishments, and typographical neatness of his work, and, although it may now be justly considered one of the CHEAPEST monthly periodicals published, he is about making important improvements in its character and appearance, without any change from the present low price of subscription.

EVERY BODY'S ALBUM is published regularly every month, in numbers of 72 pages with a variety of embellishments—neatly stitched in colored covers—printed with new type; and on fine white paper, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THREE COPIES will be supplied to order for one year, for FIVE DOLLARS—or SEVEN COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

When sent to a distance from the city, the work will be packed in strong wrappers, to prevent the least rubbing by the mails.

Notes of solvent banks of every description taken in payment of subscriptions. Address the publisher (postage paid).

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, whereon there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

TROS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3, 1837.

Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business at his old stand on Dover Street, where he is ready to accommodate all orders in his line at the shortest possible notice and on reasonable terms. He is grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same.

A DODD.
N. B. He would remind those whose accounts have been standing six months (that he is in want of money, so they would do him favor by calling and settling their bill, which he will have to call on them.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan. 3 37

New Weekly Paper

WHICH IS TO SUPPLEMENT THE SALMAGUNDI AND NEWS OF THIS DAY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY C. ALEXANDER, PHILADELPHIA.

Commenced on the 1st of January 1837

\$500 in Premiums for original Tales, founded on facts connected with the early history of our country.

\$25 Biographies of Distinguished Public Characters, accompanied by well executed Portraits, engraved by a talented Artist.

\$10 copies of this Journal forwarded by mail to any direction ordered, during one year by remitting a ten dollar note.

\$2 Who will deny therefore that the American weekly Messenger, the title selected for the new paper, is not the cheapest vehicle of intelligence that has ever been offered to the public?

There is in this city, at present, no less than four daily papers, published every Saturday, all of mammoth size, and each conducted with ability and tact. Persevered that these periodicals are sufficient to supply the actual want of the public, we should have abandoned the loudly cherished desire of entering the list again, with the odds so much against us, if we were not fully impressed with the belief that such makes its appearance on an intermediate day of the week, a necessary link in keeping up the chain of important events which are constantly and hourly transpiring to swell the columns of our new journals.

That we may be properly understood, we here present you with a brief analysis of the character and design of our publication:

The Weekly Messenger

Is printed on fine white paper of the largest class, with a clear legible type, and is published every Wednesday at two dollars per annum to single subscribers. A five dollar note will pay for four subscriptions for twelve months, forwarded in advance—and an agent, (acting for himself or others,) by sending a ten dollar note, will be furnished with TEN COPIES OF THIS JOURNAL FOR ONE YEAR.

ORIGINAL TALES.

One of the popular features of this new enterprise will be the encouragement of American literature that our Journal, therefore, shall be supplied with interesting Tales, we appropriate, every year, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to be divided into premiums, for the best Tales, descriptive of events connected with the early history of our Country.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest intelligence from abroad is procured from the London and Paris papers, which we receive by the regular packets—a minute and comprehensive knowledge of the leading subjects of interest, which transpires in England and France, is forwarded to us in letters from special correspondents.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

An Epitome of the most prominent events which are constantly multiplying in our own country is carefully made up—and as a chronicle for future reference will be found of invaluable advantage.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

We are promised contributions from several persons whose taste lead to cultivate an acquaintance with the muse; a lady of Philadelphia, who is distinguished for her beautiful and chaste compositions, has been secured as a regular correspondent. Abundant means, which we shall profit by, are always accessible for obtaining the choicest selections.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

Some part of our columns is appropriated to the American public towards the stage has wisely established it as a national amusement its concerns and interests therefore legitimately belong to a well conducted newspaper.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

The Turf, particularly we feel ourselves called on to attend to—all other topics that may be considered of interest to sportsmen generally will meet with our especial care.

BANK NOTE AND STOCK REGISTER.

Authentic information will be obtained, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the value of Stocks and the rates of discount—we are well aware of the exciting interest which prevails at all times regarding the fluctuations in this extensive branch of business.

THE SALMAGUNDI.

An amusing mélange of Light Reading will be judiciously selected every week, that we may, gratify the tastes of our numerous readers, whose good sense and liberal dispositions lead them to relish whatever pertains to sterling wit and genuine humor. No expense will be spared in supplying appropriate embellishments for the subjects which shall be chosen.

THE SONGSTER'S MANUAL.

Under this title, we devote a part of a column every number to the most pleasing ballads of the day—many of them will be SET TO MUSIC. This is considered a gratifying addition to the uncommon attractions which we have managed to adopt for the prosperity and success of our NEW Journal.

The publisher is well known to the reading public—a connection with them for upwards of twenty years has largely increased his acquaintance with usefulness, and he is satisfied with the means he now possesses and his already very extensive subscription list, that this new enterprise, offering such powerful inducements for patronage, will meet with the most unequivocal manifestation of public support and approbation.

The terms have been already stated—it may be well to repeat that ten copies of the weekly Messenger will be sent to any part of the United States for one year, by forwarding a ten dollar note, free of postage.—The paper is published punctually every Wednesday morning.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet with the earliest attention. A Postmaster's certificate of the mailing of any specified number will be a sufficient guarantee of the receipt of such remittance.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for Primary School in Election District No 2 and school district No. 6, competent Teacher to take charge of said school.

Application can be made to the subscribers immediately, either personal or in writing, DANIEL WEEDEN, JOSEPH BRUFF, JAS. M. HOPKINS, Trustees.

Dec 24 36

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "The North Addition," and of part of the tract or land, called "Shepherd point," bounded on the East by the land of A. bednego Botfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bay side, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West and North by the Cove and St. Michaels River, and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said county, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser, until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs.—The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 24 37

Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, in the parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tighman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Auction, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on two North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tighman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Smith, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't
of the Branch Bank at Easton.
Jan. 3 1837.

Negro Woman Wanted.

WANTED a negro woman between the age of 20 and 30, a slave for life, who is a good plain cook, and who understands washing and ironing. She is wanted by a gentleman for the use of his family, and any guarantee will be given that she will not be sold out of the State. To any one who has such a servant to dispose of, the most liberal terms will be given.

Apply to the Editor.
Jan 24 37

CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

Brown Daily,

Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their or by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address—JOHN CLARK, Museum Buildings, Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed his Shop to the corner of the walls, some short distance from his former one, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unfeigned exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

