POETRY.

FINNS PACK OF CARDS.

«Keep a commanding Card to bring it your along suit when trumps are out."
Hoyle.

As Benefit cards are becoming the fashion,
And the more run in couples like hounds on the tracks,
In pursuit of similar game I shall dash on,
Hoping all *fully dogs* will encourage *my Pack*
Tone;
Many play for a rose, and they win but a rag—
Rogues ruin themselves by their bad *specula*tion,
And honest men have the best reasons to love
Of industry's spark has turned up for our women,
In defence of the land, its most flourishing shrine,
Our mechanics still yield in their courage to no man,
And have proved to the foe they've a *strong hand with clubs.*

Little Cupids a dozen, who plays *tricks* with his darts,
And the eyes of the ladies, who're no wish to share,
Are the *diedemonds* that win to the altar all *hearts*
And the odds are, that Bachelors finish with, *"one less."*

Tho' I often *sends* guess by a card with a *face*,
Yet I abominate *cutting* a joke a la mee,
As you *deal* with a game sir if you hate an ace,
Of your favor with me, you'll be playing the *Cance.*

You shall have—and my promise I will not break—
On that night, so good playing, as talent affords,
For my partners will not need much *forcing* to take—
But at all events here you've a play upon words.

My *suits* to win from my friends all the honors
A player expects from their *hands* when addressing
Those regular *trumps*, who have been my best donors,
And who'll pardon this little attempt at Finessing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have been requested, by a friend, to publish the following Dialogue, between the Rev. Alexander Campbell and a Jew, at Richmond, Va. in the winter of 1829. Mr. Campbell is the editor of a periodical work, called the "Millennial Harbinger," published at Bethany, Va. (from which we extract the Dialogue) and is the same gentleman who had the controversy with the infidel Owen, in Cincinnati, Ohio, some time ago.
Md. Free Press.

DIALOGUE WITH A JEW.

Extract from my Memorandum Book.

Containing a dialogue between the Editor and Mr *Judah*, the Ruler of a Synagogue of the Jews, in Richmond, Va. while at the Convention in December 1829.

Mr. JUDAH having signified a desire to attend in Richmond to have an interview with me, a party being invited at the house of a mutual friend, I was introduced to this venerable Jew, almost 70 years old, apparently in the healthiand vigor of 50.

After sitting down by his side, I said, I feel myself peculiarly happy in being seated by the side of the son of the Patriarch Abraham.

Judah.—And I am happy in becoming acquainted with one who so well defended the eternal mission of Moses against the infidel town.

Editor.—Have you read the debate with Owen?

Judah.—I have carefully read it all, and I find a single objection to any thing in that discussion. So far as you argued the authenticity of the Jew's religion, your grounds are substantially the same as our rabbies assert, and your stripping the Deists of their *natural religion* is one of the best things I have read from any Christian. You have differ from you on the Christian part of the argument; but one thing I will say for you, I have learnt some of your lectures on the Christian religion since you came to this place, with what I have read from you on that subject, assure me that you have the religion which Jesus and the Apostles taught, and I know not what more of the means you read the New Testament. And now I must add, you are the only Christian whom I have heard in a long life that does not abuse us poor Jews.—I was wont to attend the Christian meetings in Richmond, but was constrained to abandon them because of the insults offered to us Jews.

Editor.—I never can approach a Jew as a Gentile, or deliear to the seed of Abraham for all that gives us elevation of character, and although the remnant of our people have to be treated as you say by Christian preachers, how true I them, and how soon Prophets foretold; still I never will let the person who will speak contemptuously of a Jew as such. For your Fathers' sake I will always respect your nation; and glad I am to hear you rejoice in being a Jew as you have taken away. But there are a few questions which I would wish to propose to you, if you have no objection to answer them.

Judah.—Sir, I have no objection to any question you may propose to me.

Editor.—Do you continue to read the Jewish Prophets, and the Psalms as you formerly, as your people were accustomed to do, before the Christian era?

Judah.—In our Synagogues every sabbath day the Law, the Prophets and the Psalms are read, and all else though extensively as compared to you stated in your debate with Owen. We have these sacred writings in our Synagogues every sabbath, and we delight in them, fully *two hours.*

Editor.—You have not much time for preaching? Then you are Christians still.

Judah.—No, not much need for your sort of preaching or expounding. We *have plenty* of the Prophets. We chant the Psalms of David, and invoke the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. But we have no sermons. Some times an exhortation is for decency, but it is short and only occasional. We teach our children the Law, without creed or catechism. We often hear in your Christian Synagogues sermons upon a sentence in Moses or the Prophets, very unlike, however, to those which or the Prophets taught. Your whole Moses or the Prophets taught. Your preachers make all our Scriptures *typical*, and your own too. They often fault our Rabbims, and talk about Je traditions of your Elders; but I find that Rabbi Luther, Rabbi Calvin, and Rabbi Wesley, are as venerable as any of our fashions, and their traditions as sacred as those of our Elders.

Editor.—Does your reading of the Law and the Prophets correspond with your version of them?

Judah.—Substantially it does; except some passages in the Prophets and in the Psalms, and these are not numerous.

Editor.—What do you mean by the *Spirit of God?*

Judah.—We mean not what you mean. You represent the Spirit as a person distinct from the Father. We believe that Jehovah is one Personal; that the Spirit is his power, his wisdom, his goodness in operation; but have no idea of a distinct person or being.

Editor.—I have thought that the distinction of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit is a Christian revelation and not a Jewish, and that some of the references upon *Elohim* and other words and phrases in your writings, applied by our Christian Doctors to this Christian development, were forced and unnatural.

Judah.—They are all on *Christ*, with us, designed on one Jehovah. "The Lord our God is one Lord."

Editor.—As I merely inquire after your views and customs, permit me to inquire, do you use bread and wine to eating the Passover?

Judah.—There have been from time immemorial a loaf of bread and a flagon of wine upon the same table on which the Passover is served; and both are used by us pretty much as Jesus is said to have used them. We give thanks for them, and distribute them among the family as memorials of the lamb. We cannot tell how they came to be used, but our fathers have used them as a table-service, and we still hold this among our sacred customs.

Editor.—Do you use immersion in water as a religious institution for any purpose?

Judah.—It was used in proselyting a Gentile; but since proselytism has ceased this custom has ceased. When any foreigner was joined to the congregation, he was first by circumcision, then sprinkled with sacrificial blood, and immersion in a running stream or bath; for we have a tradition that he is not natured nor allowed to *for ten chapters* after words?

Judah.—What was more natural than for Moses in the book of Deuteronomy, when he was delivering his valedictory address to your fathers, than to allude to this ceremonial, and to exalt the people on the subject of obedience to his successor? Joshua, who professes to be a prophet, says nothing in the context in the 18th chapter of Deuteronomy, will warrant the applies tion of those words to Jesus. Besides, I know not on what authority we could call Joshua a *prophet & prophet like Moses.* Josh ua was not; nor, indeed, could any other prophet which God ever sent your people, be a like successor to Moses. So illustrious was Moses, that it was no disparagement to Jesus to be compared to him. For although Jesus be greater than Moses in many respects of coincidence between him and Moses, than between him and any other prophet, *Israel shall be saved* by the Messiah, the true route out of Xaxn, and shall turn away impiety from Jacob." Then, too, shall all the Gentiles acknowledge him. And never will you convert all the Gentiles to a man, but you can neither convert the Jews nor the Gentiles to your Messiah; but when the son of David comes all nations shall to him bow.

Editor.—Do you know to what tribe you belong?

Judah.—Not the family lineage and the tribes are all lost.

Editor.—Was it not foretold that the Messiah would be of the tribe of Judah, and of the family of David?

Judah.—Certainly it was.

Editor.—Was not this foretold for some purpose?

Judah.—It was.

Editor.—And was it not in order to enable you to recognize and prove the preten sions of the Messiah when he came?

Judah.—It was.

Editor.—Now, then, can these prophecies of any use to you when the lineage of families and the tribes are lost? The promise for which they were given cannot now be accomplished, if the Messiah be yet to come.

Judah.—I will tell you how I understand this may be accomplished: when the Messiah comes he will tell every man to what tribe and family he belongs.

Editor.—But will his assertion of that which you cannot prove but on his own testimony, be a testimony in his favor? Could such an imposition be detected? Is not this to open the door for impostors? If you cannot prove the family and tribe of every pretender, the prophecies concerning the family and the tribe can serve no purpose whatever.

Judah.—Mr. Campbell, we do not want proselytes to our religion. I do not talk with you to convert you. We want no converts, as your master commanded; but we want no proselytes; but Moses gave us no such command.

Editor.—I admit he did not. I do not expect to convert you to the Christian faith; but as you have been so condescending as to answer my questions, I wish for my own satisfaction to know by what arguments you reject Jesus of Nazareth.

Judah.—As matter of information, but not with a design to convert you, I will continue to answer your question.

Editor. What was the great instance of offence against God, which your nation accomplished in the wilderness, and for which circumcision could remove?

Judah.—There were many very heinous offences when no could and did commit.

Editor.—But was it not treason for your nation, and the most degrading to which any nation should be exposed, that for which no other government, you could be guilty of, to apostatize into idolatry?

Judah.—It was. In a national sin, it was the greatest sin.

Editor.—And was it not a sin to be punished with the utmost severity, as Moses declared?

Judah.—Most unquestionably it merited the severest punishment.

Editor.—And when your nation, as such, fell into this sin, was not the seventy years captivity in Babylon, together with the destruction of your Temple and city, the punishment inflicted upon you for this sin?

Judah.—In wastic punishment visited up on us for that sin, and the severest punish ment ever inflicted upon our nation for fifteen hundred years.

Editor.—But a punishment still more severe has since befallen you; and were we to estimate sin by temporal punishment, we would be constrained to think, that your dence can your Messiah adduce—only mention one, that our Messiah has not afforded!

Judah.—If all that were testified of Jesus by his historians were true, I would say that the evidence was as satisfactory as necessary. But how will you prove that?

Editor.—By all the same arguments by which you would impugn their testimony, will I impugn that of your own Moses. But you have that for my argument for the divine mission of Moses was irrefragable. My argument for the testimony of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, is just the same.

Judah.—I read the New Testament more than most of my brethren. I blame you not for your proselyting zeal. Do try and convert your Christians to that book, and teach them to be more just to the poor Jews. I have often read you not my best arguments, but only an *apology* for my unbelief. I respect you as an honest Christian—believe me to be an honest Jew, who cannot believe for the reasons assigned by your Paul in his letter to the Romans. I shall always be glad to see you. But I must wait the conversion of my countrymen: for Israel will all be converted in one day.

Editor.—One word more. How do you Jews expect to obtain the remission of your sins, as you have neither temple, nor altar, nor priest?

Judah.—By prayer.

Editor.—I know of no promise nor institution in your religion which warrants a hope of remission without sacrifice.

Judah.—Sacrifice we cannot have; for we have neither temple nor altar nor priest: and therefore God forgave us many sins without prayer, forgiveness we cannot gain. But our trust is in Jehovah whose mercy endureth forever Farewell.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

DINNER ADVENTURES.

"Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of shortlegged hens—joint of mutton, and my own way."—*Guy Mannering.*

I have always looked upon cookery as a sublime science. The mind is apt to sink into the stomach—a half-cooked or over-cooked bird will deaden for hour the brightest and most piquant conversation. "The way to the heart, "said Napoleon, "*is down his throat*"—leaving it of course to be understood that the way to the stomach was open and free. A repast to be accompanied by raw potatoes, tough meat and sour wine. I always suspect the host of being a professed bankrupt, and his sociables—who has no choice—who does not prefer a saddle of venison to a loin of veal, or nice roast-beef upon a spit, to a fat goose—deserves no palate—or else he is quizzing you—Now I have my preferences, and among others, I prefer French cookery to *a citizen's wife*!—What! is this splendid establishment the resort of canvas-back? Why surely it must be, *for here right below is Celestin's—a la financier*!—the *entrets of a financier*! French food, I should think, particularly if *Delmonico* catches his financiers amongst our Wall street proprietors. I'll try neither these dishes—a woman's tongue and a broker's legs are too much exercised to be *tender fare* however *fair* the former may be, and however *tender* her accents. Let me look a little further, "*Ris de veau*"—*the smile of a calf!* Who but a Frenchman would dare have though of cooking a *smile*? It must be a delightful dish—but I want something more substantial. "*Canard aux olives*"—*a waterduck with olives!* Whew! What will they cook next—this is worse than the Persian's horseflesh dinners. And here is "*entre cote a la maitre d hotel*"—*the rib of the master of the hotel!* What a barbarian to cook his own wife! unheard of enormity! "*Epigramme d'agneau*"—*the epigram of a lamb!* I suppose they will soon make an *anecdote* of a pig, and a *historical fact* of an old cow. What's this?—*Saucisses*"—*a squib!* I have had a horrible dream once in which *sausages* were the *ball*—just when they ought to be—I awakened and a snake was in the room!! "*Omelette soufle*—*a puffed omelet*—I have had *puffs* enough. "*Gastro vasculaire*"—*low beggars!* Too much fame—not a particle of *fat*, I'll be bound, in such a dish. Just at this moment, an old gentleman entered and sat down at the adjoining table. "Give me some roast beef and potatoes," said he. "Eh monsieur," said the garcon, presenting the bill of fare. He looked at it with puzzled aspect. "I don't understand all this cursed gibberish," said he, "bring me roast beef and potatoes." "Ah—oui—rosbif et pommes de terre"—Pam de d—l,—potatoes, I say. Determined to show off before the old gentleman, and display the names of the dishes I could understand, I launched into the sea of conjecture, hoping to make no further mistake, and smiled proudly for "*potage au thune*" resolving to eat it, if it turned out to be a wild cat. It came—it was a glass of *vin pousse*—*Imbecile!*

P. S. I recovered—dined on a *poulet a la tartare*—and have since spent half my income at that same "*Restaurant Francais.*"

CRACKER DICTIONARY.

With the latest Jaw-Cracker additions, from the most approved modern authorities.

Adonis—ment; Slipped off, missing.
Bacon; Hair never grows.
Bulger, A gall-buster.
Bilgeditation; Dark and mysterious.
Cockawhoopin; Obliquely, bias.
Chawed up; Physically used up, having ear, nose, and lip bit off.
Countrypine; between a contrivance and a trapping.
Cuts stealer, Tater grabber; Thumb and finger &c.
Cochout; Copartnership.
Conflostration; A large pack or gang of dogs, &c.
Cheese-Cake; Dandy fixed.
Corpsensity; Physical system.
Catchlaying; whooping, bellowing, jumping and pitching.
To Chunk; To brick-bat with chunks, not with stones.
Chicken; Blowed out, led off the wheat.
Degrunting; Allege, a little hurt.
Discouragementupright; Disappointed, thrown from a sperrit of mule.
Flugins; Fire and faggots.
Flustrated; Frustrated and prostrated, generally agitated.
Fun-gudgeons; A fool.
Gobbleguts; To throttle, the best end of a quarrel.
Into my hand, fatter; Just to your liking.
Jungle-ann, To punch.
Landmanagin; a reverse fighting.
Lantern-jawed; Thin, lank jaws.
Limber jawed; Having the tongue always moving.
To Mosey; To put out.
Mizzle; Quick time. A process which takes more as well where he is not, as where he is.
Obsquotulate; To mosey, or abscond.
Onarmygoing; To smell a fellow.
Physmagogus, Expression, the face.
Ram-gumdidled; Rowed up Salt river.
Rip-tarer roarer; A most violent fellow.
Rumpsticken; Tolerably rapid.
Rentsuccorous; Hard upon the bit.
Rowed up Salt river; Rushed up a gum stump.
Rum bunctious; All sorts of a fellow.
Scrumtidle; Hard to get over
Sloughgullion; Dirty, muddy.
To Snagger, To strut with Free Negro dignity.
Slickenlayer; Is fighting, a lick that tells.
Slantendicular; Sloated from perpendicular.
Spontaneously; Of one's own accord.
Smartin; One who thinks himself very smart.
Singleton; Finically nice.
Snorgeous, Splendid, severe, bold.
Soulsi-bobs—(Nelens Volens)—Whether or not.
Stanley; A piece of a rounce.
Screamer; A rip roarer.
Sort of a cousin; A curious thing, not describable.
Snipesey; Half shaved, tolerably drunk.
Tantermundgom; A real steamboat of a fellow.
Petrafully twisted; Confoundedly contorted.
Terarbly laundry; Rather less than nothing.
Whereas; A carriage with a fifth wheel, or any other useless vehicle.
Whaler, Half horse, half alligator, prodigious
White fore; New Whiskey.

The keenest abuse of our enemies will not hurt us so much as their applause and discerning, as the injudicious praise of our friends.

Flattery is a parasite in pride—it makes some men ridiculous, but prevents others from becoming so.

MARYLAND.

Duties of Tea exhibited.

Names of Countries.	Duty.
St. M'ys county	1687
Kent do	1638
Anne Arundel do	1676
Prince G. do	1661
Calvert do	1665
Charles do	1670
Talbot do	1670
Somerset do	1910
Dorchester do	1671
Cecil do	1673
Queen Ann's do	1705
Worcester do	1708
Frederick do	1743
Caroline do	1750
Harford do	1773
Montgomery do	1776
Washington do	1776
Allegany do	1790
Annapolis founded	1695
Baltimore laid out	1729

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. V. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1832. NO. 25.

From the Washington Globe.

The Army of the U. States.

The General and Field Officers, composing our Army, are veterans in the true meaning and sense of the word: that is, if long service, gestation in the face of the enemy, and years constitute a claim to the title of veteran.

Major-General Alexander Macomb, of New York, Commander of the Army, is fifty-nine years of age, has served thirty-two years. He was a member of the Military Academy: was distinguished by his services in the last war as the Commandant of a Regiment and Brigade, and particularly at the battle of Plattsburg, where he commanded in Chief; for which latter service he received the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal—a Brevet of Major General; the freedom of the city of New York: the thanks of the State of New York, and a sword of honor, voted by the Legislature; the special thanks of Vermont, and the general thanks of several of the other States.

Brigadier General Edmund P. Gaines, of Tennessee, Major General by brevet, is 57 years of age, has served 32 years; was distinguished by his services in the late war, particularly in the defence of fort Erie, in Upper Canada, where he was wounded by the explosion of a bombshell. For his conduct in that affair, he received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal—a brevet of Major General; the thanks of the State of New York, with a sword of honor; and of Tennessee and Virginia—each of these states voting him also a sword. Besides these several other States passed votes approbatory of his conduct.

Brigadier General Winfield Scott, of Virginia, Major General by brevet, and Commander of the Eastern Department of the Army, is 44 years of age: has served 21 years; was highly distinguished in the late war, particularly in the battles of Chippewa and Niagara, as Commander of a Brigade, and received for his conduct in those affairs, the brevet of a Major General: the thanks of Congress were voted, with a gold medal in honor of his achievements. He received the thanks of the State of New York, with a sword of Honor His native State, Virginia, also voted him thanks and a sword for his services; and several others of the States expressed their acknowledgments of his merits in like manner.

These three Officers constitute the Generals in command of the Army. Besides these, we have other meritorious men attached to the service, to whom the country and the army may feel proud that their common interests are entrusted.

Brigadier General Thomas S. Jesup of Ohio, Quarter Master of the Army, is 46 years of age; has served 24 years: was highly distinguished in the late war as a gallant and meritorious Officer. He received the brevet Lieut. Colonel for his conduct still in the battle of Chippewa, and that of Colonel in the battle of Niagara, where he commanded the 25th Regiment of Infantry. In the latter affair he was severely wounded. In 1818 he was appointed Quarter Master General in the Army, in the room of Colonel Isaac Roberdeau, and since, for ten years set vice, has received the Brevet rank of Major General.

Adjutant General R. Jones of Virginia, is 47 years of age. He has served 25 years.—He was an active and gallant Officer in the dinner of mutton, or beef, or fowl, in as general terms as Grumio bade the tailor take "thou shalt have no more than enough," denying that he ordered them to be "curiously cut." Vide one Shakespeare! The mutton I always left to the honest cut of the cook. My preferences lying between *the materials* and not the various methods of their preparation.

My ignorance of this nomenclature has lately led me into some ludicrous predicaments *Delmonico* has, this winter, established a "*Restaurant Francais*" on the Italian plan. In I popped some days ago with a glorious appetite. I found the bill of fare engrossed in the French language. I looked over it hastily, the first item that attracted me was "*cornichon*" amongst the "*Hors-d'œuvres*." *Cornichon* I knew to mean a *little horn*," and as I was very thirsty, I concluded to take a *small horn* before attacking the substantials. I ordered the *garcon* to bring me a *cornichon*. He hesitated, and he turned I saw his suppressed smile. A French waiter is too well bred to laugh in your face. I began to suspect all was not right, in a few moments he returned, bringing me, to my utter dismay, a *plate of pickled cucumbers*, I abhor cucumbers as I do *toads* and *spiders*. I had got in a *pickle* and did not like to show my ignorance, I swallowed the little wretches, hoping to be looked upon as an eccentric man.

The pickles made me thirsty. I called for a bottle of porter, they looked over the bill and say "*peche a l'eau de vie*" Abe! thought I, "there will be no mistake this time—one can't "*peche a l'eau de vie*" without a glass." So I issued my order with much complacency and an air of knowing what I was about, and what do you think I got, reader? *Brandy peach*, by all that's unchristian! And what do you think I did?—Jump up and run out of the house? Or stay to breakfast with a sister fed? Neither. I took to toss as it I was in the habit of commencing my dinner on cucumbers and brandy peaches, and I trust I succeeded.

Believing that fate decrees I against my having any thing to drink, I again took up the bill, to try and blunder on something to eat. "Let me see," said I, "what have we here? *Langue a la bourgeoise*"—*the tongue of a citizen's wife*!—What! is this splendid establishment the resort of cannibals? Why surely it must be, *for here right below is "Cotelettes a la financier"*—*the cutlets of a financier!* Tender food, I should think, particularly if *Delmonico* catches his financiers amongst our Wall street proprietors. I'll try neither these dishes—a woman's tongue and a broker's legs are too much exercised to be *tender fare* however *fair* the former may be, and however *tender* her accents. Let me look a little further, "*Ris de veau*"—*the smile of a calf!* Who but a Frenchman would dare have though of cooking a *smile*? It must be a delightful dish—but I want something more substantial. "*Canard aux olives*"—*a waterduck with olives!* Whew! What will they cook next—this is worse than the Persian's horseflesh dinners. And here is "*entre cote a la maitre d hotel*"—*the rib of the master of the hotel!* What a barbarian to cook his own wife! unheard of enormity! "*Epigramme d'agneau*"—*the epigram of a lamb!* I suppose they will soon make an *anecdote* of a pig, and a *historical fact* of an old cow. What's this?—*Saucisses*"—*a squib!* I have had a horrible dream once in which *sausages* were the *ball*—just when they ought to be—I awakened and a snake was in the room!! "*Omelette soufle*—*a puffed omelet*—I have had *puffs* enough. "*Gastro vasculaire*"—*low beggars!* Too much fame—not a particle of *fat*, I'll be bound, in such a dish. Just at this moment, an old gentleman entered and sat down at the adjoining table. "Give me some roast beef and potatoes," said he. "Eh monsieur," said the garcon, presenting the bill of fare. He looked at it with puzzled aspect. "I don't understand all this cursed gibberish," said he, "bring me roast beef and potatoes." "Ah—oui—rosbif et pommes de terre"—Pam de d—l,—potatoes, I say. Determined to show off before the old gentleman, and display the names of the dishes I could understand, I launched into the sea of conjecture, hoping to make no further mistake, and smiled proudly for "*potage au thune*" resolving to eat it, if it turned out to be a wild cat. It came—it was a glass of *vin pousse*—*Imbecile!*

P. S. I recovered—dined on a *poulet a la tartare*—and have since spent half my income at that same "*Restaurant Francais.*"

DECREASE OF DUTIES.

We publish the following notes which go into operation from the 1st inst. together with a statement of the probable effects that the same will have upon the receipt of the past and present year.—*N. Y. Com.*

Decrease of Duties on Teas, Coffee and Salt, from and after the first of January, 1832.

Teas—From China, in vessels of the U. S.—

	Late duty.	Present duty.
Bohea	per lb. cts.	cts.
Souchong and other Black	25	10
Campoy or Congo, (considered as Souchong)	25	10
Gunner, Gunpowder or Imperial	50	25
Hyson and Young Hyson	40	18
Hyson Skin & other Green	33	12

Teas—From any other place than China, or in vessels of or in any other than vessels of the U. States—

Bohea	14	6
Souchong and other Black	34	18
Campoy or Congo, (considered as Souchong)	34	18
Gunner, Gunpowder or Imperial	68	87
Hyson and Young Hyson	56	27
Hyson Skin and other Green	38	20
Coffee	per lb.	2
Salt—per bushel, weighing	56	1
Do.	15	10

Exhibit of the decrease of revenue growing out of the lesser duties on Coffee, Coarse Salt, and Molasses, for the year 1831, and for the Teas, Coffee and Salt, for 1832—the calculation predicated upon the net quantity imported in the fiscal year, commencing 1st Oct. 1830, and ending 30th September, 1831, as per the official abstract of the Secretary.

Duties on imported articles, deducting drawbacks under the head of the importer, for the purpose of bringing the same under the lesser rates of duty, and stating it was always customary to do so) amounts to an enormous quantity. Indeed, although it does not appear upon the face of the official document for 1830, yet the revenue of that year will suffer a diminution from the above cause, which applies more immediately to, and which will reduce, as to degree Masons of their civil rights, in violation of their written constitutions, and the whole spirit of just laws and free governments, a vast majority in the Frater nity, will still remain firm, confiding in God and the rectitude of their intentions. In consolation, under the trials to which they may be exposed."

Decrease of duty	1,152,217 22
Cocoa—As above	19,512 66
At the reduced duty	9,921 50
Decrease of duty	9,921 50
Salt—As above	1,037,17 20
At the reduced duty	792,884 40
Decrease of duty	264,294 80
Molasses—As above	835,292 50
At the reduced duty	417,646 15
Decrease of duty	417,646 15
Total decrease of duty in 1831	1,843,979 45

Decrease of revenue arising from the lesser duties on Teas, Coffee and Salt, for the year 1832—promulgated also upon the imports and exports of the above fiscal year (1831).

Teas—Amount of nett duty the above fiscal year	2,303,533 36
At the reduced duty	1,010,459 68
Decrease of duty	1,293 073 70
Coffee—Duties as above, at the rate of 2 cts.	768,134 80
Duties in 1832, at 1 ct.	384,072 40
Decrease of duty	384,072 40
Salt—Duties as above, at the rate of 15 cts.	792,884 45
Duties in 1832, at 10 cts.	528,589 64
Decrease of duty	264,294 81
Total decrease in 1831	1,843,979 45
Total decrease in 1832	2,085,490 85
Total decrease in 1831 and 1832	3,929,470 30

The preceding statement is made up from the official documents of the fiscal year, commencing 1st October 1830, and ending 30th September, 1831. As the reduction of duties on all the articles embraced, for 1831, did not go into operation until January, and for commence until 1st Jan 1831, it may be argued that the duties of the first quarter of the year commencing 1st Oct. 1830, and ending 30th Sept. 1831, should have been collected at the rates of duty then existing. This would be true, however, on *single days*, and to that amount of additional duty, and even equivalent to all the additional revenue that will accrue on the articles of Coffee, Salt, and Molasses, for the first quarter of the year 1832, in consequence of the articles embraced in this statement, will be the return duty on tea, coffee, and cocoa, put into the warehouses under the head of the importer, for the purpose of bringing them under the lesser rates of duty, and which teas was always customary to do.

DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the secret degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advancement, binds himself, by oath, to sustain his Masonic brethren in acts, who is are at variance with the fundamental principles of morality, and incompatible with his duty as a good and faithful citizen; in justice therefore to his brethren, and with a view to establish *truth* and expose imposition, the undersigned, many of us the recipients of every degree of Freemasonry, known, and acknowledged in this country, solemnly declare, on the existence of any such obligation in the Masonic institution, so far as our know ledge and experience extends. And so as to satisfy *every* mind, that no person is admitted to the lodges, on, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the obligations, which he will be required to incur and assume.

Freemasonry secures its members in the freedom of thought and speech, and permits each and every one to act according to the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, and of his personal preference in matters of politics. It neither knows, nor does it assume to inflict, upon its erring members, however wide may be their aberrations from duty, any penalties or punishments, other than those of admonition, suspension, and expulsion.

The obligations of the Institution require of its members a strict obedience to the laws of God and man. So far from being bound by any engagements inconsistent with the happiness and prosperity of the Nation, every Mason is, or becomes a *Mason*, is specially bound to be true to his *God*, to his *Country*, and to his *fellow men*. In the language of the "Ancient Constitutions" of the Order, which are printed, and open for public inspection and which are read as text books, at the Lodges, he is required to "Respect and obey the *Moral Law*; to be a quiet and peaceable citizen; true to his government and just to his country."

Masonry includes the making of proselytes. She opens the portals of her asylum to those only, who seek admission, with the recommendation of a life unspotted by crime or immorality and vice. She simply requires of the candidate, his assent to one great fundamental truth—the existence and perfection of God; and a practical acknowledgment of those indelible doctrines for the government of life, which are written by the finger of God, on the heart of man.

Entertaining such sentiments as Masons, as Christians, and as moral men, and deeply impressed with the conviction that the Masonic institution has been, and may continue to be, productive of great good to those who seek its benefits, and having been related against them, they respectfully ask permission to invite attention to the following

DECLARATION.

Whereas, it has been frequently asserted and published to the world, that in the secret degrees of Freemasonry, as they are conferred in the United States, the candidate, on his initiation and subsequent advance

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be collected for $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

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COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BANKS	per ct. dis.	BANKS	per ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Wilmington*	par
Do Branches	par	*Newcastle*	par
MASSACHUSETTS		*Bank of Smyrna*	par
Boston banks	¼	DELAWARE	
Other Mass. notes	¼	*Bank of Seaford*	par
RHODE-ISLAND		*Frederick cyb'nk*	¼
Providence banks	¼	*Harve de Grac'snna*	¼
Other R. Island notes	unsteady	*Farmers bnk at Annapolis*	¼
CONNECTICUT		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	¼
Middletown bank	¼	*Hagerstown Bridge*	¼
Plainfield bank at Canterbury	¼	*Bank of Balt. Hagerstown*	¼
Hartford bank	¼	*Patapsco bank*	¼
NEW-YORK		DISTRICT OF COL.	
N Y city banks	par	*Bk of Washington*	par
Albany	¼	*Bk of the Metrop.*	par
Utica	¼	*Patriotic bank*	par
Rochester	¼	*Central bank*	par
Other N York notes	¼	*Georgetown*	par
NEW-JERSEY		*Alexandria*	par
Jersey bank	no sale	*Other D. C. notes*	¼
Bank in Newark	¼	VIRGINIA	
Bank of N Brunswick	¼	*Bk of Alexandria*	¼
Trenton bnk Co	¼	*Branch bank of U. States*	¼
Pioneers bank at Mount Holly	par	*Bk of Fredericksb'g*	¼
Cumberland bk	¼	*Bk of Virginia*	¼
State bk Camden	¼	*Farmers bk of Virginia*	¼
At Elizabethtown	¼	*Richmond at par*	
At Newark	¼	*Merchants at par*	
At Trenton	¼	*Other Virginia*	
At Morristown	¼	*notes unsteady*	
Paterson bk	¼	*Bk of Charleston*	¼
Other N. Jersey notes	¼	*Bk of Roanoke*	¼
PENNSYLVANIA		*Will bank of Cape Fear*	¼
Philadelphia banks	par	*At Wilmington*	¼
Easton	par	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Montgomery county bk	¼	*Bank bk of Beaufort*	¼
Chester	¼	*Bk of Camden*	¼
Delaware	¼	*Cape Fear*	¼
Lancaster bank	¼	*Charleston*	¼
Farmers Del Lanc'r	¼	*Georgetown*	¼
Harrisburg	¼	*State bank of South Carolina*	¼
Northampton	¼	*Branch bank of Camden*	¼
Farmers bank of Bucks cty	¼	*Other banks of the state*	¼
York bank	¼	*State bank*	¼
Chambersburg	¼	*Flinders*	¼
Farmers bank at Reading	par	*Augusta*	¼
Gettysburg	¼	*Darien*	¼
Carlisle bk	¼	*Macon Br. co.*	¼
Bank of Pittsburg	¼	*Milledgeville*	¼
Greensburg	¼	*Bk of U. S. branch at Savannah*	par
Brownsville	¼	*Bk of Augusta*	par
DELAWARE		*Bank of Savannah*	par
Bank of Delaware	par	*Exchange bank*	¼
Farmers bank and branches	par	*Georgia*	¼
		Banks at N Orleans	¼

George W. Griffith,

TAILOR

And Ladies' Habit Maker.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, that he has taken the room formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Dorsey, where he is prepared to execute any work in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He will receive from his correspondent in New York, the latest fashion plates, for all kinds of clothing in gentlemen's wear, also, the latest reports as drafted from the London and Paris fashions for the Fashionable Riding Dresses, which he flatters himself, are cut and made in a style to suit him that is capable to give satisfaction to all by none. He pledges himself that his work decidedly excels that of any other workman in the place, and hopes by close attention to business and indefatigable exertions to please and to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Oct. 18, 1831.

FOR SALE

at the Office of the Village Herald

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS:

Fieri Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds.*
Do. do. after do.	*Constables Sales of Negroes.*
Ca Sa's before do.	*Do. do. after do.*
Warrants,	*Constables Bonds.*
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Thankfully received and neatly printed On moderate terms.

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Robert B. Dyer Wellington

Respectfully informs the public that he is now ready to give

THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

HIDES

Of every size and quality,

And that he has now ON HAND, and in lots always keeping a

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS

And Leather, &c.

Princess-Anne, Sept. 27, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thos. Dashiell, Jr. are hereby notified that he has applied to the judges of the 1st Judicial District of Maryland, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of said State. Summoned to meet at the Court House in Somerset county, on the first Monday in March next, for the appointment of trustees for the benefit of the creditors, when and where they are requested to attend with their claims for examination and adjustment.

January 10, 1832.

NO

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1832.

☞ In our paper of the 3d inst. we stated that we thought it probable we should in future have to print the Herald on *Monday* evening, in consequence of the new arrangement of the mails—but it now appears this will not be necessary, at least so long as the mail continues to stay over night at this place on its northern route.

☞ We beg leave to direct the notice of the reader to an article "On the Hessian Fly," by Dr. J. F. Muse, which will be found on our last page.

BALTIMORE HARBOR.

An experiment made by the steam boat Independence to open a track through the ice having proved unsuccessful, a large and respectable meeting of merchants and others interested in the matter, was held on the evening of the 9th inst. when it was resolved that immediate measures be adopted to open the navigation. A committee of merchants was accordingly appointed to whom the business was entrusted, and who, on the 10th inst. made a contract with responsible and efficient persons for the immediate opening of a passage through the ice, to enable the inward and outward bound fleets to arrive at, and depart from, the city.—The American informs us that fair progress was made on Wednesday morning by the contractors for opening a track through the ice. At dinner time, however, the laborers suspended work in consequence of the snow squall. The operations were resumed on Thursday with renewed energy, and, as the weather has since been remarkably fine for the season, there can remain no doubt that the harbor of Baltimore is now open.

Appointments by the Governor and Council for Somerset County.

Robert Tremells, a Justice of the Peace.
Thomas Goslee, Coroner.

THE ELECTION.

On last Saturday the polls were opened for the election of a Delegate to supply the place of J. B. Brinkley Esq. deceased, in the State Legislature. The following is the result, by which it appears that *Rider H. Winder*, Esq. is elected by a large majority:

Districts.	Winder	Whittington	Bell	Parsons	White
B. C. Springs	46	1	3	1	0
Williamstown	116	0	4	4	0
Tyaskin	30	2	13	1	0
Trappe	38	14	4	1	0
Princess-Anne	198	0	15	5	0
Dame's Quarter	1	0	1	34	30
Dublin	9	0	25	30	0
Brinkley's	29	125	47	1	0
	407	142	112	77	30

Maryland State Temperance Society.

The annual meeting which took place on Thursday evening in the Hall of the House of Delegates, was very fully attended, Judge *Archer*, presided. *John C. Herbert*, Esq. of Prince George's, delivered a very eloquent address; and Mr. *Marsh*, agent of the Baltimore Society, made some very pertinent remarks. The secretary, *A Randall*, Esq. read the report, which, as well as the address, was directed to be printed. The Temperance cause is beginning to be appreciated. Only give the people light. *Md. Rep.*

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.

By the report of the Directors of this Institution it appears, that on the 30th November, 1831; there were remaining in the Penitentiary 269 prisoners, being one less than at the same period in the preceding year. The nett gain of the institution since the 30th of Nov. 1830, is $2,338 06, or inclusive of payments on account of loans, $8,255 42.

KENTUCKY.

A Clay Convention of about four hundred members met at Frankfort on the 30th December, Gen. Thomas Bodley in the chair, when *Richard A. Buckner* of Green county, was nominated for Governor, and *James T. Morehead* of Warren county, for Lieut. Governor. They nominated fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Jackson Convention met at Frankfort on the 22d December, at which about four hundred members attended Gen. Allen in the chair, *John Breathitt*, at present Lieut. Governor was nominated for Governor, and *Benjamin Taylor* of Woodford, for Lieut. Governor. They also nominated fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Samuel S. Nicholas of Louisville is appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Richard A. Buckner, resigned.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 23d December. The ratio of representation was fixed for a Senator at 2510, for Representative at 954—several counties gain a member, and several lose by the new apportionment. The bill to prohibit the importation of slaves, passed the House, but it was not acted on in the Senate.

Ohio.—A Jackson State Convention was to be held at *Columbus* on the 8th ult. On the 15th ult a preparatory meeting was held at Cincinnati, for Hamilton Co. at which, among the resolutions, one favorable to the Baltimore Convention was adopted. A considerable number of the counties have adopted similar measures.

Louisiana.—A State Convention of the Jackson party was proposed to be held on the tenth of January next.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Vansant has submitted to the House of Representatives, the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Whereas, The States of Virginia and Maryland are about to pass some penal enactments for the purpose of expelling their free [illegible] population from their respective States amounting to the number of about 123,000; whereby the adjoining States without some countervailing provision by law must be overrun, by an influx of ignorant, indolent and depraved population, most dangerous to the peace, rights and liberties of our citizens, and tending to undermine the fundamental principles of the Republic—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary System, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to protect the good citizens of the commonwealth against the evils arising from the emigration of the blacks from other states into Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK.

The Legislature of this State met on the 2d inst. Upon balloting for a Speaker, it appeared that

C. L. Livingston (Jackson) received 93 votes
F. Granger (Anti Masonic) 31
John A. King (Clay) 1

Rail Roads.—Applications will be presented to the present Legislature of New York, for acts of incorporation for *twenty-five* different Rail-Roads, with an aggregate capital of *forty-one millions of dollars!* Of these, however, three are for roads between Lake Erie and the Hudson, with an aggregate capital of twenty-seven millions.

Petitions for twenty-nine new Banks were presented in two days.

Gov. Throop's message communicates that The canal debt of New York on the 1st of January inst. amounted to $8,055,645. The receipts on the account of the canal fund the last year, were from tolls $722,896, and from other sources $307,012. The expenditures for interest, repairs, superintendence, &c. were $506,866, which deducted from the receipts leave $523,045, applicable to the extinguishment of the canal debt. The canal fund is $2,238,198, which deducted from the canal debt, leaves the balance of that debt $5,817,547, which is invested at an interest of from 3½ to 5 per cent. In addition to the operations of the fiscal year, the whole amount of tolls up to the closing of the navigation, was $1,222,423.

The real value of the General Fund is $805,987; the estimated receipts from it, applicable to government expenses for the ensuing year, $112,400. The estimated expenditures for the same time are $269,967.

There are 9,316 school-districts in the State. The returns show 508,657 children between 5 and 16 years of age, of whom 505,943 have been instructed in the schools making returns. The amount paid to teachers is $605,729. The message recommends measures for the care of the insane poor, a penitentiary for females, and some improvement of the county prisons. An experiment is in progress at Rochester, to combine mechanical labor with instruction. There are 1,000 cells at Sing-Sing, and they contain 963 convicts. The male convicts at Auburn are 622; their earnings more than defray expenses. There were four convictions for capital crimes last year. The law abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was suspended till the ensuing March, is recommended to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature.

The number of militia is 198,000. Agricultural Societies are urged as deserving of encouragement, and the message draws from various facts the conclusion, that the vine, mulberry, and many productions of our Southern country may be successfully cultivated in New York.—*B. Am.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

The bill making an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol at Raleigh, has been rejected in the House of Commons, by a majority of three, after a discussion of three days. The debate excited intense interest. A similar bill failed in the Senate. Five days after, resolutions providing for the call of a Convention, for the purpose of making certain amendments to the Constitution, and for the removal of the Seat of Government were simultaneously introduced into both branches of the Legislature. "The object of the majority is said to be to remove the Seat of Government from Raleigh; an object that cannot be accomplished but by an amendment of the Constitution, which, thirty-six years ago, fixed upon Raleigh as the permanent Seat of Government; the Government of the State having been theretofore a sort of locomotive machine." The bill imposing a tax of $500 on pedlars in each county, has been indefinitely postponed; and the bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State, was also indefinitely postponed on its first reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 64 to 58. There are bills now before the House of Commons, for the establishment of *three* banks. Resolutions have been submitted to the Senate, declaring the tariff laws "unequal in their operation, unconstitutional in their spirit, and vacillating in their effect upon the cotton-growing States;" and instructing the members in Congress to use every proper means in their power to effect the repeal of the most obnoxious of them. They were sent to the other House, with a proposition to refer them to a select joint committee.

The plan of a *new Bank* on the funds of the State, has called forth much discussion in the Senate. Its author, Mr. Martin, has spoken two or three times in favor of its passage.—In the H. of Commons, a bill to prevent slaves from hiring their own times, has been indefinitely postponed.—A bill to repeal the act of last session, making it indictable to teach slaves to read or write, has also been postponed, 99 to 25.—Mr. Gaston, from the Select Committee, has made an eloquent report, upon Mr. Hughes' proposition to restore the statue of Washington and concluding with a resolution authorising the Governor to pay into five thousand dollars at certain equitable artists for the repairs.

MAINE.

The Legislature of Maine assembled on Wednesday at Augusta. The session will be of considerable interest throughout the country, as the most prominent subject of discussion will probably be that of the late proceeding at Madawaska, the correspondence between the Executive of this State and the Government of the U. States, and the question of our boundary now pending before the Senate at Washington.

INDIANA.

The following resolution is now pending before the Senate—its result doubtful:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all proper means by their votes and influence, to procure of public money or lands for improving the navigation of our rivers, and travel upon our leading mail roads, so that a salutary exercise of constitutional power may prevail, facilities of intercourse be increased, and the veto doctrine cease to operate; and to oppose any alteration of the present Tariff law, that may be calculated to abridge or impair the existing protection and encouragement afforded to the products and labor of farmers, manufacturers and mechanics of our own country, and to sanction an extension of the unexpired time of the existing charter of the Bank of the United States, with or without amendment, but guard the institution against any disproportionate increase of governmental control.

Maryland Legislature.

January 3, 1832.

Mr. Teackle presented the petition of Thomas Muir, of Somerset county, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for a pension, which was read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Lake presented the petition and memorial and petition of several citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the Treasury, for the supply of revenue to the State, and to the general accommodation and benefit of the people; which was read and referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

Mr. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the granting writs of replevins by justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned; ordered, that Messrs. Sutton, Richardson and Lake report the same.

Mr. Holmes obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to regulate the process of justices of the peace of this State; ordered, that Messrs. Holmes, Brawner and Carmichael report the same.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act to enable the purchasers to obtain possession of lands and premises, sold by Sheriffs, Coroners and Elisors, at public auction; passed Dec. session 1825, chap. 103—And

The bill entitled an act to provide for the cession of territorial jurisdiction, at Hooper's or Barn Island, in Dorchester county; and at Sharp's Island in Talbot county, for the erection of Light Houses thereon, by the Government of the United States, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Council to the Governor. The ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box; the gentlemen named to strike retired to the conference room, and after some time, returned and reported that on counting the joint ballot, it appeared that there were altogether 80 votes taken, and of that number William Potter had received 64 votes, Thomas C. Worthington had received 62 votes, Samuel Turner had received 57 votes, George W. Purnell had received 57 votes, and Robert W. Bowie, had received 52 votes, Nicholas Brewer received 1 vote, and that there were 9 blank ballots.

Whereupon, Resolved, that William Potter, Thomas C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, George W. Purnell, and Robert W. Bowie, Esq's. be, and they are hereby declared to be duly elected, the Council to the Governor for the ensuing year.

On motion by Mr. Brown of Queen Ann's, ordered, that the standing committee on the militia, inquire into the practicability and expediency of a more perfect organization of the militia of this State, and of arming & equipping the same, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary in case of an emergency, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

January 4, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, ordered, that the committee on military pensions and revolutionary claims, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Mary Wheeler, widow of Nathaniel Wheeler, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

Mr Turner of Charles, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to establish magistrates courts in this State, and to extend their jurisdiction; ordered, that Messrs Turner, of Charles, Handy and Ely, report the same.

Mr. Teackle, from the joint committee, to which was referred so much of the Executive communication, as relates to the demise of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin, delivered the following report:

The committee to which was referred so much of the Executive communication as relates to the demise of his Excellency the late Governor Daniel Martin, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, have had under consideration the melancholy subject of this reference, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

1st. Entertaining an exalted sense of the Patriotism and public services of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin, and disposed to testify by a solemn act, profound regret, at the dispensation of Divine will, which deprived the State of a highly valuable and esteemed citizen, "at a period of life when he might reasonably have anticipated a long career of usefulness." Therefore, Resolved unanimously, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in respect to the memory of the deceased Governor, the members of this Legislature and their officers, will wear crape on the hat and left arm, for the residue of the session—that 24 minute guns be fired at sunrise, at mid-day, and at sun set on Thursday next—that the state flag be displayed at half staff through the day, and that each of the Houses will suspend its session for that day.

2d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that the members of the executive and judicial departments, at the seat of Government, and their respective officers, be severally requested to participate in the testimonials of respect, prescribed in the foregoing resolution, and that the clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates, be required to communicate this request to the persons referred to.

3d. Further, Resolved unanimously, that his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate these proceedings to the Widow of his Excellency, the late Governor Daniel Martin, and to express to her the sincere condolence of the Legislature at the heavy affliction which has fallen upon her in consequence of her irreparable bereavement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Littleton Dennis Teackle, Chairman

Which was read the first, and by special order the second time; the report concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained assented to.

On motion by Mr. Turner, of Balt. ordered that the committee on education be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the propriety of appropriating the sum of $800 to be paid by the State for the benefit of the Manchester United Academy, or school in Baltimore county.

Mr. Cottman reported a bill, entitled an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

January 5, 1832.

Mr. Teackle presented the memorial of John W. King and others of Somerset county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

And, Mr. Wilson, of Cecil, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for the establishment of a State Bank.

Which were read and severally referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

January 6, 1832.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, ordered that the report of the select committee to which was referred, the memorials and petitions of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a financial institution, under the style of the Bank of the State of Maryland, and the accompanying bill, and sundry resolutions on the same subject, referred to this House at the last General Assembly, be referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

On motion by Mr. Swan, ordered that the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the justice and propriety of allowing additional compensation to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a report from the clerk of Somerset county court, relative to the attendance of Judges; which was read and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Also, a report from the clerk of Somerset county court, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Eastern Shore Treasury, within the year ending on the 30th of November, 1831.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a bill, originating in and passed by the Senate, entitled an act extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Somerset county; which was read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, Cottman and Bell.

Mr. Teackle from the said committee, made a favorable report on said bill.

The bill was then read a second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Carmichael obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act for the protection of Oysters in the waters of the Eastern Shore of this State; ordered, that Messrs. Carmichael, Nicols, Bell, Bruff and Powel, report the same.

January 7, 1832.

The bill, entitled, an act extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Somerset county, was sent to the Senate.

Mr Heard obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to regulate sales of real estate by Collectors of taxes, for the several counties and cities of this State; ordered, that Messrs. Heard, Johnston and Hunt, report the same.

Mr. Handy reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned, which was read.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the establishment of Light Houses at Hooper's or Barren Island, in Dorchester county, and at Sharp's island, in Talbot county, have long been objects of desire to all concerned in the trade and navigation of the Chesapeake Bay; and whereas, it is believed, that the loss of a large amount of property might have been avoided, and many valuable lives saved to the country by the timely erection of the lights desired on those islands; and whereas, the necessary enactments for the cession of territorial jurisdiction, and the condemnation of sites have been passed by this Legislature. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure appropriations for the erection of Light Houses, at such point or points on Hooper's or Barren Island, in Dorchester county, and at Sharp's island, in Talbot county, as may be selected by the proper officers of the Government of the United States; and in the event of those erections being completed, to recommend that the light vessel stationed in Hooper's Straights, be transferred to some suitable station, near the southern extremity of Tangier Island.

Further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution, to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

Which was read.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, the entrance of the Rivers Nanticoke, Menokin, Annamessex, Pocomoke and Wicomico in the collection district of Snow Hill and Vienna, common to the navigation and commerce of more than one thousand registered and licensed vessels and affording a nursery of seamen of incalculable value, are difficult of access, by reason of narrow or meandering channels through expanded flats or shallows, in consequence whereof, the owners of vessels properly belonging to those rivers, although few in comparison to the number who resort or trade therein, have long been, and now are subject to an annual tax for staking out and designating the said channels, and considering that the regulation of commerce has been wholly ceded to the General Government, and that the individual States, in their sovereign character are entirely divested of all its resulting revenues; and considering further, that the numerous sailors and watermen employed in the navigation of the said rivers, are subject to a monthly imposition under the donation of Hospital money, with out an equivalent benefit, as very few of those sailors and watermen are ever admitted into the marine hospital. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to use their exertions to procure appropriations, and provide that the channels of the said rivers may be distinctly marked out, and made easy of ingress and egress, by the establishment and support of proper buoys, at the charge and expense of the United States.

Further Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives of this state, in the Congress of the United States. Which was read.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

January 6, 1832.

In the *Senate* on Thursday a number of private bills were passed and others matured. The bill providing for the final settlement of claims for interests on advances made during the late war, by the several States to the United States, was passed. Mr. Benton's bill to reduce the duties on Indian Blankets and other Indian goods, having received two readings, Mr. Benton moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was lost; Yeas 17, Noes 25. Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, prevailed by a vote of 25 to 18. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making further provisions for the Military Academy at West Point. A bill to add a part of the Southern to the Northern District of the State of Alabama, was *passed*. A discussion of some length took place upon the motion to recommit to the Committee on claims, the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for the adjustment of the claims of the State of S. Carolina against the United States, in which Messrs. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, E Everett, Burges, Williams, Reed, of Massachusetts, Drayton, Davis, of Massachusetts and Barbour, of Virginia, took a part. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority, and the House adjourned without taking the question on the amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of the Whole.

January, 7, 1832.

The Senate did not sit *yesterday*.

A number of bills were reported, and among them the Naval Appropriation Bill, for the year 1832, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Territories, reported a bill establishing the territorial government of Ouisconsin, which also was read a first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The report of the Committee of Claims on the South Carolina Claims, was ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1832.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a Select Committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne and Johnson Mr. Clay submitted a resolution which he should, he said, call up to-day, instructing the Committee on Finance, to report a bill abolishing the duties on the articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on Wines and Silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. The bill for the erection of barracks in the vicinity of New Orleans, was considered, and after some debate, ordered to a third reading. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was ordered to a third reading, and the bill respecting the duties of the Commissioners of the Navy, after some discussion, was postponed to Friday next.

Among the petitions presented to the *House of Representatives*, was one by Mr. McDuffie, from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, in which Messrs. Wayne, McDuffie, Cambreleng, Coulter, Archer, Mercer, Ingersoll, Carson, Davis, of South Carolina, Wilde, Appleton, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Root, Dearborn, Johnson, of Va. Howard, Foster, Jenifer, Huntington, Sutherland, Ellsworth, and Hoffman, took part. The petition was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 100 to 90, and the House adjourned at a late hour.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. Clay, relative to the abolition or reduction of duties, was taken up, but its consideration was postponed, with the assent of the mover, till this day. The bill providing for the erection of barracks and store houses, in the vicinity of New Orleans, was read a third time, and after a discussion, passed. The bill concerning Navy Agents, was passed. The bill for the regulation of the Ordnance Department was, after some consideration, laid on the table for the present. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, and making additional appropriations for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill declaring the effect of judgments in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes. Considerable time was spent in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth Census. The bill fixed the ratio of 48,000. A motion to strike out 48,000 and insert 75,000 was lost. It was then moved to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000; but before the question was taken, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

How will the Peers be gained?

"Pleasant lounging," said the soldier of Toulouse, as he stretched himself to sleep, after a hard day's work, upon a barrel of gunpowder. We enjoy the same luxurious repose as the soldier of Toulouse. We have shut up our Parliament—we have signed a truce—we have suspended hostilities; and after severe battle and prolonged hardship we have stretched ourselves to sleep upon a barrel of gunpowder.

Seriously, the state of the country is fraught with grounds for solemn and deep alarm. Look around! Winter is fast approaching—it is at hand. In the calmest times winter produces distress, and therefore discontent. You have the experience of last year fresh in your memories: an experience fraught with the desperation of men, ignorant and therefore fierce—struggling for bread, and therefore deaf to reason;—an experience fraught with conflagration and riot—with excesses in which the least danger was was in the present, the greatest in the threats of the future, offence, and the whole dark and shadowy assembly of evils and menace subsiding at last, but sullenly and scarcely for a permanence, into commissions of punishment and death—the treacherous security of the gaol and hulks—the dread expedient of a gibbet, erected for the purposes of terror rather than justice, and striking into the hearts of those it was to warn—a silence that has, indeed, something of fear,—and—something also of revenge. You cannot imagine that the state of the agricultural districts is one of quiet. You have not yet removed from the peasants a single one of the true causes of disaffection. Are wages higher? Are tithes lower? Are the poor-rates better administered? Are the minds of the laborers better cultivated? Not at all. You have, then, the seeds of the same violence that you encountered last year; they may be hidden in most parts—they are crushed in none.

Do not flatter yourself, you who live in London, in the midst of indolent and aristocratic traders, that you know any thing of the unallayed and angry spirit that is abroad among the rural population—abroad in Kent, in Sussex, in Norfolk. Mount your horse—go down among that population—talk to yon grim and sturdy laborer, who has got his notions of politics from some itinerant demagogue hot with strange mixtures of Owen and Paine—he, once a follower of others, is now perhaps the leader of men—who, however originally honest, are necessarily soon misguided. How can it be otherwise with men to whom the parish is the chief support, and discontent is the only tutor? Men of this sort do not greatly want a Parliamentary Reform. Their hatred is not to property in boroughs so much as to property in general. But these poor and misguiding creatures are not yet dangerous in the aggregate;—the aggregate, thank Heaven! wants a head, an organization, a single and developed purpose. Tremble—yes, Lords and Commons, high and low, rich and poor, one with another—let us tremble lest so large a mass of men, easily led and inflamed, ever obtain that head—that organization—that purpose. How can they obtain these? Look at Birmingham—at Sheffield. The answer is clear. By an union with the greater enlightenment, the more systematized brotherhood of the manufacturing towns. How could that union be brought to pass? By Reform despaired of. How would its possibility be averted at once? By Reform obtained! The agricultural laborer, I mean he who is ill off and discontented—the laborer of Norfolk and Kent—does not zealously require Reform;—the manufacturer does. But the agricultural laborer of that tribe wants disturbance—and the manufacturer will brave disturbance if he can get Reform by no other means. Here, then, is the chain of alliance. Had the Lords passed the bill, that chain would have been broken;—silently, but not less strongly have its links been now rivetted. The sole evil to the manufacturer is, not that the toll should be lost—it is an evil to him that the bill should be delayed. He may stifle now—can he stifle long his discontent at the increasing and fearful stagnation of trade which that delay produces? Will there not to other stimuli soon be added the stimulus of want? The worse men's present condition the greater their desire of change. You may compound matters safely with stern politicians, but not with a despairing poor.

Thus, then, is the state of the country. Public business is arrested—trade stagnant—the manufacturing towns silent—intent—disciplined—prepared—the agricultural districts burthened with a population of fierce paupers, to whom we cannot give the work, that would occupy their minds, and whom we have denied the education that might soften;—the two Houses of Parliament in a real and hostile collision;—a vague and unsatisfied apprehension as to the result in the minds of both parties;—the eyes of the Nation fixed on the Ministers; distrusting their intentions, and suspicious of their power.

Forty-one Peers make the majority in the House of Lords, say the people to the government: "You must gain that majority in order to pass the bill; have you made one step towards it? Where the Peers you have created—where the Bishops you have neutralized—is a particle of that balance that was against us, transferred as yet to our account?"

This is now the great question—the universal question; let us examine it. What are the Ministers about? How will they gain their majority? say, will they attempt to gain it? or will they once more suffer the bill to go up to the Lords, and once more be rejected? There are many who think this may be their policy; they go upon false data, they fancy, that because other bills insisted upon by the Commons have been twice or thrice rejected by the Lords, (the Ministers nevertheless retaining office,) and after such repeated rejection, passed at length,—they fancy that a similar course of patience—of iteration—"of holding out to tire each other down," may be pursued in regard to this Bill:—fools!—this is the true legislation of the Boudoir; this is the true politics of drawing-rooms and dinner-tables. What had other bills analogous to this? —another law rejected— was but a good deferred; the rejection of this bill is an evil prolonged; it is, in other words, the maintenance of distress, excitement, and disaffection; the widening of a dark, and soon, perhaps, a lasting gulf between the Lords and Commons, between the People and their Institutions. If the Ministers once more bring forward Reform, and once more suffer it knowingly to be rejected, *then* they can only excuse themselves from folly by pleading dishonesty; or from dishonesty by apologies of folly; for not to know pretty nearly the numbers for and against the proposed measure in the House of Lords, when that new measure is once made public, would be an ignorance of which no moderately shrewd and accurate calculator; no man to be trusted with the guidance of public affairs could be guilty. A great deal may be said for the first rejection; an exact calculation of haughty and independent men was not easily to be made, before that test which we now have, of opinion, a vote recorded on the subject. But what could be said to convince the Country, if a second rejection occur, that the Ministers were not prepared for it—viz: that they knew they were encouraging false hopes; and leading to dangerous disappointments, through a long and barren interval of interrupted commerce and unwholesome excitement. Resign, if a second rejection occur,—resign they must!—if anticipating resignation, then, how far wiser and better to resign now!—resign with the gratitude, not the loathing—with the confidence, not the scorn of the Country;—resign—to be brought back on the shoulders, not trampled beneath the feet, of the People—resign as the baffled friends of a Country, not the dupes of an Aristocracy—resign as a triumph, and not as a disgrace. Of this they must be sensible;—they are men, at least the more prominent,) who are proud of high character, and have given us the guarantee of long consistency. Lord Althrop confesses, or rather boasts with Cicero and with Fox, that he loves popularity. Lord Grey, not enamoured of popularity, is proverbially tenacious of honor. Either tendency in a statesman is like pride in a woman—the corroborative of virtue or the substitute. I confide, then, in Ministers. I believe they have made up their minds that the next Reform Bill *must* be carried through the Lords—I believe they have made up their minds that all the necessary measures shall be taken. What then, you cry again, will they make 50 or 60 Peers immediately? are they taking advantage of this recess to look out for them? are the patents preparing?—nay, prepared? No—I do not believe this at present will be the Ministerial measure:—What then, will they be able to neutralize the Bishops,—and will they buy over, by the base lures of place and power, some of the Peers?—I do not think they will have great success there, either. I think scarce one vote will be won from the Bishops, nor two votes silenced;—and I think among all the lay Peers, mere sordid inducements will not at this moment, with the lynx eye of the Public and the stern inquisition of the Press directed to that body—obtain the barter of three votes:—what is more, the corruption they strive to efface from the Commons, I doubt greatly whether Ministers could gracefully or wisely exercise in the Lords. What, then, will be done?—How will the majority be gained? To answer this question, let us glance for a moment at the spirit that distinguishes the House of Lords from the House of Commons.

In the former, a glaring truth strikes upon us at once—there is not the same strong demarcation of two parties. The habits of members of the Upper House are essentially different from those of the Lower. They are not so constantly brought together—they are not animated by the same warm, daily, eager contests in which men grow attached to their leaders and merge individual opinions in zeal for one general cause. They are more broken up in small knots and petty sects—they are more acted upon by separate opinions or the influence of the *few* associates with whom they mix. Thus individuals are more easily detached from the mass than they are among the Commons; and, as shades of political sentiments are among them more fine and more numerous, so, either small changes in a particular measure, or minute differences in the mode of treating it, or slight variations in the temper of the times in which it is brought forward, act upon their conduct, and always have so acted—to a far greater degree, than with the members of the Lower House; to a degree, indeed, that without remembering the above cause, we should be often at a loss to account for. Keeping this fact in mind, glance for a moment over the spirit which pervaded the late discussions in the Upper House. Put aside natural resentment and natural prejudice, and you must confess that, for the main part, the opposition to the Reform Bill was conducted on a liberal and enlarged temper. The principle of Obstinate Anti Reform that was so visible among the Commons, was scarcely recognized among the Peers. All, or nearly all, acknowledge the necessity of Reform—of not moderate, no! of considerable Reform. Many Peers in public—many more I have heard in private, object not to the extent of the proposed Reform, but to isolated defects in its plan; for, let us be ingenious, some who oppose this Reform *are* yet strong Reformers. There are Whigs in the Upper House as in the Lower; men who would go the democratic extent of a district representation, and there are few who do not acknowledge at once the two vital principles of the Bill—the disfranchisement of close boroughs—the enfranchisement of large communities. Well, then, we have among the opposing Peers, not all stubborn Anti-Reformers, who cannot be converted, but some warm, nay, if you please, reluctant Reformers, who may be conciliated by deviations from the old Bill—that we, the people, would not only yield, but consider amendments, may satisfy at least some three or four—some four or five out of the hostile majority. One or two more, (we can readily conceive this number) haughty, not liberal noblemen; not adverse to concession, but chafed by seeming intimidation, and seduced by the cry of a faction to consider the warnings of the press, or the cautions of the Lower House, or an indiscreet vehemence in petitions, as a general attempt to subject into menace for reasoning, may have wisdom to show a firmness in a first refusal, but may have wisdom not to show obstinacy in a second. A third sect of individuals, of more unpopular tenets, have been taught to consider the cry of Reform a momentary ebullition. Every month of perseverance—patient, steady, unrelaxing perseverance on the part of the people, is an incontrovertible proof of the fallacy of this conception; they can no longer hug this belief, when the People and the Bill appear a second time before them. There is a fourth, and far more numerous party, among the majority, who will recognize the wide difference between rejecting the bill once, and rejecting it twice. And this is, indeed, a most serious, a most important consideration; a second rejection will do all that the Anti Reformers' most sanguine apprehensions of the Reform could prophesy in the future,—that is to say, it will place the Lords and Commons in one prolonged, determined, angry collision, to which there could be no remedy, and there could be contemplated no end:—no end but one—the ultimate and entire concession can no longer appease resentment,—and what might have been the grace of Power has become the necessity of Weakness. I say this with the most respectful desire to avoid menace. I appeal to experience,—have not the Lords always, in any similar contest, yielded to the Commons? The second appeal to the Lords is also different from the first—inasmuch as the stagnation of business will be greater and discontent deeper. It will no longer be a subscription to a great popular experiment—it will be the only remedy for great national embarrassment. There are yet a fifth class of noble politicians who will perceive a consequence of the second rejection which was not to be the consequence of the first.

Many a deep and sagacious tactician, the moment it was understood that Ministers were not to resign if the Bill was lost, perceived that the danger that otherwise would follow rejection was averted. The people would not give vent to general and systematic disturbance. Why? because such disturbance which would involve them in a conflict with the powers of Government.—What was that Government? the leaders of their own party and the friends of their own cause. This reflection was the bridal to excess. But if again defeated, the Ministers must resign—a Tory Cabinet must come in; and I have not yet met the Tory who did not acknowledge that such a change would be the signal for commotion—the signal for violent men to act and moderate men to despair.

I expect, then, that influenced by the one or the other of these motives, several Peers who voted against the late Bill, will fall away from the hostile party, and won, not by sordid, but wise and honest feelings, be found among the friends of quiet and of the people in the next division on the subject of Reform. There is this advantage in converting the present Peers rather than creating new: a Peer created counts as but one vote gained; a Peer converted counts as two.*—And it will be remembered, as a proof and a consequence of that feebler and less united spirit of party that distinguishes the Peers from the Commons, that to converts among the Lords there never has attached that blame of inconsistency or tergiversation which there has to members of the Lower House, who have committed themselves more decisively not only to measures, the wisdom of which necessarily fluctuates, but to the guidance of persons whom it has been considered by the spirit of party a yet greater crime to desert. Thus, in the converts on the Catholic question, the weight of Tory indignation fell on every Commoner so converted, and singled out but one or two Peers among the majority in the Lords.

It is, I cannot but imagine, to these individual changes—honorable, not degrading—that Ministers now look for the success of the New Bill. Actuated by this expectation, I believe they delay a numerous creation, which may be unnecessary. Perhaps a few new Peers may be made soon; and certainly a few, sooner or later, may at all events be inevitable. But within at furthest a fortnight after the introduction of the New Bill into the Lower House, Ministers must decisively know their exact strength in the Upper—if then it should be found that new allies among old foes are not to be gained, that a large creation of Peers is necessary, we may rely upon it that that creation will be made. On the probable chance of that creation the Ministers must have counted when they brought in the Bill, and when they adhered to office after its loss. On that chance the King also must have counted, when he retained his reforming Ministers, and prorogued his reforming Commons.—The Ministers and the King must then have resolved on that creation if necessary. To execute any measure, men want but two things—the wish, and the power. We have from the King the most open assurance—we have from the Ministers the most solemn pledge—of their common wish. The power they have. What then is wanting?—*No we may consider the Bill as already passed!—without a numerous creation of Peers in all Likelihood—with that creation, if indispensable. In either event success is certain, because it is Constitutional.*

But the creation of 60 new Peers, if necessary, to carry this Bill, will be you say, a vital blow to the Peerage. A second rejection of the Reform Bill will be a blow far more vital! It is well remarked by the sagacious and wise writer, to whom we are indebted for the valuable article that enriches this Number—'On the discussions on the French Peerage,"—that an Aristocracy must be popular with the country in which it exists in order to last—that all history proclaims the truth.' The infusion of 60 men, who are the echoes of a grave and settled opinion, into a legislative chamber, which at present had no effective sympathy in that opinion, may perhaps be a far wiser course for the preservation of the aristocracy, than a superficial observer may readily perceive. It may tend exactly to effect that congeniality of sentiment which must always, even in countries the most despotic, exist between the governors and the governed. Mr Pitt's Peers echoed the public opinion of that day, which, on the whole, influenced by a system of terrorism, was anti liberal. To create Peers, that be now echoing public opinion, [illegible] present in the House of Lords the due change, of public opinion may be a shock at first to that body,—but a shock, [illegible]

* Moreover, there is a difficulty in finding 60 proper persons for Peers, which does not sufficiently strike the public. Elder sons of Peers are not as abundant as blackberries; and very few of them would consent to figure in so numerous a creation. Nor would the haughty race of great country gentlemen, from whom Peers are usually made, like, especially in these critical times to accept an equivocal and with the Peers, an obnoxious title; the creation taking away all individual honor in the promotion. I know that this difficulty *does* exist. To this it will be answered by the country,—"If you cannot find proper persons for Peers, take improper persons, rather than expose us to the chance of revolution." Very well—certainly, if necessary—but it would be better, *if possible*, to pass the Bill without it like some that are recommended by wise physicians to the physical frame, operating rather as a restorative than an injury, and giving a new elasticity and youth to the grand principle of its existence.

A Reforming Member of Parliament.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY

The following notice of the Correspondence on this subject, between the American and British authorities or their Agents, as communicated by the President in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, is contained in the New York Journal of Commerce. It consists of two letters from Mr. Van Buren to Governor Smith of Maine, three from Mr. Livingston to the same, two from Mr. Livingston to Mr. Bankhead, British Charge at Washington, three from Mr. Bankhead to Mr. Livingston, and three from Governor Smith to Mr. Livingston, with accompanying documents. The whole presents nothing material, in addition to what is already known to the public. In regard to the capture and imprisonment of Barnabas Hunnewell and others, of Madawaska settlement, by the authorities of New Brunswick, Mr. Livingston writes to Gov Smith that the election meetings at Madawaska, which were the occasion of the arrest, were deemed by the President to be unauthorized, and contrary to the understanding existing between the American and British Governments, that until the final adjustment of the boundary question, affairs should remain, on both sides, as they were prior to its being referred to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands. It further appears that the release of said prisoners was in consequence of a request of the President, communicated by Mr Bankhead to the Governor of New Brunswick. The correspondence evinces a mutual disposition to avoid unnecessary collision, and to maintain uninterrupted the friendly relations hitherto existing. We have heard of no recent disturbances in the disputed territory, and presume that the interchange of views embraced in the correspondence, together with the cold weather and snow, will keep every thing quiet until the subject is definitely acted upon.—*B. Amer.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

The following particulars of a case of Hydrophobia, are published in the Bedford (Penn.) Gazette:—

Schellsburg, (Penn.) Dec. 27.

Sir,—Seeing in the last number of your Gazette, notice taken merely of the death of Mr David Rock, of Napier township, by *hydrophobia*, I have taken the liberty of giving you a few of the particulars of the case derived from my own observation and personally from facts and statements made known to me by the wife and father of the deceased; sincerely hoping that a knowledge of the incidents attending this case, may in future induce persons to be more cautious in approaching animals exhibiting symptoms any thing out of the common way.

Between ten and twelve months since, one of Mr. David Rock's Cows appeared to be singularly affected, displaying a number of symptoms that would designate a true case of *rabies*: yet, so little did Mr. Rock think, or know of the real state of his cow, that he actually attempted to administer to her some nostrum, by introducing it with his hand as far into her mouth as possible—thereby receiving a slight wound on one of his fingers, from the teeth of the cow.—The nostrum or medicine appeared to have no observable effect, and within thirty six hours afterwards the cow died.—Mr. Rock, not yet suspecting the real cause of his cow's death, skinned her; and, in doing so, cut one of his hands.

No long more was thought of the occurrence, until recently—when it unfolded itself in all the death-like horrors of Hydrophobia, in Mr. Rock himself.

On the Thursday morning preceding his death, Mr. Rock said he felt unwell; had head ache, chilliness, langor and lassitude. He attempted to approach a trough of water, for the purpose of washing himself, but found, to his utter astonishment, that he could not get near it. Returning into the house, he related to his wife what had happened, but did not appear to be further alarmed. However, on again attempting to approach the water, to use his own words, "his sensations were such as could not be described." In the morning, (Friday) before daylight, he got up and went to the water to try if he could then wash, and found that he could, giving his own reason (and a very plausible one) "that it was then dark—he could not see the water, and could wash."

The symptoms above described appeared steadily and rapidly to increase in violence, with a considerable degree of coldness, numbness, and pain in the limb affected. About seven o'clock in the evening, (Saturday) a violent spasmodic agitation of the whole frame took place, accompanied by that symptom which so truly gives name to the disease, viz: a horror of liquids. On presenting him some water, at his own request for he appeared to be always thirsty, he would start back with all the horror and fright imaginable, at the same time screaming in the most violent manner, his imagination depicting to himself objects that I would shudder to name. As time moved on, so in proportion did his spasms and sufferings increase, until he became so outrageous that it took five or six strong men to hold him on his bed. On Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, I arrived; Found extreme irritability and sensibility of the whole system,—excessive anxiety depicted in every feature of the face, with short respiration and gasping, and a pain and oppression about the [illegible]—the pulse feeble, irregular and quick, the secretions from the mouth slight. His great horror at the sight of [illegible] water, was truly distressing. [illegible] appeared perfectly composed, and [illegible] dressed cautiously would answer correctly.

He could at all times know when his spasms were coming on—he would mention to the by standers to take care and hold him tight, that he might not injure them or himself. But so soon as a man [illegible] would call it, would come on, though not a moment before giving the above caution, he would rave, strike, kick, and even attempt to bite. One of the persons that waited on him, told me he had seen him try to bite several times.

Medicine and blood-letting were tried, but without any sensible advantage. He also took some nourishment; weak coffee and soup.

I have given you the most important incidents of this tragic scene, and will merely say, that about two o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 4th[illegible] general [illegible] whole system, as though [illegible] had so completely [illegible] that the least [illegible] remained quiet, that [illegible] tenement of clay in peace—and [illegible] that God from whom it first derived existence.

HORRID CASE OF INTEMPERANCE.

The Portland Courier of Wednesday says, yesterday a smoke was seen issuing from a house in Centre street, which showed it to be on fire. An alarm was given and people went in. The chamber from which the smoke came was fastened, and the inmates could not be prevailed upon to open it. The door was then forced open, when a sight most shocking to humanity was presented. A man was lying on the bed, so *drunk* as to be unable to move, the woman was also intoxicated and raving about the room, cursing and swearing like a maniac, *and in the cradle was a little child burning to death.*

The clothes and pillow in the cradle were much burnt, and the physician who was called in considered it doubtful whether the child would recover. The family was given in charge to the overseers of the poor.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

We have received from Annapolis, the annual documents showing the [illegible] of the State Treasury, during the last year, [illegible] December 1st, 1831.

The actual income of the State from both shores during that year, was [illegible]

The receipts of the Western Shore were [illegible]
Eastern Shore 14,[illegible]

From which are to be subtracted:

This sum received by the Western Shore Treasury from the Eastern Shore Treasury 1[illegible]

Balance in the Eastern Shore Treasury [illegible] among the receipts this Shore for this year [illegible] 13,[illegible]

Shewing a balance [illegible]
To which add the balance in the Western Shore Treasury, on Dec 15th, 1830 [illegible]

Total [illegible]

The total disbursements of the State for [illegible] were for the Western Shore Treasury [illegible]
Eastern Shore [illegible]

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

DIED, [illegible] of Mr. Charles [illegible] Miss Charlotte [illegible] year of her age.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] *Toadvine's* [illegible]

Seasonable Goods.

Which he now offers [illegible] terms. He returns his thanks to [illegible] for their former encouragement [illegible] line of business, and solicits a [illegible] of their favors.

PURNELL TOADVINE.

Salisbury, [illegible]