

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine, which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown. RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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AN EXCELLENT JOKE BY THE WANDERING PIPER.

The Wandering Piper was at New Orleans on the 29th ult. He performed in that city on the night before in the presence of a very large audience. It seems that he has often been annoyed by the impertinent and over-curious, and relates the following amusing instance, in which he contrived with great success to turn the laugh, against a travelling Paul Pry:

"On my way from Toronto to Kingston, U. C. a long, gaunt looking figure with spectacles on his nose, the spawn of an English settler near Montreal, made it his business to peep about the deck of the steamboat like a child newly out of its leading strings, proclaiming to all and sundry who came under the focus of his green preserves, 'Oh lauk sir, or mem,' as the case might be, 'that there Wanderin' Piper, as sure as death, for I seed him last night in Toronto.' Every one who has heard of me is aware that my principle aim has all along been to preserve my incognito; and to those who try to unmask me while out of my piping garb, I feel under no very particular obligations, and consequently treat them with the contempt they merit. When the above mentioned hero had exhausted his stock of useful information among the passengers, he put his spindly shanks in motion, and seated himself cheek by jowl on the bench alongside of me, and then delivered the following pithy and most learned harangue, which I am sorry to say, will lose much of its genuine effect by my inability to commit it to paper. After the common introductory compliments of 'A fine morning sir, my name sir, is Mr. George Dupont sir, the son of an Englishman, sir, although I have got a French name you know sir.'—To which I returned no answer; he then continued, 'I was at Toronto City, you know when you was a performing there you know, & the Lord Mayor, William Lyon McKenzie, Esq. who is my most particular friend you know, treated me with a tick et, you know, and I assure you, that I was a greatly pleased, you know, with your performance, you know, and I would willingly travel 50 mile you know, to a hear you play Moore's a Grand-nivale again, you know, as my friend the Mayor of Toronto says, you know.' How long this specification might have lasted, I really do not know, for I cut it short by informing him that he was not one of the Mayor's party on the night in question, nor did I believe that Mr. McKenzie would suffer him to enter his presence, except for the purpose of ordering his committal to the Trem Mill, as an impertinent & incorrigible bore. You may see, that I am at present in a very poor state of health; you have added considerably to the pain I endure, by the manner in which you have pointed me out to every person on board. Such a piece of impertinence I never will forget or forgive; and you may depend, that before we land at Kingston you shall repent your folly. I then left him to digest what had been said, and addressed myself to a large lump of a Scotchman, who was busily engaged whistling the Highland Lullie, and beating the Devil's Tattoo with his heels against a cask, on which he was seated. Do you know that lath and plaster looking dandy with the green spectacles? 'Eh! na, mon, I wae' weel' I dinna tae' was the ready response. Well, that's a very good answer, I assure you, 'Lord preserve us a' it's no possible.' I assured him that it was a fact, and reminded him of the old superstitious opinion, that water would not carry a murderer. 'Arah by my soul,' exclaimed an Irishman, who had been an attentive listener, 'but that's as true as your honor says, & by the nineteenth curl of our Father Moore's wig, but its my own mother's son that'll be after showing the bloody thafe the nearest way to the bottom of the lake, before worse comes on it.' By this time the report of Avery's being on board had spread from stem to stern.

The first person who approached the supposed Mr. Avery, was the canny Scott, who gave the culprit a most malignant glower, accompanied by a grin, which would not have disgraced the Honorable David Crockett. Paddy next went ahead, and after surveying his man from top to toe, accosted him with 'sure enough and his yourself that knows what hanging manes, and yet you're living here on the face of God's bless'd earth to show you dirty gallows looking mug among decent christian gentlemen, you big butchering babe of the bottomless pit—och thundering bad cess, and the devil go along with you forever, and a day after, say I.' The plot now began to thicken and poor Dupont being entirely

ly ignorant of its meaning, looked most unutterable things—

"And felt all over, he could not tell how."

He shifted his position from the deck to the cabin, still his path was beset by some one, and his ears assailed with groans and hisses. He at length found out the cause of his misery, and made a most heart rendering appeal to the captain, declaring upon his honor, soul and conscience, that he was not the Rev. E. K. Avery, but Mr. George Dupont, the son of an English gentleman near Montreal, although bearing a French name, and so forth, you know. The captain having found out that I was the prime mover, applied for an explanation, which, when given, set the whole company in a roar. The Irishman, who seemed to be a lover of fun, made another attempt upon Mr. George. 'Well done,' says Paddy, 'you certainly ought to be thankful, for had it not been another big blackguard like yourself, who hanged the poor innocent dear jewel, by the holy Piper of Leinster, who played at St. Patrick's wedding; but you should have been at the bottom of this small throp of water, catching fish for Satan's supper long before this time.' And here ends all that I shall know of the history of Mr. Dupont, &c. &c.

From the United States Gazette.

"DRIVERS' BALL."—The Stage Drivers in the vicinity of Providence, recently had a Grand Ball at the City Hotel. The newspapers tell us it was "got up with great liberality" and "supported with spirit." This is but a meagre record of so interesting an event. But though we have not heard of the particulars, we do not doubt the presence of such an assemblage made the hours team with delight. A free rein was probably given to festivity; no traces of care could be found on the glowing faces of the delighted company; & the young couples wheeled down the dance till they were tired, or spoke of happiness until they forgot the load of ills that cumber every stage of life. The gentlemen present no doubt bridled their ecstasies, betraying not a bit of violence; and we may infer that none of the ladies were whipped up, ran away with and harnessed for life to their second partners. The Jesus of Providence must drive a good business to be able to indulge in these pleasures. We hope that we may always be thus fortunate; that in this uphilt world their road may be free from the lash of misfortune, and their cares soothed by the smiles of the fair, until their latest stage is passed, and they put up at last in the inn which must receive all the children of men."

PROW BOATS.—These steam vessels in favour of which a committee in Congress have reported, are to move with 150 horse power, and run down, or run into any thing that cleaves the waves. There will be no mistake in them. They will be more terrible than the torpedo and the steam-battery put together. Nothing will be able to resist or escape them. They will outstrip the wind in swiftness, and outdo the battering ram in force. They will walk into the seventy-fours, and all sorts of big ships, and walk over the schooners, and all sorts of small craft. The rows of teeth of ships of war let them show them as much as they will let them even.

"Grin horribly a ghastly smile," will have no effect to frighten off the small but fierce and powerful prow-boats. They will not quake, nor turn pale, nor turn back, but as a hard-headed negro driven head foremost into the soft breadbasket of his adversary, butting life and breath out of him at once—so these new boats, running prow on wards, will stave into the sides of the stoutest ship, causing planks, timbers, and all to give away with a terrible crash and sinking the great Leviathan in less time than it could discharge itself of a single broadside.—N. Y. Trans.

The following gallant affair occurred at the great Conservative dinner in London, Dec. 23. It was after a large number of toasts had been drunk and speeches made.

The Duke of Wellington then rose and said—My Lord Mayor has permitted me to propose a toast, and I beg leave to propose 'The health of the Lady Mayores' (cheers). We are all greatly indebted to the Lord Mayor for inviting us here this day and we have already expressed our gratitude to him for his hospitality, but we are particularly obliged to him for prevailing upon the Lady Mayores to grace this assembly with her presence. In the presence of the lady Mayores I will not attempt to do more than to say to you, that in my opinion she has shown herself to be worthy of her great station and to be the model and example of her sex (cheers).

The toast was drunk with three times three. The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks. Notwithstanding the admitted superiority of the fairer part of the creation, in the arts of eloquence and persuasion, the Lady Mayores shrunk from addressing so large a company, and therefore had deputed him to do so for her. He might say that she was deeply sensible of the high compliment that had been paid her, and that whatever lay in

her power to promote the good old cause of the King and Constitution would never be wanting (cheers).

The ladies then withdrew.

Ladies beware.—The practice which some ill-natured persons say prevails among the ladies of wearing false hair, has given a commercial value, to the graceful and flowing locks of the young and the fair. In the olden time the sable or auburn locks which flowed with rich and elegant luxuriance over the graceful neck of the blushing beauty, excited in the mind of the beholder a thousand glowing thoughts of romance, and beauty; but now he says to himself 'What charming hair—I wonder where it was bought.' So valuable has hair become in Paris that the papers allege (and who will presume to doubt the papers?) that it is customary for the adroit thieves of that moral city to steal the hair from the head of the passers by.—This is certainly a strange performance. The following case which we extract from a Paris Journal, will explain the modus operandi: "A gentleman and his wife, accompanied by their daughter, a young girl of about nine years of age, with a splendid head of hair elegantly divided into two plaits, which fell behind her standing at a shop window looking at the prints in it, when the child cried out that some one had pulled her hair.—Mad. P. looked around, and discovered that one of the plaits had actually been cut off."—Philad. Gaz.

Messrs. Editors.—I send you some extracts from a Speech of Gov. Strong in 1813.—Perhaps they will do good in these times of excitement and rumors of war:

"War is so dreadful in its effects, and so destructive to human happiness, that the law of nature allows of it only in the utmost extremity; and requires that when it is resorted to, the persons engaged in it shall endeavor to mitigate its horrors, as far as their safety will permit, by the exercise of justice and humanity. And these principles of the law of nature are confirmed by the precepts of the christian religion. * * * By an unnecessary war the deepest guilt is incurred; and therefore, every belligerent nation should inquire, which of the contending parties is justly chargeable with that guilt. It is said, 'that our national honor compelled us to engage in a war.' But the honor of a nation consists in a display of its wisdom, justice, moderation and magnanimity. That species of honor which would prompt us to wage war for every supposed instance of injustice or abuse is not the honor of a wise and moral people."—Boston Gazette.

PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION IN OUR NAVY.

We would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the calculation that is hereby given as to the prospects of promotion in the Navy of the United States and will venture an opinion, that but few will feel disposed to enter their children or wards, into a profession which offers such gloomy prospects for future life.

MORTALITY AMONG OFFICERS.

The following statement, prepared from the minutes of an officer who has kept a careful record, shows the mortality and changes among the officers of our Navy since the reduction of 1801, and is made up to the 1st Jan. 1834.

	In Service,	Dead
Of 15 Captains	2	11
36 Lieutenants	4	29
14 Surgeons	0	13
9 Surgeons Mates	1	8
7 Sailing Masters	1	6
10 Purasers	2	7
4 Boatswains	0	4
5 Gunners	0	5
5 Carpenters	0	5
4 Sailmakers	0	4
159 Midshipmen	15	139
31 Marine Officers	0	20

297 25 260
Thus, out of 297 Officers, but 25 remained in service, at the expiration of 32 years; and 260 were dead.

Chances for promotion.—Supposing the Navy to be fixed at 40 Captains, 40 Master Commandants, 370 Lieutenants and 450 Midshipmen, and the average vacancies in the respective grades to occur in the same ratio that they have done in the last twenty years. The chances for promotion in the different ranks, and the periods which each would respectively lose the assumed numbers, may be stated thus:

Of the Master Commandants.
22 might be promoted and
18 die in about 18 years.

Of the Lieutenants.
58 might be promoted, and
212 die in about 25 years.

Of the Midshipmen,
144 might be promoted, and
306 die, or otherwise leave the service, in about 14 years.

Such a prospect may help to diminish the eagerness of many to become

Midshipmen; but as the slow progress of promotion is not generally known; the interests of the country, of the Navy, and of the applicants themselves, seem to require, that the present number of this class of officers should be reduced (by making new appointments) to 300, which would provide all the materials, not only for peace, but for the commencement of a war. Whenever war may occur, the numbers might then be increased to meet the demands of such a contingency.—Army and Navy Chron.

The winter has been excessively cold in Europe, and precisely at the same period we suffered so much in the United States. Naples, a most rare occurrence, there was ice on Christmas, & the mountains were covered with snow—the ice king battling with the eternal fires of Vesuvius.—N. Y. Star.

The principal amusement of the sporting gentlemen of Montreal, during the cold weather is the trotting of horses over the ice. Matches of the kind lately came off, at which numbers were present. The first race of three heats of a mile each was decided in two heats—the one heat occupying 2 minutes 45 seconds the other 2 minutes 48 seconds. The third race, which was a pacing one, was won by Mr. Sayer's grey horse in two heats of a mile each in 2 min. 24 seconds, and 2 min. 22 seconds respectively.

Quick Match.—Says I, "Sukey?" & I winked. Says she, "Why, John?" "But," says I, "I don't mean something. Sukey?" "The deuce, John, you don't? what do you mean?" "I mean to ask if you will have me. There, dang it it's all out at last." "Have you, yes, John, and be glad too," says Sukey; and so we started off & had the knot tied about the quickest, and if I didn't feel kinder funny then I hope I may be shot.—Yankee.

The Pork of Brazil.—The hogs in Brazil grow to an enormous size, and their fat supplies the whole country with nearly all the grease they use for their cooking. The mode of curing it, is this. The carcass is skinned, with all the fat adhering to it, which is sometimes two or three inches thick. It is then dry salted, and rolled up in bundles, and in that form sent to market wrapped up in baskets. It is sometimes brought on the backs of mules, more than a hundred miles, and in the street where it is sold by wholesale, it is to be seen in immense quantities. The purity of the atmosphere, preserves it for months in that state. It is an indispensable dish on every table, under the name of *tocinho*, and is generally free from rancidity. It is a complete substitute for lard, which is absolutely unobtainable, or at least was so in the year 1827. Another standard every day dish in Brazil, is the *carne secca*, or jerked beef, which is the flesh of the wild cattle slain in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Rio Grande, the most Southern Province of Brazil. The climate of that region is such as to permit the drying of beef in the sun, cut in thin slabs, and salted, and the export trade is carried on to an immense extent.

Philad. Gaz.

Schooner Evening Edition.—Most of our readers will remember this fine schooner, which was built some three or four years since, expressly for the Journal of Commerce, and employed as a news boat until foreign news for the time being had become too uninteresting to justify an annual expenditure of \$10,000 by a single establishment. After we had withdrawn her from the service, she was chartered by one of our mercantile houses, and sent Express to the River Plata, in South America. She effected her passage in good time and accomplished the object of her expedition. We then sold her, and we now learn that she is on the coast of Africa, engaged in the Slave Trade! It will be difficult for any cruiser to over-haul her, as she is one of the swiftest sailers that ever left this port. She is only 80 tons burthen.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Destructive Fire at Charleston.—A most calamitous fire occurred at Charleston on the 15th inst. destroying, before it was extinguished, upwards of FIFTY HOUSES and St. Philip's Church.—The Charleston Patriot of the 16th has the annexed particulars:

Our city was alarmed between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, with the appalling cry of fire which was found to proceed from the Wooden Dwelling which stood at the North West Corner of State and Lingard streets, in the occupation of Cornel June, as a house of ill fame. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity on all sides involving in destruction the greater part of two squares. The following was the range of the conflagration. On State street, West side from Market street, to the second house beyond Amen street, a two story brick tenement, which was destroyed, on the south side of Market street from State street to one of the three story brick house owned by Wm. Alken, Esq. where it was arrested in that direction. It burnt both sides of Lingard street, which being composed of small wooden tenements, were rapidly destroyed, until its progress was stopped in its Western course by the brick Kitchen attached to the houses at the N. East and South East Corner of Lingard and Church street. In Church street it consumed from the corner of Amen street to St. Philip's Church, including one of the large Livery Stables on this spot occupied by Messrs. Chapman and Bufford, having in it a large quantity of fodder. The horses were fortunately

saved. The blowing up of the large wooden house which stood at the N. E. Corner of Amen and Church street prevented the fire from Crossing this latter street.—This most judicious expedient, with the large open spaces formed by the burial grounds of St. Philip's and the Circular Churches, saved a large part of the City to the South West. The roof of Mr. Luge's long Room, situated near the junction of these burial places, with the dome of the Circular Church and some wooden tenements on Queen street were repeatedly ignited from the number of sparks and flakes of fire that the high wind carried in that direction. We are told that the roof of a Kitchen in Logan street, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene of conflagration caught.

But the most melancholy feature in the catastrophe is the destruction of St. Philip's Church, the oldest public edifice in the city, having been built in 1728, and embellished throughout its interior in a style of Architecture which vividly associated us with the past, and imposed on the mind impressions of solemn grandeur and religious awe, there is but one feeling throughout our community at the destruction of this antique edifice, which stood in almost solitary pride as a rich memento of the past, and the last relic in our city of that style of architectural embellishment by which our ancestors understood the means of connecting the visible with the intellectual, or the memorials of piety with the feelings by which they are the types and symbols.—The Church was not insured, and what enhances the regret is that the building was saved twice when it was in more hazard, in the great fires of 1795 and 1812. The Organ was destroyed, the cost of which was \$4,500.

It is impossible to ascertain yet whether the fire originated by accident or design.

We copy the following articles as signs of the times.

From the Washington Telegraph.

A letter from Eastern Virginia, to a member of Congress, states that the Candidates on both sides, are avowing themselves in favor of the Election of Judge White, and it is probable that the legislature of Virginia will be chosen chiefly with reference to this subject. As between Judge White and Martin Van Buren we believe that Virginia will be for the Judge with unusual unanimity.

From the Knoxville Register.

HUGH L. WHITE.

Our readers are already apprised of the passage of the resolutions in the Alabama Legislature, nominating Hugh L. White for the Presidency, and we do not doubt, that the people of Alabama, if their individual opinions are consulted, will support this nomination by an overwhelming majority.

Judge White's popularity in his own state originates in an intimate acquaintance with political opinions, an entire confidence in his great good sense, in the brilliancy of his talents, the maturity of his judgment and the integrity and energy of his character. Above the artifices of intrigue, superior to the love of office, in all situations a friend to his country and at any time willing to risk his reputation on any measure that will secure or promote the public welfare, his friends actuated by a solicitude for the decadence of public strife and partizan contention, present for public approbation, a candidate of pure morals, of stainless integrity, devotedly attached to his own policy, yet liberal and conciliating to his opposers, doing justice to their motives while refuting their argument, distinguished as much by his experience, his extraordinary sagacity, his knowledge of men, his influence among them, and his ability to control them, as by the depth of his penetration and the superiority of his judgment. His prudence will guard against the adoption of violent measures and neutralize opposition. His habits of economy will prevent expense; his principles will forbid the origination of any measures of prodigality and the dissipation of the public treasure. Cool and collected, he will examine without prejudice, he will regard every objection according to its importance; well acquainted with human nature and the affairs of men, his schemes will be formed with deliberation, will be practicable and will meet the exigency even of an extraordinary occasion.

Judge White is recommended as the successor of Gen. Jackson, among many other considerations by his destitution of ambition. Though decided in his principles, he is neither envious nor hated. Though known to all parties, he is suspected by none. Even his enemies have full confidence in him and neither question his honesty nor doubt his wisdom. He is not brought before the public by intriguing politicians or timeserving, interested, demagogues. It is popular feeling, extensively diffused that has announced his claims as a candidate. His friends desire to lay before the community the pretensions of a man who has never been guilty of deception or obliquity; who has never been an office seeker or aspirer; whose character on all hands is acknowledged to be without reproach and above suspicion, a patriot of the Roman stamp who would look only

to the honor and dignity, the peace, prosperity and permanency of the republic. His claims are presented, however, in no disorganizing spirit, not to stimulate discord and dissension, but to diffuse contentment and amity and concord; not for division but for the promotion of union; to assuage the rage of party, to sooth animosity, to conciliate the prejudiced and discontented. It is for these purposes he is nominated as a candidate, a man whom the people deserve to honor; against whom no reasonable exception can be successfully urged whose mildness and want of ambition, whose patriotism and purity and energy and wisdom, will afford a sufficient pledge that he will not forget the conflicts of party; that he will be influenced by no unworthy prejudices; that he will do justice to all; that he will guard with the perspicacious vigilance of Argus the public interest, and thus produce general concord and universal happiness.

From the Richmond Whig.

Judge White and Patronage.

The ground taken by Judge White in the debate on Mr. Calhoun's four years bill, has already endeared him to the independence of the country, and sponged one half his Jackson sins. It is a rainbow of promise held out in the political Heavens, at a moment of black darkness.

The public are looking for the Judge's speech with intense interest. It electrified all—the Wrights and Bentons disagreeably, the patriots, pleasantly. The Correspondent of the Pa. Inquirer, says: "But Judge White made a short and important as well as very able speech in favour of the Bill, to the amazement of Buchanan, Wright & Co. The Judge said emphatically that no honest President ought to wish the power now wielded by the executive; that it had increased enormously within the last few years, and that it was the duty of every patriot to diminish it. He vouched for the purity of the President's motives when he came into power, but said he had been misled by those around him! Benton Wright and Van, you may well suppose, did not relish the tone or spirit of Judge White's remarks. They were in striking contrast with their own; but what galled Benton most was the declaration of Judge White, that he entertained the same opinions now that he did in 1826, when he sustained Benton's report. This was a direct rebuke to him. This Bill is founded on the old democratic doctrine of limiting the power of the general government, of preventing its accumulation in any one place, and of restricting it to that specially granted in the charter; in opposition to the old federal doctrine of a powerful central government with its swarms of dependent office holders, pensioners, &c. all looking up to a grand and almost irresponsible executive for favor and power. Accordingly we saw your Senator Buchanan vote for the increase of federal power and corruption, while your consistent old democrat McKean, true to his principles and his name, voted with Judge White, Calhoun, and those old ad tried republicans who stood by their country during the second war of independence.

From the Washington Appeal.

The popularity of Judge White is daily increasing, while the cause of the convention seems to be as daily—nay, as hourly losing ground. Scarcely a paper reaches us from any quarter, where in this incorruptible patriot and enlightened statesman is not made the subject of well-merited comment. Even those prints that differ with us on the subject of the convention, while they implore him to stand aside, and not obey the call of the people, acknowledge his talents, his virtues, and admit his just pretensions for the high office to which he is destined! At the present critical and trying juncture, no man in this nation unites so much political strength, with so many requisite qualities for the chief magistracy. A republican of the pure school of Thomas Jefferson, the early friend and advocate of General Jackson, (whose firmness of purpose and purity of motive have never yet been questioned by his bitterest political opponents,) the faithful adherent, the zealous and able defender of those sound principles which have given stability to our institutions, and made us respected, if not honored abroad, Judge White presents claims to the consideration of the Jackson party not to be resisted. While to the opposition, which numbers in its ranks so many men of talent and worth, he exhibits a political reputation unstained by bitter party malignity, unsuspected of thirst for power or official patronage—a private life unclouded. We ask if such a man affords not the best—nay, the only rallying point, where those of all parties, who have a single eye to the honor and good of their country, may meet and shake hands, without doing violence to personal feeling, sectional interests, or in any manner compromising their political principles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1835.

Sir:—The political world is at a stand, each party is waiting for the other to make the first move; the orthodox friends

of the administration are determined not to block the game, but leave it open for the people, so as to prevent the election from devolving upon the house of Representatives, and there to be decided by intrigue and corruption. As to what course Judge White will pursue it is all conjecture; but if the heterodox friends of the administration, through the influence of the female part of his family, can be brought to act upon him he will stand a poor chance of course, result in his defeat. The Judge is a man that stands high, and I hope he will study his own honor and the honor of the country, by leaving this important subject to a National Convention. I consider this one of the most important events in the history of our country; & if the Republican party should now be divided, and allow the enemies of the Constitution to gain the ascendancy, the doctrines which General Jackson has honorably and nobly sustained, will be thrown aside, and our government will be lost in the vortex of corruption.

Letters of a character like the above we find have been pretty industriously circulated from the seat of government; their general complexion leaves us little doubt of the source whence they emanate. While all that relates to the convention, or is in any manner flattering to Mr. Van Buren, is studiously selected and published in a certain print in this city, that which concerns the growing popularity of Judge White, is as carefully suppressed. Why, we ask, has this partial course been pursued? Has not Judge White been as strongly attached to the Jackson party as any other man connected with it? Has he not claims as strong upon its affection and support? Whom do they mean by the heterodox of the party? Can they pretend that the Legislature of Alabama, consisting as it does of General Jackson's warmest personal friends and supporters, are heterodox? Or will they affirm that the powerful movements every where making in Tennessee, are by the heterodox of the party? The very delicate allusion of this letter writer to the female part of the Judge's family, we leave to the consideration of correct minds; but we can easily perceive that the male influence which is exerting in almost every portion of the country, connected with the Judge's determination not to decline, while he does not seek popular favor, startles these gentry far more than any other influence we know of.—*Appeal.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.
Our newsboat is just up from the pack at ship Independence, Capt. Nye, bringing us London papers to Jan. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive. The elections in England continued favorable to the Liberals.

Private Correspondence.
Paris, Saturday, Jan. 24, 4 o'clock. P. M.—M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the United States. However, erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still more by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the Opposition journals the *National* declares itself most strenuously against the proposed recognition, and as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the King.

The day before yesterday it was stopped at the Post Office, and the remainder of the edition seized at the printing office, in consequence of an article on this subject in which it insinuated, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, that the King himself had become the purchaser to a large amount of the original claims which the 25,000,000 of francs were destined to satisfy, and in the number of this morning a threat is held out, that if the article in question should be made the subject of a prosecution, such disclosures will be made with regard to present holders of the claims as will be any thing but agreeable.

With this view it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States well informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. This announcement seems to prove that there is no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from his Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources; but after all it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of this nature the subject of a state prosecution.

London, Jan. 26.—The Paris papers of Saturday, which we have received by express contain little else but disquisitions respecting the demands made by America and Russia for indemnity. With respect to the American claims, the *Constitutionnel* asserts that though the Ministers will leave no means untaken to carry the bill for the payment of the 25,000,000 fr., they do not intend to make it

adoption a Cabinet question, and that should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject the measure, they will still retain their places. The same journal intimates that the supporters of Ministers need not be deterred from voting against the bill the fear of endangering the existence of the present Administration.

Some of the French papers publish intelligence establishing the fact of the defeat of the Queen's troops by Eraso in Castile, but at the same time proving that the loss sustained by them has been greatly exaggerated in the account first published. According to the latest news, it appears that the number of the prisoners taken by the Carlists did not exceed 160; and it is not yet certain whether the whole of this number had been put to death. The battalion of the Queen's troops which was defeated was commanded by the Marquis de Campoverde, and consisted of hardly 400 men, while the Carlist force is said to have amounted to between 2000 and 3000 men.

The Bordeaux papers mention the departure of Mina from Pampeluna on the 17th inst. in the pursuit of the Carlists. They also state that a cartload of silver coin had been dispatched from Bayonne and escorted to Irun by a strong detachment of the Queen's troops.

War Between France and the United States.—On the policy of such an occurrence the *Journal des Debats*, a ministerial paper, thus expresses itself.—“We do not hesitate to say that of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most *gauche*, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.”

Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July, in a struggle against the republic of the United States—when they saw two people who, in the Old and New world, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brotherly freemen abroad!

London, Jan. 24.—The Paris papers of Thursday have arrived, with those of the South of France to the 19th.

The possibility of another indemnity being paid to Russia, as Sovereign of Poland, has attracted public attention in Paris at a most awkward moment and is likely to have untoward influence upon the American claim. And article that we have given from a Frankfort paper, devoted to Russia, has roused the Parisian press.

The *Moniteur*, after citing this article at length, adds its explanation, which will be found below. From the brief and important debate which followed the presentation, on Wednesday, of the papers relative to the American claim, it is evident that the French Chamber is resolved to go into the question and without taking the word of either Minister or Committee, assure itself of the justice or injustice of the demand.

This should have been done. The question has excited great discussion, even among the ministerialists. Thus the *Memorial Borda* is as indignant as President Jackson himself at the rejection of the claim by the Chamber; whilst the *Courier de Lyons*, also Ministerial, and representing the manufacturing interests of Lyons, uphold the necessity of refusing a demand so imperiously made. It would seem from this, that Lyons has lost considerably the supply of the American market, which it once possessed in a great measure.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE U. STATES AND FRANCE

A message was received from the President.

The reading of the message and documents having been begun and concluded, being heard with profound attention.—

Mr. Cambreleng, (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs) presented the following resolutions, by the wish as he stated, of a majority of the members of that committee, and moved that they be printed; without however, any wish that they should be considered to-day.

Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

Resolved, That preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, by way of amendment to the resolutions moved by Mr. Cambreleng:

Resolved, That the rights of the citizens of the United States, to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

States and France, he requested so to do.

Resolved, That no legislative measures of a hostile character, or tendency towards the French nation, be necessary or expedient at this time.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States:

I transmit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston, since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst.; and of the instructions giving to that minister; and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of Mr. Serranier, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States; if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the convention shall be refused by the Chamber.

The subject being now in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued in that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that on their part every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

A. JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1835.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

IN SENATE.

After the transaction of some business, usual in the early stage of its sitting, the resolutions of Mr. Benton to expunge from the Journal certain resolutions of the Senate of the last session, were taken up, when Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for two hours in favor of his resolutions to whom, in the course of the day Mr. Southard replied at great length. The Senate were still in session when the columns of this paper were closed.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was read:

“The Committee on Foreign Affairs to which was referred so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submitted the following report:

“At an early period of the session the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could however, concur in no proposition; and in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The Committee, with this view, in the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty; and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States; it is on the other hand, to be feared that the conduct of the Government has placed us in a position at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In this new position of our relations it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of France, to which the attention of the Committee had been directed, and to leave the question of our political relations with that government to the next Congress, whose action will no doubt be governed by the course which France may deem it expedient to pursue. We are not yet informed what may have been the decision of the King of the French as to the dismissal of our minister, nor can we conjecture what may be the fate of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies.

“While the committee is unwilling to anticipate any but an amicable and favorable result in both cases, it must be recollected that the King and Chamber may decide adversely to the interest and harmony of the two Nations. Such a decision on the part of France, however it may be regretted by the People of both countries, who have great & growing interests, commercial and political, to cherish, may lead to results upon which the Committee while in doubt, and while a hope remains, will not enlarge.

“The Committee is therefore, of opinion, that, at such a crisis, when agents may occur which cannot be anticipated, and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country, if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the Treaty of 1831, and if it did not recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress.—It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans or taxes.—The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States, would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that whole, or a part, of the fund to be derived from this source, should be appropriated for the

purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

“The Committee therefore submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

“Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

“Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

“Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.”

Mr. Edward Everett asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report.—As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority; but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

(The report of the minority is of such length—say seven or eight columns—that we are obliged to defer the insertion of it to our next. The following are the closing paragraphs of it, and embrace the conclusions of the Committee:

“Since the foregoing view on this important question was prepared, a message has been sent by the President, to the House of Representatives, and referred to this Committee, containing official intelligence of the recall of the French Minister, of the tender of passports made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The President also informs the House, that he has directed Mr. Livingston, to leave France with our legation, in case the bill for executing the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition, that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

“It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remain of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The undersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate, that the bill for executing the treaty will become a law. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is however, at all times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

“Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be in the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety, have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

“Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—with whom it is still in some degree a matter of novel impression.—to the wisdom of the next Congress, who will have all the information necessary for further action, if contrary to the expectations of our Minister at Paris, further action should be required—and to the disposal of an overruling Providence. In respectfully submitting these views of the question, the undersigned will only add, as a closing sentiment, that they fully concur in what they believe to be the unanimous opinion of the present Congress, that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, at all hazards, and which they doubt not, is the sense of the whole country.

EDWARD EVERETT.

ROBT. FLETCHER.

R. COULTER.

Mr. Coulter now moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to take up and consider the reports and resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that they be printed, which was agreed to.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says:—“We learn that orders have been received here for the immediate completion of the two vessels of war on the stocks at our Navy Yard.”

[Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette, Washington, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1835.]

At 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Cambreleng moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the report and resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He stated that for the purpose of producing unanimity, he was willing to modify his first resolution, in that part which precludes any further negotiation. In reference to his third resolution, concerning preparations for war, he was willing to withdraw it.

He felt the impropriety of connecting this matter in any way with the Bank.—But when the bill making appropriation for Fortifications should be returned from the Senate, he proposed to make some amendments which would be more important than a mere declaratory resolution. The object of the Committee in suggesting the sale of the Bank Stock, was merely to show to the country and to France that we could make preparations to defend our rights without a resort to loans, and that the committee had not been instigated by any hostility to the Bank.

Mr. Adams then proposed his first resolution, which leaves the door open to negotiation, but insists on the stipulations being fulfilled, as a substitute for the joint resolution of Mr. Cambreleng. The speech made by Mr. Adams explained all his former course, convinced the House of his sincerity, and won him the confidence of all parties. Mr. Archer was opposed to both propositions. If he had a preference it was in favor of the resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, as he considered the resolution of Mr. Adams as taking away all ground of negotiation. After a very splendid speech from Mr. Perkins, who is the successor of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Cambreleng came to a compromise with Mr. Adams, and took his resolution, as a substitute for the one he had offered.

Mr. Adams having previously modified it so as to make it strong in point of insisting on the fulfilment of the treaty at all hazards. In this position the question stands until Monday.

Mr. Everett had moved a recess, or was about to make such motion when a communication was made to the House by Mr. Ewing of Indiana, on the subject of the assault made upon him on Wednesday evening in the avenue, by Lieut. Lane, son of Mr. Lane, a representative from Indiana. Mr. Ewing designated the attack as dastardly, and represented his injuries as severe, and demanded an enquiry into the transaction. Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, moved for a Committee of two. Mr. Hardin moved for seven.

The latter was ordered, and the motion for a committee was carried by a large majority, by ayes and nays, Mr. Lane voting in the negative.

I am told that on the last balloting for Speaker to the Senate, Mr. Buchanan and D. Wm, certainly two of the most respectable members of the Jackson party in the Senate, voted for Gales & Seaton.

The Senate has been engaged during the day, on bills from the House. Mr. Benton moved to suspend the rule which prohibits bills from being sent from one House to the other, during the three last days of this session, in order to allow bills to be transmitted up to this night.—On motion of Mr. Webster, this motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton offered a joint resolution, to establish a Government Printing Office, which was laid on the table.

There has been some animated discussion to-day, and the general expectation seems to be that discussion is all that this Congress will perform. The proposition to sell the Bank stock is not likely to succeed, nor is it very likely that the President will be clothed with powers to act in this or that contingency.

The resolutions will probably be disposed of to-night, but it is very doubtful. It is now the time for closing the mail, and the members who have come down to dinner are returning to the Capitol, in the expectation of being detained there until past midnight hour. The House adjourned. No question has been taken.

The Senate elected Gales and Seaton to-day, after 20 ballots, to be their printers for the next Congress. The friends of Duff Green did all they could for him; but they find some days since, that his case was hopeless, without reference to his course which has been so frequently offensive in the highest degree, although of late it must be admitted, greatly improved of that personal character that formerly disgraced it, his execution of the work has not been satisfactory.

From the Sicilian Facts.

ST. LORENZO & THE OLD WOMAN.
When I was in Modica, a priest gave me a laughable instance of the credulity of the lower order. A woman in comfortable circumstances had an only son, of whom she was so fond that she could not rest for desire of knowing in what manner he was to die. To learn this she every day attended in the church to which my narrator belonged, & kneeling at the shrine of St. Lorenzo made long and fervent prayers, begging him to enlighten her on the wished for point, always concluding with, “Blessed St. Lorenzo, inform me of what death my son will die.” For a long time, as may well be supposed she got no answer; but her constant visits and invariable prayer, with the necessity of being daily obliged to remind her that it was time to shut the church, at length wore out the patience of the sexton. He waited, however, till passion week, during which it is customary to veil the images. When the good lady made her usual appearance he hid himself behind the curtain which conceals the figure, and on the wonted supplication of “Blessed St. Lorenzo inform me of what death my son will die,” instantly replied in a hollow solemn tone, “Impies, Impies!” in English, “he will be hanged.” “Ah!” said the devout mother, rising from her knees, not at all astonished at the miracle, or grateful for the gracious condescension of the saint, “you rascal it was for that tongue of yours you were sooted alive.”

While speaking of San Lorenzo, I must take

the opportunity of remarking, that with some Catholics, it is a matter of doubt, whether he be saved or not, having been guilty of the sin of presumption when undergoing martyrdom.—Whilst on the gridiron on which he suffered, and his executioners were fanning the fire, and pulling him about with red hot pinchers, he very composure, though I apprehend not very coolly observed, “that he was done on one side, and they might turn him on the other.”

An Interesting Greek Story.—We have attended the lectures of Mr. Paricaries upon the moral and intellectual condition of Greece, when we heard from him a highly interesting story of his native country, which as nearly as we can recollect, was in substance as follows:—

In some parts of Greece, there are tribes of Greeks, who, soon after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, fled to the mountains for the purpose of escaping the tyranny of their invaders, and whose descendants have ever since remained there in a distinct race. One of these tribes, possessing a considerable town well fortified upon a high rock, not accessible by storm, having become an object of peculiar jealousy to the Pacha, within whose jurisdiction it was situated, he resolved to attempt to destroy them by stratagem. He accordingly sent a complimentary invitation to the commander of the tribe, to furnish a body of troops to march with him against some common enemy. The request was complied with, but no sooner were these men to the number of three hundred and upwards, within the power of the Turkish army than they were inhumanly butchered, after which the Pacha moved towards the rock in hopes of finding the town unprotected. In this expectation, however, he was disappointed. On reaching its base he found that the remaining men, and all the women were armed for his defence, and that it was impossible even by his superior numbers. The actual commander of the place, desirous of retaliating upon the Pacha for his barbarous conduct, resorted also to stratagem. He communicated a secret order to the Pacha to betray the town into his hands, the Pacha having some doubts of his good faith asked him for a pledge, when the other placed in his hands as a hostage, his son, a young lad, who was immediately sent off to the palace of the Pacha. On the following day, the gates were to be opened, and the troops of the Pacha, to march in, in doing which it was necessary to pass by four forts. In the mean time these forts were manned with the disposable force of men and female of the town, with positive orders not to fire, until the Turkish troops had entirely passed the first or outermost fort.

No sooner then this was effected, than a tremendous and destructive fire was commenced upon the invaders, and continued until the whole body was destroyed, amounting, as we understood, to four thousand men.

Before the result, however, was known to the Pacha, who was not with his army, his son, a boy of the age of the young Greek, had taken the liberty of telling his guest, that as soon as information should arrive of the capture of his native town, he was to be roasted alive. “Do not be too sure of that,” said the young Greek, “as soon as news arrives of the defeat of your father, you shall be skinned alive.” The Greek commander, after the successful issue to his stratagem, wrote a letter to the Pacha, containing the following words:—“I knew that you were a treacherous man, but I did not know that you were a fool. You thought, that because I gave you my son, I could be base enough to betray my country. You may do what you please with him, but I choose that my people shall be free.”

The design of the story was to prove that the blood of the ancient Greeks still runs in the veins of these tribes, although their separation from the civilized world has occasioned the loss amongst them of almost every vestige of their noble descent. In a subsequent lecture some account will be given of the state of knowledge amongst these singular people. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

Somebody in London, a Sir Edward Thomason, has sent General Jackson some old medals, and in return, the General sent Sir Edward his own likeness, painted by Earle, and what is marvellous, painted in the military costume of the Revolution! What in the name of history has General Jackson to do with that costume? His enduring memorials were not received in the uniform which Washington, Hamilton, Knox & Green wore. The Revolution, indeed—why next thing we shall hear of General Jackson among the pilgrims at Plymouth, or perhaps piloting Columbus across the Atlantic; and perhaps the next idolator would do well to clap the broad ruff, slashed sleeve, doublet and hose upon the chieftain, and let him dispute precedence with Sir Walter Raleigh.

U. S. Gazette.

More Intrigues at Washington.—The General Post Office.

We assure the reader that the intrigues disclosed in this letter from an intelligent gentleman at Washington, are literally as stated.—The information emanates from the best authority.

We could not, had our attention been directed to the point, have conceived it possible that any circumstances could occur to induce us to desire the continuance of Major Barry as Postmaster General; nor is it now possible, that we could feel such a wish, except as a means of excluding worse men; men with more capacity for business perhaps, but in whose honesty the public would feel less confidence, and whose promotion is sought as a means of organizing the office holders for the service of Mr. Van Buren, and of directing that formidable engine, the Post Office, to the accomplishment of his ambition.

Major Barry, and Amos Kendall or Felix Grundy, we for me, prefer Maj. Barry, who we now have, the assurance that Maj. Barry is detached from the Kinderhook institution, and will no longer connive at the protracted of the great powers and facilities of the P. O. Office Department, to the advancement of the schemes of the office-holders. All would feel the opposite assurance, were Grundy or Kendall at its head; and they very rarely would be rendered the more to be dreaded in an office of such immense influence. It were better to suffer pecuniary loss and embarrassment under the influence of Maj. Barry, than that the Post Office should become a tool in the hands of the designing to promote the schemes of unscrupulous ambition. We were surprised at the character of the Report of the Van Buren majority of the Post Office Committee in the House of Representatives—acutely less forcible against Post Office abuses than that of the Committee of the Senate.—The wonder is now explained. Truth has been extorted by the interest of Van Burenism, now anxious to be rid of Maj. Barry, and to substitute a more devoted party, not by the public interest. It is in character.

Why cannot the President act for once as becomes his station, and putting aside both the incompetent and the designing, select a

Postmaster

people?

We have a letter in Washington.

We have a letter in Washington.

We have a letter in Washington.

We have a letter in Washington.

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POETRY.

THE LAST HOUSE IN THE ROW.

Mrs. Pratt, now this is kind,
You're looking well, I see,
I hope my dear, you've brought your work?
And how is Mr. P?
How do you like this place of mine;
Your praise you must bestow;
You know I always did prefer
The last house in the row.

One sees so nicely up the street,
And views each passer-by;
One sees what all the neighbours do,
Though I can't bear to pry.
Well—well—that's Mrs. Wiggins Brown,
She keeps a shop below;
Who wants to scrape acquaintance at
The last house in the row.

It is too bad to see such folks,
Who ought to dress in stuff,
Flaunting out in gaudy silks,
With squirrel bos and moss!
And velvet bonnet, too, forbear!
I'd have such folks to know
They'll never set a foot within
The last house in the row.

That's Mrs. Roberts. Only look,
Its shocking 'pon my life—
Her petticoats so short! Oh dear!
She twice has been a wife.
From her "dear first" she oft had cuffs,
She now gives many a blow;
It's odd she always stares up at
The last house in the row.

Such goings on at eighty five
With those at eighty-six—
I'm quite surprised at Captain Dobbs
Don't hear of all these tricks.
I saw Jannette and Mary Anne,
One night not long ago,
With two young men, run laughing by
The last house in the row.

It's very strange, but I can't think
What possibly can be
The reason of the curious change
At number eighty three.
I never see the tiddy now,
The servants are to go;
I'm glad they do not visit here
The last house in the row.

I'm shocked to see the goings on
At number ninety eight;
I saw the baker kiss the maid
Beside the area gate.
I've had a paddy put on mine,
Since courting seems the go;
I'll have no needles coming to
The last house in the row.

Believe me, we can often see
Some very curious scenes;
Just look at those green coated men—
I call them Mr. Greens.
The tall one is a handsome man,
The lean one but so so;
The fat one looks so naughty on
The last house in the row.

I cannot hear to hear folks talk
Of what their neighbours do;
But I must say they're very queer
At number ninety two.
I don't believe that she's his wife,
She looks so dowdy—low—
I wish you'd brought your darlings to
The last house in the row.

That's Julia Spinks and Alfred Twig,
It really makes me mad
To see the girl go flirt about
With every beardless lad.
Her mother too—to laugh and jest
While in her weeds of woe;
A giggle gave while she look'd in
The last house in the row.

I've heard a scandalous tale—why, oh, la!
You are not going so soon;
I thought at least you could have spent
With me the afternoon.
Remember me to Mr. P—
It's quite unkind to go—
Don't fail to call when'er you pass
The last house in the row.

Notice is hereby Given,

That application will be made for the renewal of the following Certificate of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: No. 33,641 to 33,645, in the name of Charlotte Nicols, Baltimore, 30th January 1855.

CHARLOTTE NICOLS.

Baltimore, Feb. 7 Sw

TO LET

FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Deany, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to

JOHN W. DAVID.

Feb. 8

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Joe K. Neall, who has my books, at the Office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express order to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer.

I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally.

PETER TARR.

Feb. 8

THOMAS BOWDLE

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester Counties & the Eastern Shore generally, that he still continues to take passengers from Talbot to Cambridge in Dorchester county. He has removed to the farm adjoining his late residence, where he is prepared at all seasons to convey passengers from one shore to the other—his boats are in first rate order and his Ferry men careful, attentive and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them.—He therefore solicits a share of public patronage and assure those who may patronize his ferry that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Talbot County, Jan. 31, Stg

The thorough bred race Horse



UPTON

Six years old next spring, will make another season at the same stands. Terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 5s. 1-2s.—1m. 52s.—1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.—1m. 58s., against aged horses, Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's b. c. see American Turf Register and Sport Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54.—de. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151 and 444. &c.

F. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

30th January A. D. 1835.

On application of Susan Shehan, administratrix with the will annexed of Wm. Shehan, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copy of the proceedings from the minutes of proceed of the said Court, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

Jan. 31

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Wm. Shehan late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of Jan. 1835.

SUSAN SHEHAN, adm'x. of Wm. Shehan, dec'd

Jan. 31

MILLINERY & MANTUA



MAKING

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS having lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business in the employment and under the instruction of a lady, considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making generally.

She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. James Willson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

Jan. 17 Sw

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S



RETREAT.

The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington at adjoining the office of Samuel Hambleton, Esq. nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson's Store and directly opposite the office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends & customers & the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their horses, and intends to always keep while in season

Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowls, &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received and hopes by diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by

H. C.

NOTICE.



MARYLAND ECLIPSE is expected to stand the ensuing season at Easton and Centerville.

Feb. 7 (W) St

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully returns their grateful acknowledgements to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a painter's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, &c.

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

a large assortment of

GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, painting and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

A & H.

Jan. 24

PASSENGER'S LINE.



SCHOONER SOPHIA

HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's & Saturday's; the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.

The public's obedient servants.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 24 (W) St

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddle's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

SOLOMON BARRETT



Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Dec. 20

In Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Gillsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk

Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Huxsey late of said county, deceased, to John Gillsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lookerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$185.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 3 1835

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834.

Solomon M. Jenkins, ag't. Manlove Hazel and Julia Ann, his wife, John W. Jenkins, William W. Byrne & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas H. Jenkins, Mary Jane Jenkins, Edward Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Dec. 20 Talbot County Court.

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on post to the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods,

collected from the latest arrivals, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.

all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country produce. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

John B. Firbank.

Jan. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for the renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: 24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive.

5 Shares No. 10390, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8182

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.

The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,

FRANCIS M. FOWLER,

General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's St. Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4w

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 5th of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 24th March, and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 14th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commrs.

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk.

Feb. 21. (W)

NEW FALL AND

GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

a handsome and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass

Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. Sw cwtSt

PAGE'S HOTEL.

BALTIMORE.

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq. Robt. Oliver Esq. Messrs John. Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called

PAGE'S HOTEL

Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the place. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to

Ann H. Godwin, or

Geo. W. Harrington.

Greensborough, July 12.

For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer. W. Grason, Gerald Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—

VOL. XVIII

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1835

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENT
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five
cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. CITY POLICE SCENES.

Neddy Phil is entirely too long—it is supposed something short—if the word short may be used in speaking of him—something short of seven feet, but how much has never been accurately ascertained. There is material enough in Neddy for a man of ordinary length, and it made up properly, he might be a creditable sort of a personage; but he has been a bominably withdrawn, stretched out, as Shakespeare says, to the crack of doom. There has evidently been an attempt to make much of him; but the frame of the idea has not been well filled out, and he looks like the willow wand at which Locustley shot his grey goose shaft, in the lists of Ashby de la Zouche. The consequence is, that Neddy is a crank vessel. If he were a feather in his cap, he would be caupized at every corner; and it is his finds it very difficult to get along on a windy day, without a paving-stone in each edgipocket, to preserve the balance of power. Neddy, however, is of a convivial nature, and will not refuse his glass, notwithstanding the aptitude of alcohol to ascend into the brain and so enumber it as to render a peripatetic position difficult to men shorter than himself. When in this condition, his troubles are numerous, and among other matters, he finds it very difficult to get a clear fall, there being, in compact cities, very little room to spare for the accommodation of long men tumbling down in the world.

Last Monday night—a night memorable for the glassiness of the streets, the city being one universal slide, sufficiently "slip" for all purposes, without the use of saw-dust—Neddy had been out at a "freedom supper." He reached the convivial board without material injury; but of his sayings and doings there we have no satisfactory record. It was evident, however, that his potations had not been thin.

"Good night, feller," said Neddy, as the door shut upon him. He paused on the topmost step of the six that led to the pavement.

"I've no doubt," continued he, "that it is a beautiful night as ever was, if they'd only light the lamps and let us see the moonshine. We do grow little of the blackest moon, and the hardest to find, I ever did see. Lamps is lamps, and moons is moons, in a business point of view; but, practically, they ain't much of the wicks and affire. It's bad for me, I can't see the ground as perfectly as little fellows, and every dark night I'm sure to get a hyst either a forced hyst, or a backet hyst, or some sort of a hyst; but more backers than forerders, especially in winter. The unfeeling-trick was it, that I know on, is the trick some folks have got of laughing out, yaw-haw, when they see a gentleman in trouble—a long gentleman, with his legs in the air, and his middle, splat, on the curbstone. A hyst of itself is bad enough, without being enigered at—first your cocoa gets a pool; then you see all sorts of stars and fire-works—and then you scrawl up, feeling as if you had no head on your shoulders, and didn't belong to nobody; the jackpans all grinning, as if the misfortunes of human nature wasn't no more than a poppet show. A man can't get up, without letting on that he feels fat, no how he can fix it, for I've tried many a time."

Neddy paused in his prophetic dissertation upon hysts—a word familiar to every Philadelphian, as the vernacular for a tumble, quasi *lu cas non lucens*—he still held on firmly to the railing, and peered keenly into the darkness without discovering any object on which his vision could rest. The darkness was substantial. It required sharper eyes than Neddy's to bore a hole in it. The wind was up, and the freezing rain had coated the steps and pavements with a sheet of ice.

"It's raining fra potatoes," said Neddy. "I feel 'em, though I can't see 'em, bumping the end of my nose; so I must make home as fast as I can."

Unfortunate youth! he made a vain effort to walk, but slipping, he came in sitting posture on the top step, and flew down like lightning—bump! bump! bump! The impetus he had acquired, prevented him from stopping on the sidewalk notwithstanding his energetic attempts to clutch the icy bricks, and he skated into the gutter, whizzing over the curb-stone, and splashing into the water: like a young Ninyas!

"Laws a mass!" panted Neddy, after a pause of a few moments to recover his breath. "My eyes! what a hyst! The life's most knocked out of me, and I'm jammed up so tight that I don't believe I'm as tall by six inches as I was before. I'm drow' up and clinched!"

The accident happened in the vicinity of a Charley, who brought his "flam," and fished our hero out of the water, taking him by the shoulders.

"Well," observed Charley, "this is a feller without no end to him—he'd be pretty long a drowning, any how. If there was many more like him in the gutters, it would be better to get a windlass, and wind 'em up. I never seed a man with so much slack. The corporation ought to buy him, starch him up stiff, cut a hole for a clock in his hat and use him for a steeple; only Downy wouldn't like to trust himself on the top of such a rickety concern. Neighbour, shall I fetch the humane Society's apparatus?"

"No—I ain't drowned, only bumped severely. Them curb-stones is none of the softest and they've touched my feelings. There never was such a feller for getting hyst as Neddy Phil. I'm all over like a map blue, red and green. I wish I was razed and then it would not happen. The awning-postman knocked the head off of me; I was always tumbling over wheel-barrow, dogs and children, because, if I took down, I'm certain to knock my cocoa against something above. It's a complete nuisance to be so tall. Beds is too short; if you go to a tea-fight, the people are always tumbling over your trotters; and breaking their

nosies, which is what young ladies isn't partial to, and if you tipple too much toidy of a slippery night—about as easy a thing to do as you'd wish to try—you're sure to get a hyst a square long—just such a one as I've had. If I'd knowed how, I could have said the multiplication table while I was going the figure. Stumpy chaps, such as you, ain't got no troubles in this world."

"That's all you know about it. Stumpies has troubles."

"I can't borrow coats, because I don't like cuffs at the elbows. I can't borrow pants, because it isn't the fashion to wear knee breeches, and all my stockings is socks. I can't hide when any body owes me a lambasting. You can see me a mile. When I sit by the fire I can't get near enough to warm my body, without burning my knees; and in a stage coach, there's no room between the benches, and the way you get the cramp—don't mention it."

"I don't know nothing about all these things; but to imagine I was a tall chap!"

"Don't try; you'll hurt yourself, for it's a great stretch of imagination for a little feller to do that."

After this amicable colloquy between the "long and the short of the matter," an arrangement was entered into by which Mr. Phil was conducted home. He slept soundly; and in the morning, he was sore enough: as he phrased it, his feelings had been much injured by the melancholy hyst of Monday night.

INTERESTING FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

NEAS.—We have recently been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board of the Delaware 74. Commodore Patterson giving a highly interesting description of their summer's cruise. As we have already published accounts of the visit to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, we shall content ourselves with giving the writer's journal of a visit to Grand Cairo and the Pyramids, which cannot fail to gratify our readers.

N. Y. Gazette.

"We arrived off Alexandria on the 13th July—Our object in making this visit was, I believe, to see Mehmet Ali, certainly the most extraordinary man of his time; but he being absent with his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to quell an insurrection in Syria, and not being expected in less than ten days, Com. Patterson made up a party to visit Grand Cairo and the Pyramids. We embarked on the canal on the 16th, without visiting Alexandria, and the next morning found ourselves at Mahomades, on the Nile, a distance of forty miles from Alexandria."

"This canal was dug in six weeks, 200,000 men being employed, of whom 20,000 perished on its banks from famine or sickness.—The Nile was rising rapidly; but a fresh north wind took us to our destination in three days. The distance in a direct line is 150 miles, but the windings of the river make it 240."

"Our Consul Mr. Glendon, had been informed of our intended visit; and had made preparations for our reception, which both surprised and gratified us. We arrived late in the evening at Boulac; disembarked early in the morning and found a procession formed in the following order:—First, an officer of the Pasha's household, superbly dressed; twelve running footmen; a coach, with four white horses, for the ladies; (this coach was a present from the emperor of Russia); twelve Janissaries in two single files mounted; the Drogaman and Janissaries of the Consulate; the commodore and his Aids, followed by about thirty of the officers of the Delaware and the Shark, all superbly mounted from the stables of the Pasha. On our way from Boulac to Cairo, a distance of a mile and a half, we saw the house in which the brave Kleber was assassinated, and the tree under which the present Pasha first spread his carpet as a soldier of fortune. On our arrival at Cairo we took possession of the house of Mr. Glendon; a young bachelor, which he had politely surrendered to us. After a bath and a lunch we mounted for a visit to the Tombs of the Galipis, which were situated on the south-east side of the city in a spot entirely barren. They have a fine appearance, and are considered splendid models of Saracenic architecture. Among them is that of Malek-Adhel, brother of the great Saladin, both renowned as saviors of Eastern Christianity in the wars of the Crusades."

"On the morning of the 21st, we went, in the state already described, (which was the same in all our outings) to visit the Governor. On our way we passed the defile in which the unfortunate Mamelukes were entrapped and massacred. The ladies of the Harem sent a messenger to our ladies, requesting a visit from them. We were received by our Governor who speaks French, in great state; smoked pipes and drank coffee; by the by, both the coffee cups & mouth-pieces of the pipes were set with diamonds & other precious stones. The Governor expressed a hope that the Commodore was pleased with his reception, and requested him to let him know how he could serve him, &c. This Palace is the Citadel, two and a half miles in extent. We next proceeded to the Palace of Ibrahim Pasha; to wait for the ladies, which we found elegantly fitted up for our reception. Here we had a full view of the town and citadel, with old Cairo and the Pyramids in the distance. Here also we had pipes and coffee, with sherbet from the Harem. We then proceeded to Old Cairo, where there are some magnificent ruins; and to another Palace of the Pasha, to which are attached very extensive gardens, under the super-

intendence of an English Horticulturalist. Here also is an aqueduct, built by the famous Saladin, for the supply of the Citadel, and the Nileometer. We also visited the stud of Ibrahim Pasha, consisting of eight hundred horses. After a lunch, we took a stroll through the Bazaar, which is not near so magnificent as that at Constantinople.

"At day-light on the 23d, we were all hustled, preparing for our visit to the Pyramids; and by sun-rise, our party and baggage were under way, the camels, mules, dromedaries, horses, and donkeys making quite an imposing appearance. On leaving the ferry at Ghisa, we proceeded over a level plain in the direction of the Pyramid of Cheops. Nothing can be so deceiving to the eye as these stupendous monuments of human labor; and it was in vain that I drew upon my memory for their immense dimensions, as given by travellers I could see nothing to fill up the picture—the fact is, there is nothing near them to compare with them; and the closer I approached, the more I was disappointed. When I was within three hundred yards of the principal one, a sudden turn in the approach gave me a view at a different angle, and all its immensity burst at once upon me. I immediately observed some of the party already on the ascent, and they looked like bees climbing a hive."

The angle at which these tombs are erected precludes their throwing shade; and as the sun was getting high, we began to look out for a place for breakfast. The Arabs soon cleared out an ancient tomb, sufficiently large for our whole party, the only difficulty in entering, which we performed on our hands and knees. After breakfast, we left the ladies, who had already ascended the Pyramids, to their repose, and proceeded to mount ourselves.—Some of the stones are 50 feet by 12, so you may readily suppose the ascent is no trifling matter; but with the assistance of three stout men, (one to hold each hand & one behind,) & a boy to carry a bottle of water, I succeeded in reaching the summit in half an hour, passed three times to take breath and look around me."

"In times of fruitfulness, that is, after the inundation has subsided, the view from the top must be beautiful. But now there was nothing to be seen but the black and parched earth. The descent is much easier than I anticipated, but I was so much fatigued that I was glad to seek a short repose in the sepulchre of Cheops."

"At 4 o'clock we started for the grounds of Saknara, distant twenty miles over the plain of the mummies, where we arrived at 9, and found a large and elegant tent pitched for us by order of the Governor, with a substantial dinner set out which we enjoyed very much. In the morning, after viewing the pyramids, five in number, and every thing worthy of notice, we proceeded to the river, where boats were in readiness to convey us to Tora, a favorite school of the Pasha under the management of the Spanish General Segura; there we saw the cadets perform their exercises, and then returned to Cairo to dinner. The next day was devoted to Buzars, and in visiting some christian families who had been to see us. We spent the two succeeding days in visiting the arsenals, cannon foundry, cotton mills, schools, &c. and the next day the ladies dined at the harem, and the gentlemen went to return thanks and take leave of the Governor. We then proceeded to Joseph's Well, 400 feet deep, which you descend by a gallery; thence to the tombs of the Mamelukes, and the Mansoum built by the present Pasha."

"On the 29th, we gave a picnic to our friends at the Palace of Shoubra, on the Nile, eight miles below Boulac, offered us for the occasion, after which we took leave of our visitors, dismissed our equipage, and took our departure in boats furnished by the Pasha.—We had a tedious passage down, owing to the strong northerly winds, and consequently had frequent opportunities of landing at the villages and seeing the condition of the people; the former are more than half depopulated, and the latter are wretched in the extreme. The Pasha has a standing army of 150,000 men, and a marine nearly equal to ours, and he wings from the miserably reduced population a revenue of \$30,000,000! His eye is upon every man's hearth, and his hand in every man's pocket; he is the only domestic merchant throughout his viceroyalty, and no man can eat a plate of the rice he has raised, or weave a pound of the cotton he has planted; every thing must go to the depots of the Pasha, which he receives and sells at prices fixed by himself. Never did there before exist such a searching, such an all pervading despotism."

"On our arrival at Alexandria, we found a palace fitted up for us in the vicinity of one of the enormous granaries, where the Commodore and some of the officers remained till the contemplated visit to his Highness, but the rest proceeded on board ship. This visit took place on the 7th and was attended, at the request of the Pasha, by a number of the officers as could be spared from the ship. We arrived at the palace at 8 A. M. Our reception was not in such great state as at Cairo; but we saw Mehmet

Ali—He dictated a peace to the banks of the Bosphorus. He is small in stature, agreeable features, with an eye like falcon. He talked a good deal of himself—what he had done, and what he intended to do for Egypt—promised to get us on board if we would drop the anchor in shore. (We did so, but he did not fulfil his promise)—inquired in a mode of culture of coffee, &c. and the audience broke up."

"Mehemet Ali has made Egypt almost independent of Europe; he has built a navy, organized an army, established schools, arsenals, and factories, set numerous steam engines in operation, and improved the country wonderfully, but he has ground the population to the dust. It is to be hoped that his successors will be able to do something for the people, and thus ameliorate their abject condition."

BONAPARTE'S GENERALS.—

From that interesting volume of "Harper's Family Library," the Court and Camp of Bonaparte—we glean the following memorials of the twenty-right celebrated military men who make up the whole list of those serving under Napoleon, either as Marshals of France or Generals of Division.

Augereau died 14th of June, 1816, of dropsy in the chest; Berthier threw himself from the window of his house as the army of the allies was passing it on the 19th May, 1815, and died instantly; Bassieres was killed by a musket ball at Lutken; Davoust died of a pulmonary complaint, June 1833; Desaix was killed instantly at Marengo, by a cannon ball; Desbarnois died of apoplexy at Munich, Jan. 21, 1834; St. Cyr in March 1830; Junot in a fit of insanity threw himself from a window of his father's house at Monthard, breaking a thigh which resulted in his death, June, 1813; Kleber was assassinated at Cairo Egypt, (on the same day that Desaix was killed at Marengo) by the hand of a youth of 18, who secreted himself in a garden, and on the approach of his victim went and presented him with a bit of paper folded like a letter, and while Kleber was opening it, the assassin drew from his cloak a dagger, and inflicted a wound causing immediate dissolution. He stated that he left Damascus on foot, by order of the grand vizier, who entrusted him with the mission of repairing to the French Army to take Bonaparte's life. Lannes expired from the effects of a gunshot which carried away his right leg, and the foot and ankle of the left; at Essling, 22d May, 1809; Lefebvre died in Paris, Sept. 1820; Lezon at Liege, in 1816; Massena expired on the 4th of April, 1817; Moreau fell when near the Emperor Alexander (being in the Russian service) at Dresden, in August, 1813. A cannon ball from the French artillery carried away his right leg, and passing through his horse took off a portion of the left. The remaining portion of the left leg was cut off by a surgeon—and during amputation and dressing, the brave officer smoked a cigar—scarcely moving a muscle of his face during the painful operation. He lingered till the 21st September. Murat was condemned to death at Naples in 1815, and shot—looking steadfastly at the soldiers, and desiring them to aim at his heart and save his face.—The fact of Ney—the bravest of the brave—is familiar to all. He who had fought five hundred battles for France—not one a guest here—was shot as a traitor, being in the 47th year of his age. Pickegru was found dead in a dungeon, with a black silk handkerchief twisted tight round his neck, and a stick thrust through the knot, whether by his own hand or the hands of others seems to be undecided; Suchet expired at Marseilles, Jan. 1826—making 18 of the 24, who no longer survive.

"Of the remaining ten, Bernadotte is King of Sweden; Grouchy left France for this country after the second abdication; no mention is made in the work before us of the death of Moncey; and Jourdan, Macdonald, Marmont, Mortier, Oudinot, Soult and Victor severally gave in their adhesion to Louis Philippe in August, 1830, and for aught we know are all still living."

"HORSES AND CROWS.—The corresponding Secretary of an Agricultural Society, in Maine, in making his report to the legislature of the doings of the Society for 1834, has the following observations concerning the quality of horses in his county.

In the breeding of horses, nothing worthy of particular notice has been done of late. Indeed, although there are some good horses here, it may be said, (the opinion of some to the contrary notwithstanding) that there is not that sort of attention paid to our breed of horses that the importance of the business demands. It is true, that as at present carried on, the breeding of horses is not so profitable as some other branches of husbandry; and for this reason, there ought to be the more strict and careful attention paid to what are raised. It is to be regretted that no regular system—no definite mode of procedure is pursued in regard to this business—a business which demands so much time and capital. The mode at present adopted,

(it cannot be called a system,) is, that every mare that cannot be sold, shall be made to breed, and the cheapest horse receives the most esteem. No wonder that our law givers are called upon to devise ways and means to destroy the crows, when our farmers pursue a course which provides so bountifully for the increase and sustenance of these ominous birds."

THE ARABIAN HORSES.

Presuming that the public may be gratified in learning the prices that were obtained for the two Arabian Horses, sold by me, this day, at auction, by direction of the Secretary of State, under authority of the President, and in pursuance of a resolution of both Houses of Congress, I beg leave to state, that they were sold for cash as follows, viz. One to Mr. Flournoy, of Virginia, for \$1,305

The other to Messrs. Horton & Tammany of Pennsylvania for 860

EDWARD DYER,
Auctioneer.

Washington City, March 2.

BOOK KEEPING—"Jackson Method."

For particulars of the plan, call on Major Harry of the Post Office department.—By this system, contractors can draw for any amount before they have earned it, and then borrow from the democratic banks to balance the books. Geneva Courier.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—

The New York papers furnish some further tidings from English & French journals brought by the packet ship Independence, in addition to those contained in the postscript inserted in Saturday's American. We proceed to lay them before our readers.

It seems that since the presentation of the bill of indemnity on the 16th January, the subject does not appear to have been discussed in the hands of a Chamber of Deputies; (being probably in the hands of a Committee,) except as it was incidentally alluded to in speaking of the claims presented by Russia. These latter claims, it was thought by many, would have an unfavorable influence upon our own. The fate of the bill is, to say the least extremely doubtful. M. Dupin, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, has expressed himself decidedly against it, and his influence in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as out of it, is very considerable. The Constitutional asserts that the Ministers intend to exert themselves to effect the passage of the bill; they do not mean to make its adoption a Cabinet question. The London Morning Chronicle, judging from the tone of the Paris papers and other circumstances, expresses a belief that the bill will pass. The Liverpool Standard (a pink of Toryism) says, "France will not pay her money—America will not go to war."

The subjoined letter is written by Messrs. Welles & Co. the American Bankers in Paris. They confidently predict the passage of the Indemnity bill. Paris, Jan. 21.

"The American question is what we follow here with great attention, and shall be happy to give you any information in our power upon that subject.—The documents in this affair were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies and thence have been sent to the Committee. It is uncertain how soon their report will be made; but from present appearances I may be in 3 or 4 weeks. We consider the great result is now before this Chamber;—If they execute the treaty in voting the bill, it will end there; if they refuse them, the consequence at least will be an interruption of the intercourse between France and the United States, and probably end in a war. The Ministry here is making every effort to carry this question, and our opinion is that they will succeed in doing it."

M. Hyde de Neuville, formerly Minister to the United States, has published a letter addressed to the French people, the tenor of which is adverse to the settlement of our claims on France, and the effect of which, it is supposed, will be to injure the American cause. We publish the letter below. The Journal des Debats, in reply to it, announces that all the documents promised by Ministers will be furnished to the House on Wednesday, and that they will not only refute M. Hyde de Neuville's statements, but also make him repent the publication he has ventured in the interest of the Royalist party."

To the editor of L'Echo Francais:

"LETANG, near Sanaana, Jan. 15.
"Sir—General Jackson wishes, it appears, to treat the government of Louis Philippe as he has treated the poor Indians. He does not see that France is prepared and prompt to resent an insult offered the country. Gen. Jackson ought to have remembered that there exists a debt—sacred, avowed, and recognized by his predecessors, and relating to a great service rendered more than half a century ago to the United States which has never yet been settled. He ought to have known that a treaty has no force or value, especially where money is concerned, unless it has been

duly accepted and sanctioned by the different powers whom the treaty affects. Has the President of the Union found out also that an arbitrary act is a wise resource of government? Either a great change must have taken place in the United States in the sentiments of the nation, or this strange doctrine is not likely to succeed there. I know not what the American papers may say, but I am certain, beforehand, that they will not acknowledge the dictatorial logic of the First Magistrate of the Republic."

"The threat of Gen. Jackson is, therefore, impolitic, ill-timed, and awkwardly made. I know not, moreover, how the affairs of France are at present conducted at the Tuilleries. I will speak only of what I know, now I do know positively that never under the Empire, or under the Restoration, has there been any question of such a treaty? I know that under the Restoration it never entered the head of the President of the Union to address such a message; I know that at that time the King of France was respected, his friendship conferred honor, and his good offices, his wise and powerful mediation were sought after; I state nothing that I cannot prove. This affair of the United States is a most serious one; it is not a question of party, but of country; the 25 millions are only of secondary importance, a commercial interest of an importance widely different governs the question. Let my correspondence be read which was printed at Washington, and communicated to the Senate, (which, I am of opinion, must have been laid before the Committee who last year were charged with the task to examine this treaty) and it will be seen what a sacrifice the treaty imposes on France, and what advantages it ensures to the English. I repeat that the question now mooted entirely national, Government, like private persons, are equally called on to pay their debts, by doing so, they not only honor but enrich themselves; for to nations, as well as to individuals, good faith is an inexhaustible source of credit, and credit an inexhaustible source of riches."

But we must first examine, and well examine, if the debt is real, and under all circumstances, not sacrifice to the interest of passion, or of the moment, the interest of the future, when this interest of the future has cost so much, and when, as we have resigned ourselves to such enormous sacrifices, in order to render it durable Governments pass away, men die, but badly devised treaties remain. I will therefore give all the information necessary to enlighten my fellow citizens. The Americans do not desire it from me."

With their country absorbs every other consideration. They know me, and they esteem me; I will not lose a jot of their good opinion; & isolated as I am by the revolution of July, I will continue to give proofs of a patriotism which nothing can weaken. I am persuaded that I owe this loyal publicity to my country which I love above all things, and the United States, which I consider as a second country. I will moreover, go so far as to say, that the rejection of this treaty will, perhaps, be useful to both countries. I shall be understood on the other side of the Atlantic. I address this letter to you, Mr. Editor, and to you only, in order to show you that I do not in any manner, make this great question a question of party; the Journalists of all shades of generous opinions will concur with me. I am, sir, &c."

"HYDE DE NEUVILLE, Ex-Deputy, and formerly Minister to the U. States."

On a subject of this kind it was not to be supposed that Cobbeft would remain silent. In anticipating a war and its consequences, he says—

"Now we shall see how real republicans will knock about these despisable subjects of a citizen king! Oh how I should like to see the raving and stamping, and foaming &c to hear the gabbling of the concerted devils when they get the news of their ships being sunk or their islands taken. I suppose that they will give in, with some despicable lie about having been deceived. If they did not Jonathan will pommet them half to death and make them pay their debt afterwards; and will thus carry another million of the solid across the Atlantic."

Nothing can be more infamously unjust than their refusal to pay, and the President who knows their character, having tried words long enough in now proceeding to blows, the only species of reasoning which they can be made to understand."

Correspondence of the London Courier. Paris, Jan. 22.—The Russian Government presses forward this matter at the present moment, with the view of securing thereby the rejection of the American claims, and of thus rendering war probable between America and France. Russia argues, that the French Deputies, when they hear of Russian claims and Polish claims, will be induced to say, "Well! the best mode of putting an end to all these claims, is to reject the first which presents itself, and therefore we will refuse to ratify the American treaty." It is not that Russia is in want of money, nor that she believes a franc is really due her, that she now urges on these claims, but it is, that by so pressing them on at this particular time, she will embarrass the French Gov-

Saturday Morning, March 14.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter—it gives, we think, a pretty full and fair account of the political state of things.

Extract of a letter dated

March, 1855.

Dear Sir:—

The subject on which the greatest interest seems to be expressed is the probability of a French War. The whole of the intelligence upon this matter having been published, first by the Senate and next by the House of Representatives in Congress for the information of the People, the means of forming an opinion upon this important point are in the possession of all, for each man to judge for himself—whatever latent designs may have dictated the first movement of the American Executive in relation to this matter, are still points of conjecture—but considering the impetuous and hostile course designated by the Executive, it is equally a subject of congratulation and surprise that the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress, taken after an interval between the two of six or seven weeks, should have been in direct contradiction to that course. In this case, the Executive and his ministers or counsellors have not only lost a majority of both Houses of Congress (which is always a signal for an Administration to decamp) but they have lost every vote in both Houses—and that too upon a great national question of peace or war. This vote may be regarded as a pretty strong indication of the feeling and opinion of Congress in relation to a war—and it is no less significant, that the President and his counsellors, whoever they may be, whether proper or improper, have ceased to be omnipotent with Congress, and no longer rule things as they please.

These events with others, not less notable, are the unerring evidence of the decline of the old Hero's popularity and influence—a popularity as extraordinary as extravagant—and one which in all probability will ebb with his official period, when power, patronage and popularity will all become extinct together.

In the pursuit of power, the division of the Jackson party of the country into two sections, nearly equivoque, is an event not at all to be wondered at, but one which is destined to produce serious results. The Southern portion of this party, strongly inclined to the preservation of the Union of the States, and against which the Father of his Country so particularly and so earnestly cautioned, all beware, I mean local or sectional feeling, have resolved to unite their destiny with that of a certain Hugh Lawson White, an old Gentleman of Tennessee who is said to be a good Lawyer and a man of very good character, and to endeavour to promote Mr. White to the Presidential Chair. Whilst the other portion of the party in the middle, western and northern parts of the country, if not unanimously, are generally looking up to Mr. Van Buren as the sun of their system, who is to dispense the genial warmth of his patronage to them. The stand taken by these parties is decisive, and the feeling growing out of it is implacable—already they have commenced with their twillings of each other. The Van Burens have upbraided the Whites as breaking up the integrity of the Great Democratic Party—and the Whites have retorted upon the Van Burens, accusing them of an attempt to force a Candidate upon them through the means of a Caucus. The Van B's say, one is the Candidate of the Great Democratic Party. The White's say, one is the candidate of the People. Thus the rubric begins. Mr. White has two papers established at Washington, to support him, viz: The App. and The Sun—and to these must be added the Telegraph edited by Dr. Green. Mr. Van Buren has the Globe at Washington, the present Government paper as his support, and, as yet, no other one there. Thus organized they are preparing to take the field. Mr. White is already out—and Mr. Van Buren only awaits the result of the National Democratic Convention that is to be held in Baltimore or Pittsburgh about the 20th May next, to enter the lists openly and avowedly. When Mr. Van Buren does get out, little does Mr. White know of what he will have to endure and go through—little, alas! little is he aware of the scenes that the versatile and fertile talents of his adversary will present to his view.

As yet Virginia is not committed between these two rival friends—these two idols of the exclusive democratic party. The Jackson party in her Legislature, a caucus, but the division was so strong between Mr. White and Mr. Van Buren, that they could not venture on a nomination—after that the Whig party of the legislature had a meeting, where Mr. White could gain no support—thus Virginia goes into her spring elections without being committed as to the Presidential Candidate.

In the West, the influence in behalf of either White or Van Buren is thought to be small. In Pennsylvania and New York and Jersey, Mr. White has little or no expectations—and none in New England. Pennsylvania follows New York, and Jersey follows both. Mr. White can get no votes in New York in any event. Massachusetts has nominated Mr. Webster and all New England, N. Hampshire perhaps excepted, will go with him. In New York he is very strong—stronger than any other man except Van Buren alone. In the West they confide in him more than in either of the others.

Between the Van Burens and the Whites there is no principle of cohesion—each try claim to exclusive democracy—each lay claim to exclusive Jacksonian favor—each lay claim to the exclusive right of power and control over the people and the country. For which of these parties the old General is to come out and declare himself, is not yet ascertained—each assumes his preference. If he demonstrates it unequivocally towards either, the other comes out in opposition. If he studiously avoids such preference, he engenders the jealousy of both, and will fall between the two, with no other hope, than that the opposition will afford him that aid which the Constitution, the law, and the right of the matter will always induce them to yield to any Chief Magistrate.

The progress of things in our country is calculated to excite a growing and yet a deeper interest in every patriotic heart. All men being politicians with us, because all men are called to give their opinion in casting the destiny of the country, politicians like moralists should pause frequently in their course, examine their lives and conduct, and regulate themselves in future by the aberrations of the past. The blind zeal, the betraying prejudice, the passion of hatred or preference, each perhaps often irrationally indulged, are blunders in the past that weigh to avoid in the future, and no longer indulging the dangerous belief that our Government is so good that it

can be destroyed, that our Union is so sound that it cannot be discovered—let the men of sense and thought every where reflect, that a Government like our own, produced by the toil and wisdom of our Forefathers, cannot be sustained and continued by less toil and wisdom on the part of their Sons. That our Government was designed to be administered by the ablest men and just men—That to place at its head a man renewed for all the arts of intrigue, is to betray its principles and sacrifice its objects—and that the appointment of a subordinate man to the Chief Magistracy, is but to make him the victim to a Cabinet or cabal without any responsibility, whilst the country and the people become the victims of both.

[CONTINUED.]

There was some sharp cutting a few days past in the House of Delegates, between Mr. Burchenal and Mr. Teackle, which originated out of the opposition of Mr. Burchenal to the adoption of two orders submitted by Mr. Teackle, calling on the Mayor and City Council and also on all the Inspectors in the City of Baltimore, for a List of all produce of almost every kind for the last ten years. Mr. Burchenal said, he hoped the House was not serious in their determination to pass the orders, as they must be aware that the returns, if it was possible they could be compiled with, would be very lengthy, and as it was introduced for the purpose of enlightening the House relative to produce which was received and inspected in the city, it therefore would have to be printed—the session was growing near a close and he was apprehensive this would not only tend to prolong the session but greatly augment the expenses &c. Mr. Teackle said, it was no wonder the gentleman from Caroline was so opposed to the adoption, for he must feel very sure under the defect which he had just met with in not having the report of the committee on Lotteries adopted. Mr. Burchenal in a very good natured and quick manner stated to the House, that the honorable member from Somerset had indeed hit him a very severe slap, and it was as unexpected as it was severe, coming from the quarter it did, as he should have supposed that Gentleman, above all others in the House would have been the last to attempt such infliction, as from his experience he should have expected him rather to have commiserated and sympathized with him than to have increased the pains occasioned by defeat, as he had so often experienced the same himself—and indeed he did rather expect such sympathies as that gentleman is supposed to have felt the last much more severely than probably any other member of the House. It is thought Mr. B. had an allusion to an unfortunate affair which had taken place some months passed—and it is likely Mr. T. will in future take care how he throws stones.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The House of Delegates on Friday the 6th inst. passed the Bill granting three millions for Internal Improvement, by a majority of 14 votes.

The bill for electing the Senate, by the people, passed the House, on the same day, with only six dissenting votes—it limits the term of service to four years.

In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company was passed.

The bill incorporating the Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 1.

The business of the Session is increasing, and it is supposed will not be closed before Saturday next.

A List of Appointments made by the Governor & Council for Talbot County, for the year 1855.

MAGISTRATES.

John Bennett, Fayette Gibson, Thos. C. Nicols, Samuel Roberts, James Bartlett, William Benny, Robert T. G. Thomas, Edward B. Gibbs, Wm. H. Hayward, Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert Banning, Robert Lambdin, Wm. Haddaway, Thos. Auld, Stephen Harrison, Thomas Bruff, Wm. Calk, James M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Hugh S. Hambleton, Skinner Grace, William P. Ridgway, Robert Smith, William Townsend, Joseph Farland, Stephen Denny, Thos. Tennant, Wm. H. Dawson, James M. Hopkins, Silas M. Mullikin, James Chaplain, Patterson Willis, Nicholas Goldsborough, Peter Webb, Thos. Bowdell, John N. Wynn, Thomas Martin, Josiah Chaplain, Matthew I. Higgins, Woodman Leonard, Jeremiah Mullikin, Daniel Brown, James D. Brownell, Wm. Slaughter, Wm. H. Tilghman, Joseph Turner, Stuart Redman, Samuel Hopkins, Wm. Rose, Elias Hopkins, Thomas Ardingdale, Thos. O. Martin, Andrew Leverton, John Redman, Ennalls Martin.

CORONERS.

Wm. Lloves, John Bullen, Bennett Jones, Woolman Leonard, Wm. Dulin of Thomas, Hymon Kirby.

J. Lookerman, Clk.

By last night's mail we received the New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday last—it is printed on the largest sheet we have ever seen—the editor of the Baltimore Gazette says, "we had the curiosity to measure the size of this publication, and find it to be 54 by 49 inches—certainly the greatest sheet ever printed."

On Saturday last, the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg nominated George Wolf as its candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. At the same time, Martin Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency.

Massachusetts—Governor Davis, accepts the appointment of United States Senator, and resigns the Executive duties, which devolve upon Lieutenant Governor Armstrong.

A most laughable circumstance occurred in the Senate Chamber of the United States, on Saturday forenoon, during the course of balloting for Printer, Dr. Linn of Missouri, in the heat of the engagement, instead of his ballot, deposited a check for \$500, which he had just received from the Sergeant at Arms.

The bill reported by Gen. Hood, for enrolling, organizing, and equipping the Militia of this State, occupied the House of Delegates part of Saturday and

yesterday passed that body, & is now before the Senate. The State, certainly requires a law upon the subject—and much pains has been taken in concocting the one which has passed the House.

Maryland Republican.

Lotteries, and the Lottery System of Maryland, have undergone a searching discussion in the House of Delegates within the last ten days. We have some notes of the debate which the press of business, incident to this period of the session, has prevented our yet being able to write out. Mr. Cushing, Mr. Cottman, Mr. Jones of Somerset, Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Ely spoke against the system—Mr. Burchenal, Mr. Dalany and Mr. Mackrick in favour. The result was, that an amendment to the Constitution, was carried, Ayes 51—Nays 19, prohibiting lotteries altogether, after the expiration of the present lottery grants.

NEW YORK, Monday 2, P. M.

A North East snow storm commenced this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock & still continues.—Not a large amount of snow has fallen.

The Napoleon and Albany, packets for Liverpool & Havre, and the French brig of war, D'Assas, for Brest, are detained on account of the weather. On board the Albany, the French Minister, M. Serrurier, has taken his passage.

The U. S. Frigate Constitution, Capt. Elliot, which was at anchor on the bar last Saturday when the gale came on, immediately put to sea to avoid the risk of being driven ashore, and has not yet returned to port.

The Annapolis Republican says—Talk of old fashioned winters—we'll put the winter of 1831—5, against the best of them for an honest, downright cold winter. Let the tell us of a winter in which the Chesapeake Bay was three several times frozen across as far down as Annapolis—and once to the very Cape! Let them tell us of a winter that began earlier or staid longer—of a winter in which the very last night of February closed the navigation of the Potomac and the Severn—of a regular built North East snow storm as late as the 7th March, falling upon a solid frosty foundation. In short, let them tell us when the mercury actually froze in the thermometers, before they brag again of their old fashioned winters.

PRICES CURRENT

Baltimore, March 9.
Wheat (white) \$1 02 a \$1 10
(red) 1 02 a 1 05
Corn (yellow) 60
(white) 62

DIED

In this county on Monday evening 2nd inst. at Wyke Heights the residence of Daniel Lloyd, Esq. Mrs. Upshur.

On Wednesday last, in this county, Mrs. Garey.

On Sunday evening last the 8th instant in this County Lavinia, Daughter of the late James Mackey aged 11 years.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphan's Court, will be sold, at public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at the late residence of Joseph Stafford, late of Talbot County, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of:

HORSES, CATTLE & HOGS.
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, one Gig & Harness
and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, being interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property—on all sums of under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by ELIAS HOPKINS, admr'.

March 14.
THOROUGH BRED MARES FOR SALE.

The undersigned, having a large Stock of thorough bred, than his wishes to retain would sell the following, viz:

WRIGHT'S SELIMA, alias the well known old Bull mare, by Taggallant, (by Dromed) bred and owned by John Bull, by I. H. Gabriol—Active by Chairman—Shepherdess by I. H. Slim—Shrewsbury by I. H. Figure—Thistle by I. H. Dove—Stella by I. H. O. Thello—Tosker's imp. mare Selima. Foaled 1817, price \$200.

PANDORA H. by Gatoet Wright's Silver Heels, dam E. qua, (the dam of Lady Rusa) by I. H. Chance—Republican President—by I. H. Rager—Lindsay's Arabian—Dove Stella by Othello out of Taskers imp. mare Selima. Pandora H. is the dam of Lady Archiana, who beat Uncle Sam a heat &c at Easton last fall. She was foaled in 1825 Price \$350.

ALGERINA got by Jones Arabian, out of Equa, the dam of Pandora H. and "Lubly Rosa" (as above) was foaled in 1825 Price \$300. She is now in foal by Maryland Eclipse. Price \$300.

Each of the Mares in good condition and may be seen at Ruthsburg, Queen Ann's County.

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore, March 14 4w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Will be sold by virtue of an order of Dorchester county Orphan's Court, on Saturday the 21st of March, between the hours of 10 and 8 o'clock, at the Court House door, in the town of Cambridge, from 15 to 20 negroes, men, woman and children. These negroes will positively be sold, and without a reserve, for each, as they are answerable for many executions levied in the hands of the present and late sheriff which must be satisfied.

BARZILLAT SLACUM, admr' of Robert Hart, de'd.

March 14.

The editor of the Easton Gazette and Baltimore American, will please insert the above until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the Chronicle office.

Of persons not residents of Allegany County, who own lands in said county, and whose taxes on said lands for the year 1854 are due and unpaid.

Persons	Taxes	adver.	Total
James B. ...	\$2 30	42	9 62
Brooks ...	44	9	53
J. Bullen ...	1 52	30	1 82
William ...	7 48	1 43	8 96
Wm. ...	7 33	1 46	8 79
Samuel ...	3 48	67	4 00
Richard ...	9 65	1 71	10 36
Wm. ...	3 03	60	3 63
Thomas ...	27	5	32
Thomas ...	2 17	43	2 60
John ...	14	2	16
Frederick ...	55	10	65
John ...	2 69	52	2 69
Charles ...	76	15	91
Caroline ...	4 62	92	5 54
William ...	1 70	35	2 05
John ...	2 75	53	2 98
Robert ...	32	6	38
Anthony ...	82	10	92
Conrad ...	26	4	30
Edward ...	9 25	1 81	11 09
George ...	14	2	16
James ...	60	12	72
Richard ...	53	10	63
Robert ...	14	2	16
Honora ...	48	9	57
Thomas ...	14	2	16
John ...	69	12	81
John ...	55	10	65
John ...	8 56	1 70	10 26
President ...	23 85	4 70	28 55
Abner ...	5 62	70	4 32
Abraham ...	49	9	58
Hezekiah ...	11	2	13
Thomas ...	55	10	65
A. A. & H. Vanbiller.	41	8	49
Peter ...	29	4	33
George ...	29	4	33
Michael ...	1 65	31	1 99
James ...	85	6	91
Wm. ...	2 20	42	2 62
Wm. ...	55	10	65
Richard ...	49	9	58
Benjamin ...	1 49	23	1 72
John ...	83	16	99
Thos. ...	5 73	1 15	6 88
Edward ...	89	16	1 05
Edward ...	1 75	34	2 09
Thomas ...	55	10	65
John ...	1 09	27	1 36
George ...	55	10	65
Samuel ...	1 38	27	1 65
Mary ...	41	8	49
John ...	22	3	25
James ...	21	55	3 36
Rd. ...	15	41	2 56
Oliver ...	56	10	66
Phil. ...	56	10	66
James ...	12	2	14
John ...	83	16	99
Thos. ...	83	16	99
John ...	51	10	61
Jacob ...	13	2	15
Edward ...	2 90	57	3 47
Dr. ...	55	10	65
Nicholas ...	1 05	31	1 36
John ...	20	8	28
Wm. ...	5 68	1 12	6 80
Christina ...	56	1 07	6 17
Christian ...	39	7	46
Robert ...	30	6	36
Charles ...	95	19	1 13
F. ...	41	8	49

The Collector of the County Tax for Allegany County for the year 1851, or Cheney Brooke his agent in Baltimore, is hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of ad valorem.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany County.

RICHARD BEALL, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the County charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany County, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Lawrence O. Cheney, Collector of said County, or to Cheney Brooke, his agent in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the expiration of this notice viz, on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany County.

RICHARD BEALL, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Cumberland, Feb. 25, 1855.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT.

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1855.

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhill, Corsica and Chester.

Returning, will leave Chester on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hill at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

March 7.

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

ON THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1855, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting & Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite for whatever promotes the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the proprietors of it will, ample means to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 4w.

N. B. Physicians can be supplied with all the new Chemical preparations as they are introduced into practice here. For sale as above to the profession, Veratrin, Strichnia, Piperin, Deute Iodide of Mercury, Kienic, &c.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet at their Office in the Court House on Tuesday the 3d of March next. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 31st March and Supervisors of roads on Tuesday the 7th day of April, next. Applicants for the office of Constable will please hand in their applications to the Clerk on or before the 24th March, and those persons now holding as such supervisors of roads are particularly requested to make known to the Clerk whether or not they wish to be continued.

By order of the Commrs.

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk.

Feb. 21.

A CARD.

The subscriber having established himself in the

DRUG & APOTHECARY BUSINESS

in Baltimore takes this method of offering to Physicians, Druggists or Families on the Eastern Shore a general assortment of Family MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c. of the best quality and at prices which he hopes will meet their approval.

Medicine Chests for Physicians or plantations put up with neatness and accuracy, and at the shortest notice, the contents of which as to quality will warrant to be the best that can be procured in this market. Particular attention will be paid to the packing & safe delivery of whatever Medicines may be ordered.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 4w.

N. B. Physicians can be supplied with all the new Chemical preparations as they are introduced into practice here. For sale as above to the profession, Veratrin, Strichnia, Piperin, Deute Iodide of Mercury, Kienic, &c.

JOHN H. TILGHMAN,

No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

Feb. 23.

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

The difficulty of sketching out each a plan might be fancifully strowed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public a prospective attraction. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publisher is satisfied that whatever industry and watchfulness can effect in completing the filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentleman's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and luxuriant compilation is in store.

THE TURF.—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and exact Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.—Under this caption, will be numerous accounts of Shooting Matches, Pelletarian Fests, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes undergo in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most appropriate colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Editions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publications of facts will be authentic—ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library!—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! That is who desire to procure a truly and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on the important part of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1835

NO. 12.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENT
For annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine, for
March.

A SCENE IN REAL LIFE.

BY B. MATTHIAS.

"The facts are not otherwise than here set
down."

WIFE OF MANTUA.

There is a vast amount of suffering in the world that escapes general observation. In the lanes & alleys of four populous cities, in the garrets & cellars of dilapidated buildings, there are pregnant cases of misery, degradation and crime, of which those who live in comfortable houses, and pursue the ordinary duties of life, have neither knowledge or conception. By mere chance, a solitary instance of depravity and awful death is exposed, but the startling details which are placed before the community, are regarded as gross exaggerations. It is difficult for those who are unacquainted with human nature in its darkest aspects, to conceive the immeasurable depth to which crime may sink a human being, and the task of attempting to delineate a faithful picture of such depravity, though it might interest the philosopher, would be revolting to the general reader. There are, however, cases of folly and error which should be promulgated as warnings, and the incidents of the annexed sketch are of this character. The mysterious are the ways of Providence in punishing the transgressions of men—and indisputable is the truth, that Death is the wages of Sin.

Twenty years ago, no family in the fashionable circles of Philadelphia was more distinguished than that of Mr. L. no lady was more admired and esteemed than his lovely and accomplished wife. They had married in early life, with the sanction of relations and friends, and under the conviction that each was obtaining a treasure above all price. They loved devotedly and with enthusiasm, and their bridal day was a day of pure and unadulterated happiness to themselves, and of pleasure to those who were present to offer their congratulations on the joyous event. The happy pair were the delight of a large circle of acquaintances. In her own parlour, or in the drawing-rooms of her friends, the lady was ever the admiration of those who crowded around her, to listen to the rich melody of her voice, or to enjoy the flashes of wit and intelligence which characterized her conversation.

Without the egotism and vanity which sometimes distinguish those to whom society pays adulation, and too prudent and careful in her conduct to excite any feeling of jealousy in the breast of her confiding husband, Mrs. L.'s deportment was in all respects becoming a woman of mind, taste, and polished education. Her chosen companion noticed her career with no feelings of distrust, but with pride and satisfaction. He was happy in the enjoyment of her undivided love and affection, and happy in witnessing the evidences of esteem which her worth and accomplishment elicited. Peace and prosperity smiled on his domestic circle, and his offspring grew up in loveliness, to add new pleasures to his career.

The youngest of his children was a daughter, named Letitia, after her mother, whom, in many respects, she promised to resemble. She had the same laughing blue eyes, the same innocent and pure expression of countenance, and the same general outline of feature. At an early age her sprightliness, acute observation, and aptitude in acquiring information, furnished sure evidences of intelligence, and extraordinary pains were taken to rear her in such a manner as to develop, advantageously, her natural powers. The care of her education devolved principally upon her mother, and the task was assumed with a full consciousness of its responsibility.

With the virtuous mother, whose mind is unshackled by the absurdities of extreme fashionable life, there are no duties so weighty, and at the same time so pleasing, as those connected with the education of an only daughter. The weight of responsibility involves not only the formation of an amiable disposition and correct principles, but in a great measure, the degree of happiness which the child may subsequently enjoy. Errors of education are the fruitful source of misery, and to guard against these is a task which requires judgment and unremitting diligence. But for this labour, does not the mother receive a rich reward? Who may tell the gladness of her heart, when the infant cherub first articulates her name?—Who can describe the delightful emotions elicited by the early development of her genius—the expansion of the intellect when it first receives,

and treasures with eagerness, the seeds of knowledge? These are joys known only to mothers, and they are joys which fill the soul with rapture.

Letitia was eight years old, when a person of genteel address and fashionable appearance, named Duval, was introduced to her mother by her father, with whom he had been intimate when a youth, and between whom a strong friendship had existed from that period. Duval had recently returned from Europe, where he had resided for a number of years. He was charmed with the family, and soon became a constant visitor. Having the entire confidence of his old friend and companion, all formality in reference to intercourse was laid aside, and he was heartily welcomed at all hours, and under all circumstances. He formed one in all parties of pleasure, and in the absence of his friend, accompanied his lady on visits of amusement or pleasure—a privilege which he sedulously improved whenever opportunity afforded.

Duval, notwithstanding his personal attractions and high character as a gentleman, belonged to a class of men which has existed more or less in all ages, to disgrace humanity. He professed to be a philosopher, but was in reality a libertine. He lived for his own gratification. He monopolized all his thoughts, and directed all his actions. He belonged to the school of Voltaire, and recognized no feeling of the heart as pure, no tie or duty of affection as sacred. No consideration of suffering, heart-rending grief, on the part of his victim, were sufficient to intimidate his purpose, or check his career of infamy. Schooled in hypocrisy, dissimulation was his business; and he regarded the whole world as the sphere of his operations; the whole human family as legitimate subjects for his villainous depravity.

That such characters, so base, so despicable, so lost to all feelings of true honour, can force their way into respectable society, and poison the minds of the unsullied and virtuous, may well be a matter of astonishment to those unacquainted with the desperate artfulness of human hearts. But these monsters appear not in their true character; they assume the garb and deportment of gentlemen, of philosophers, of men of education and refinement, and by their compliments, the suavity of their manners, their sprightliness of conversation, bewilder before they poison, and fascinate before they destroy.

If there be, in the long catalogue of guilt, one character more hatefully despicable than another it is the libertine. Time corrects the tongue of slander, and the generosity of friends makes atonement for the depredations of the midnight robber. Sufferings & calamities may be assuaged or mitigated by the sympathies of kindred hearts, and the tear of affection is sufficient to wash out the remembrance of many of the sorrows to which flesh is heir. But for the venom of the libertine, there is no remedy.—of its fatal consequences, there is no mitigation.—His victims, blasted in reputation, are forever excluded from the pale of virtuous society. No sacrifice can atone for their degradations, for the unrelenting and inexorable finger of scorn obstructs their progress at every step.—The visitation of Death, appalling as is his approach to the unprepared, were a mercy, compared, with the extent and permanency of this evil.

Duval's insidious arts were not unobserved by his intended victim. She noticed the gradual development of his pernicious principles, & shrank with horror from their contaminating influence. She did not hesitate to communicate her observations to her husband, but he, blinded by prejudice in favour of his friend, laughed at her scruples. Without a word of caution, therefore, his intercourse was continued, and such was the weight of his ascendancy, such the perfection of his deep laid scheme, & such his facility in glossing over what he termed pardonable but which in reality, were grossly illicit, that even the lady herself was induced, in time, to believe that she had treated him unjustly. The gradual progress of licentiousness is almost imperceptible, and before she was aware of her error, she had drunk deeply of the intoxicating draught, and had well nigh become a convert to Duval's system of philosophy.—Few who approach this fearful precipice are able to retrace their steps. The senses are bewildered, reason loses its way, and a whirlpool of maddening emotions take possession of the heart, and hurries the infatuated victim to irretrievable death. Before her suspicion were awakened, the purity of her family circle was destroyed. Duval enrolled on his list of conquests a new name, the wife of his bosom friend!

An immediate divorce was the consequence. The misguided woman, who but late had been the ornament of society and the pride of her family, was cast out upon the world, unprotected, and without the smallest resource. The heart of the husband was broken by the calamity which rendered this step necessary, and he retired, with his children, to the obscurity of humble life.

At a late hour on one of those bitter cold evenings, experienced in the early

part of January, of the present year, two females, a mother and a daughter, both wretchedly clad, stood shivering at the entrance of a cellar, in the lower part of the city, occupied by two persons of color. The daughter appeared to be labouring under severe indisposition, and leaned for support on the arm of her mother, who, knocking at the door, craved shelter and warmth for the night.—The door was half opened in answer to the summons, but the black who appeared on the stairs, declared that it was out of his power to comply with the request, as he had neither fire, except that which was furnished by a handful of tan,—nor covering for himself and wife. The mother, however, too much injured to suffering to be easily rebuffed, declared that herself and daughter were likely to perish from cold, and that even permission to rest on the floor of the cellar, where they would be protected, in some degree, from the nipping and eager air, would be a charity for which they would ever be grateful. She alleged, as an excuse for the claim to shelter, that she had been ejected, a few minutes before, from a small room which, with her daughter, she had occupied in a neighboring alley, and for which she had stipulated to pay fifty cents per week, because she had found herself unable to meet the demand,—every resource for obtaining money having been cut off by the severity of the season. The black, more generous than many who are ambitious of a reputation for benevolence admitted the shivering applicants, and at once resigned, for their accommodation for the night the only two seats in the cellar, and cast a fresh handful of tan upon the ashes in the fire place.

It was a scene of wretchedness, want, and misery, calculated to soften the hardest heart, and to enlist the feelings and sympathies of the most selfish. The regular tenants of the cellar were the colored man and his wife, who gained a scanty and precarious subsistence, as they were able, by casual employment in the streets, or in neighbouring houses. Having in summer made no provision for the inclemencies of winter, they were then utterly destitute. They had sold their articles of clothing & furniture one by one, to provide themselves with bread, until all were disposed of, but two broken chairs, a box that served for a table, and a small piece of carpeting, which answered the double purpose of a bed and covering. Into this department of poverty were the mother and daughter,—lately ejected from a place equally destitute of the comforts of life,—introduced. The former was a woman of about fifty years, but the deep furrows on her face, and her debilitated frame, betokened a more advanced age. Her face was wan and pale, and her haggard countenance and tattered dress, indicated a full measure of wretchedness. Her daughter sat beside her, and rested her head on her mother's lap. She was a beautiful twenty five years of age, and might once have been handsome—but a life of debauchery had thus early robbed her cheeks of their roses, and prostrated her constitution. The pallidness of disease was on her face,—anguish was in her heart.

Hours passed on. In the gloom of midnight, the girl awoke from a disturbed and unrefreshing slumber.—She was suffering from acute pain, and in the almost total darkness which pervaded the apartment, raised her hand to her mother's face. "Mother," she said, in faltering accents, "are you here?" "Yes, child; are you better?" "No, mother, I am sick,—sick unto death.—There is a cancer at my heart,—my blood grows cold,—the torpor of mortality is stealing upon me."

"In the morning, my dear, we shall be better provided for. Bless heaven, there is still one place, which, thanks to the benevolence, will afford us sustenance and shelter."

"Do not thank Heaven, mother; you and I are outcasts from that place of peace and rest. We have spurned Providence from our hearts, and need not now call it to our aid. Wretches, wretches that we are!"

"Be composed, daughter,—you need rest."

"Mother, there is a weight of woe upon my breast that sinks me to the earth.—My brief career of folly is almost at an end. I have erred,—Oh God! fatally erred,—and the consciousness of my wickedness now overwhelms me. I will not reproach you, mother, for laying the snare by which I fell,—for enticing me from the house of virtue,—the home of my heart-broken father,—to the house of infamy, and death; but oh, I implore you, repent, be warned, and let penitence be the business of your days."

The hardened heart of the mother melted at this touching appeal, and she answered with a half-sisterly sigh:

"Promise me then, ere I die, that you will abandon your ways of iniquity, and endeavor to make peace with Heaven."

"I do,—I do! But alas! my child, what hope is there for me?"

"God is merciful to all who—"

The last word was inaudible. A few respirations, at long intervals, were heard, and the patient sunk into the quiet slumber of death. Still did the mother remain in her seat, with a heart harrow-

ed by the sittings of an awakened conscience. Until the glare of daylight was visible through the crevices of the door, and the noise of the foot passengers and the rumbling of vehicles in the street had aroused the occupants of the cellar, she continued motionless, pressing to her bosom the lifeless form of her injured child. When addressed by the coloured woman, she answered with an idiot stare. Sensibility had fled,—the energies of her mind had relaxed, and reason deserted its throne. The awful incidents of that night had prostrated her intellect, and she was conveyed from the gloomy place, a MARIAGE!

The Coroner was summoned, and an inquest held over the body of the daughter. In the books of that humane and estimable officer, the name of the deceased is recorded,—Letitia L. *****

From the Nashville Republican.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANTI-MARRIAGE SOCIETY.

Declaration of Independence of the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, assembled at Celibacy Hall; read and unanimously adopted by the Society.

When, in the course of human events it becomes necessary for the Bachelors of the community to dissolve the social bands that have hitherto connected them with the Fair Sex—and to assume in fashionable circles, the single and unmarried station to which by the laws of reason they are entitled; a decent respect for the opinion of the married part of society compels them to declare the causes which urge them to secede from the empire of love, and to rally around the standard of their inherent freedom and natural independence.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created unmarried; that they are endowed by nature with the unalienable right of remaining in a state of single blessedness until they are disposed to encumber themselves with the appendage of a wife. That to secure this right all Bachelors should be so firmly united in their common cause, as steadfastly to resist the multiplied and insidious attacks of the fair—the ancient enemy of man's native freedom.

Custom and the manners of the age would indeed dictate the propriety of that domestic relation which in all previous ages has been the sanction of the world and the approbation of society. But when a long series of Balls and Parties, of winning smiles and killing glances, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to marry us against our will, it is our right, it is our duty to break the silken chains which "fancy weaves for love," and which the imagination teaches us so fondly and so familiarly to embrace; and to provide for our future safety and security in the "hall of celibacy"—the abode of freedom and the home of peace.

The history of the present race of ladies, in this place, is one of repeated encroachments upon the rights of Bachelors: tending directly to involve them in absolute despotism—to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused their assent to offers of marriage—the most wholesome and necessary for the interests of particular individuals—thereby manifesting a disposition to exercise the veto power, with which the unjust custom of society has clothed them to the direct injury of fallen man.

They have refused their sanction to the marriage of others of the community, unless they would relinquish their right of choosing wives for themselves; a right inestimable to all young men, & formidable to matchmakers and old maids only.

They have called together large meetings of the sex at places where our attention would be directed to the beauty of their persons and the glittering of their dress for the sole purpose of exciting our imagination; and kindling into a flame the dying sparks of our love.

They have ridiculed and sneered at individuals repeatedly; for opposing with manly firmness these encroachments upon the rights of unmarried men.

They have endeavored to increase the population of this state for this purpose, procuring the Legislature to reduce the hitherto moderate tax upon marriage licenses.

They have kept among us a multitude of dandies to perform those services which men would be so proud to render.

They have affected to render the female independent and superior to the male portion of the community.

They have combined together to subject us to pettifog jurisdiction—a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and repugnant to the laws of nature.

For taking into favor large bodies of dandies.

For protecting them by their smiles and influence from the just ridicule to which their breaches of decorum and good manners subjected them.

For forcing some of our acquaintances to marry against their will.

For carrying us to balls and parties to be danced to death in order to retain their favor.

For interfering in many cases with the rights of husbands—exciting their mothers and sisters to resist their lawful lords and masters; and causing to be inflicted

on many of our married friends, the horrid curtain lecture, a species of punishment more formidable to husband than the dungeons of the inquisition.

For suspending the free will of bachelors and declaring themselves invested with full powers to negotiate marriages in all cases whatsoever.

They have abdicated their authority over us to which we were so willing to submit, by declaring us fit subjects for the attacks of all maids and marriage seeking spinsters in the community.

They have constrained our fellow men taken captive by them, to war against their brethren.

For this purpose inciting them to dwell on the happiness of married life; which happiness it is well known is founded only on the assertions of hen-pecked husbands.

Against these attacks we have often petitioned for redress. Nor have we been wanting in our attention to the ladies. We have warned them from time to time that we would not wed against our wills and contrary to our better judgments. We have reminded them of our uniform gallantry and love. We have appealed to their native nobleness of soul and conjured them by the marriage ceremony to let us choose for ourselves but they have been deaf to the voice of reason and of love. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which urges us to this declaration, and hold them as we do the rest of womankind, enemies to our peace and quiet, and the industrious promoters of marriages and certain lecture. We, therefore, the Young Men and Bachelors of Nashville, do ordain and publish this our Declaration of Independence, in support of which we mutually pledge our lives, and our rights to marry.

Signed, for and in behalf of the Anti-Marrying Society at Celibacy Hall, assembled the 30th January, 1835.

DICK MARRY—ALL, President.

TOM COURT—ALL, Secretary.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

CITY POLICE SCENES.

"It is most astonishing," said Richard Mervyn, as he relinquished the attempt to rise from the gutter at the corner of Sixth and Prune streets—"it is really astonishing how soon this dreadful climate of America brings on old age. I shall never survive to get home and write a book about the place,—never. Here am I, six feet two, without my stockings sprawling in a dirty republican gutter, without being able to help myself out of it. There's that lamp winking and blinking in my face, as if it wants to laugh, and would if it had a mouth; and a big brute of a dog just now nosed me to see whether I was good to eat. What a country! what gutters! and what liquor! I only took nine smallers of whiskey, and what with that and the premature old age, I verily believe I'm assassinated—I'm a gone chicken!"

Mr. Mervyn now clamoured so loudly that assistance soon came.

"Silence there! What's the matter?"

"Matter yourself—I'm being done, or as some people say, I'm doing. The march of mind has tripped, and Richard Mervyn is too deep for himself—Help me out—gently—there. Aint I in a pretty pickle? This is what the doctors call gutta serena, isn't it?"

"When I was at school, the boys would have called you a guttural."

"They wouldn't have known much grammar if they did. I'm a liquid—see me drip."

"O! he!" said the watch, "don't try to be funny; I know you well enough, now you're wiped your face. You're the chap that locked me up in my box once, and when I burst open the door you knocked me heels over head, and legged it."

"That's me. I did that thing. How did you like the ups and downs of public life? Isn't variety charming?"

"If it was't that I'm a public functionary, and musn't give way to my feelings, I'd crack your cocoa, and ease my mind by doing as I was done by. I'll make an example of you, however—You're my prisoner. Hullo! cookey to the watch's. That's the Dutch for being tick up."

"Well, give us your arm. Don't be afraid of the mud. Gutter mud is very wholesome. Look at the pigs, how fat it makes 'em; and if you like fat pork, why shouldn't you like what makes pork fat? So—so—steady. Now, I'll tell you all about t'other night. I was passing your box in a friendly, promiscuous sort of a way; I thought you were asleep, or had run down, and I turned the key to wind you up. If a watch aint wound up, it can't either keep good time, or even go."

"Well, what else?"

"Why, then I watched the box, and when you came out, I boxed the watch. That's all. It grew out of my obliging disposition."

"Hat very obliging. Now it's my turn to wind you up, and to do it in the same way, I'll take you before the watchmaker, to be cleaned and regulated. You go too fast, but he'll put a spoke in your wheel; he'll set you by the State House, and make you keep good time."

"Why, watchy, you're a wag. Why don't you say that I was a horizontal,

and that you lifted me up like a patent lever? You're wide awake now; but that night you weren't up to trap, or you would have caught me. I caught a weasel asleep that time—I put fresh salt on you for once."

To add one more to his vagaries, Mervyn now refused to walk a step further; and sitting down on a step, loudly avowed his resolution, declaring his name was not Walker.

"Whether you're name is Walker or not, you must go."

"Not without a go-cart—you can't force me to go—I'm a legal tender, and you must take me. Havn't I got an office, or at least, aint I in a public situation, here on the steps, Mr. Charley Rattletrap? If I must go, it shall be on the Yankee principle of rotation—bring a wheelbarrow. Reform me out regularly."

Persuasion being useless, the officer procured assistance and a wheelbarrow, in which Mervyn was placed. Away they went.

"So we go," said Mervyn. "Charley's making a barrowknigt of me. Gently over the stones. I don't like bumpers, when I get them of porter. This is the way to Wheeling—hurra! cart before the horse!"

When arrived at the watch-house, Mervyn insisted upon being wheeled up stairs, and styled the place a barrow nial castle.

"I'm a modest man," said he, "and no stirrer. I'll can't have a ride up, I think myself entitled to draw back."

So saying he attempted to escape, but not being so nimble with his feet as with his tongue, he was soon caught, and lug-ged back, being as he said, like goldsmith's work—beautifully chased. Willing hands make short work, and in consequence, the unsavory punster was soon carried aloft, and next morning, sober and penitent, paid his tipsy fine and his carriage hire with a doleful countenance.

From the Mobile Commercial Register.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The Execution of Charles R. S. Boyington, for the murder of Nathaniel Frost, took place yesterday, pursuant to sentence about two and a half miles from the City. A large crowd of spectators assembled to witness the dreadful spectacle. Two-thirds of the male population of the city were on the ground; and many hundreds, we might almost say, some thousands, from the country. Different computations vary the number from six to nine thousand. The smaller number, is doubtless nearer the truth—but the concourse was really immense, considering the size of the town. The public mind had been so intensely excited by the circumstances of the crime; the place, so open and frequented, the time, the broad sunshine, so audaciously chosen for the deed,—the mode so savage and cold blooded,—the victim, a confiding helpless invalid,—the motives so base and sordid,—by the flight and pursuit of the accused, his extraordinary coolness and self-possession on his apprehension, and at the trial; and the rumours that have prevailed since, of his hardihood in all respects, relating to life, death, judgment and eternity—that a case never was presented, combining more of the elements of fearful interest, of curiously deepened by wonder and horror.—The expectation was universal, that he would address the public, either in confession or denial of the offence, and as it was known that he had been engaged in prison, in drawing up a long document many, who in general avoid executions, were induced to swell the number of spectators.

The demeanour of the prisoner, on his way to the scaffold, corresponded with these intimations. Declining assistance and refusing to ride, he walked with a step as firm and unwavering, and a mien as erect and undaunted, as any one among the escort. Not a muscle seemed to shake, or a feature to be moved; and it was remarked that his foot kept time perfectly to the dirge that followed him.

The procession marched so slowly, as to be more than an hour in reaching the place of execution; during all of which time Boyington seemed, by his deportment, more like the chief personage in a grand mourning procession for another; than a condemned criminal, carried to a certain & ignominious death. Indeed, his subsequent conduct leaves a general impression that he did not believe himself going surely to his death; but expecting, without the slightest ground for such a delusion,—but nevertheless expecting, a reprieve, or some other chance for safety; and had prepared himself to go through the ceremonies without shrinking, as to produce a public impression of his innocence; and a popular sympathy for his sufferings. This is the only rational interpretation of his whole conduct. His hope was the heated and fervent conclusion of an over sagacious disposition, persuading itself irrationally of what was impossible, or among the most improbable of possibilities; yet upon such delusive speculations did he rely to the last minute of his existence; discarding for it, every atonement for earth and every thought of eternity.

When the scaffold was reached, he

was permitted, as a matter of course, to address the multitude, and commenced the expected address.

Its particular character we cannot speak of, except by report, not having heard any portion of it, or seen it.

It is described as an ingenious and elaborate comment upon the testimony which convicted him, designed less to show that he was innocent, than that he was not legally convicted. But the true purpose of preparing it, was to produce delay. Among his calculations for delay, was one formed on the notion that, if by chance the execution of the sentence should be protracted beyond the hour appointed by the Court, his life would be safe. Notwithstanding the warnings he received that this would not avail him, he seems to have clung to it to the last, eagerly repeating the inquiry while standing on the scaffold, and still persevering to believe it at least a chance for postponement.

He was permitted to proceed, until the hour of four had nearly arrived. He was then informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. The shroud and cap had not been put upon him, and this announcement appears to have been the first circumstance that awakened him to the reality of his fate. Standing under the gallows, with the instruments of death, around and above him, his preternatural resolution and sanguine hope of pardon, relieve or delay, never gave way until the ministers of the law commenced robbing him for death, and fixing the noose about his neck. His whole soul steered and nerved, as it had been up to that minute, covered and sunk at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition, according to all accounts, cannot well be imagined. When his abrupt and eager inquiries of the attending ministers of religion, "is there no hope?"—must I die?—were answered solemnly in the negative; the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were apparently shattered; the blood forsok his cheeks, and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for the life which he coveted, now that death was so close to him he dashed from the foot of the scaffold, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated, and it is remarked as a proof of the universal detestation of the foul crime for which he suffered, that there was no movement of sympathy with his desperation among the crowd. Had there been a doubt of his guilt—had it been less atrocious—less sordid—less cowardly in its unprovoked mercenary bloodguiltiness, there would have been an expression at least of commiseration for his agony. But the thousands that surrounded the pole were passive, and the fugitive, who, in his bewilderment, rushed among the military escort, rather than among the multitude, was easily secured, and re-conducted to the spot of execution.

Some are of opinion, that even then the attempt to escape was in accordance with all his other course of conduct, and designed to obtain the delay which he imagined would carry the time beyond the hour named in the sentence, and thus save his life. This is corroborated by the fact of his having inquired of his counsel after he was shrouded, whether, if he could keep the execution off till after 4 o'clock, he, the counsel, would interfere in his behalf. The reply simply admonished him that no such procrastination could take place. When he leaped from the scaffold he told the Sheriff he would escape if he could.

Then ensued a scene of horror, which we pray may find no parallel hereafter in the execution of the laws. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate clinging to the life he had forfeited, was shown by struggles to free his arms from the pinions, & clutched at the rope. He succeeded in thrusting his hands between the rope & his throat, & thus resisting & struggling to the last—died despairing, and for ought that human eye could read, impatient. The last five minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying! a prostration of energies, as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and reckless levity of carriage which had signalled him during the whole of the trial, and in the interval between condemnation and execution, up to that moment.

Such was the end of Charles R. S. Boyington—a dreadful end of a bloody tale. The horror of the punishment with which it closes, compares fitly, in tragic intensity of interest, with the terrible atrocity of the crime. The victim—a gentle and confiding invalid fell by the hands of an assassin,—that assassin his professed friend,—in an open thoroughfare beneath the wall of the grave yard—the busy hum of human voices warning him of the neighborhood of busy life and the tombs of the dead speaking to the murderer of the end of life,—the beginning of eternity.

The interval is filled with strong excitement—hot chase of the fugitive; singular development of circumstantial evidence, imprisonment, trial, and condemnation; courage almost supernatural, levity sometimes approaching to scorn of the ordinary attributes of human nature; ingenuity and address which staggered belief and a confidence which held out against reason, and upheld by iron nerves, sustained the convict to the very portals of the grave to which Human Retribution had doomed him. Then at that last moment comes the fierce & abrupt re-action of nature, against the decits of self-delusion & the stimulants of artificial courage and false hope, delivering the whole shattered and unrevived into the dominion of perfect helpless despair. These are awful pictures of human nature, such as it rarely presents. May they be warnings for good—lessons more potent than

the exhortations of the moralist or divine to the practice of self-government; the rule of the passions; and the early training of the heart, to those fixed principles of conduct, and of the life to habits of industry, the want of which, led Boyington step by step to such guilt and such punishment.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE

The packet ship Rhone, Captain Rockett, arrived at New York on Friday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th of February. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 9th inclusive, and the following letter from a private correspondent:

Paris, Feb. 8, 1835.

The difficulty between the government of this country, and the Executive of the United States—for it now appears to have had this extent, no more—is regarded here as so far adjusted, that no fears are entertained of a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries. By the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last, you will see that the subject of the American claim was referred for examination in the several bureaux, and that the committee, composed of nine members, were nearly unanimous in favor of a report recommending that provision be made for payment agreeably to the treaty. There is no longer any doubt of the passage of the bill in the Chambers, at the present session. The opportune receipt of Mr. Clay's report, which is regarded as exhibiting the sense of the country upon this affair, has tended to favor this result, and allay the anxiety excited by the presidential message. It is gratifying to learn that that lucid and dignified state paper, and the pacific resolution proposed by the committee, received an individual vote in the Senate that side and various bodies which has before been the anchor of our political safety. And it lights up a ray of hope for the Republic, to find that in the popular branch, the immediate representatives of the people, a majority of whom have been so devoted to the support of executive wishes, the committee on this subject, with a chairman rewarded by an office, refused to sustain the measure proposed by the Chief, who, it would seem, must feel rebuffed for his headlong course in a matter involving the most serious consequences to the interests and character of the nation. It would be a strange mode of maintaining the honor of America, to make seizures of the property of the party who had insulted her!

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 7th Feb. 1835.

"We are glad to be able to say that the Members of the Committee named in the Chamber to report upon the Bill of Indemnity are, with one single exception, all in favor of it, and that what passed in the Bureau before the nomination, is regarded as confirmatory of the general hope, that the Bill will pass. The moderation of your Senate is observed with great satisfaction."

THE TREATY—MR. CLAY'S REPORT.—The report of Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, on the question with France, first reached Paris by the way of England; and the arrival of the Francis I., conveying the unanimous vote of the Senate sanctioning the report, was most opportune, and produced at once the happiest influence in favor of the bill of indemnity. This vote was regarded as a public assurance upon the clause of the Message relative to France. The general aspect of the question was immediately changed. To quote the language of the Courier's correspondent, "neither war, nor outraged dignity, nor danger to our commercial relations, is longer thought of. Attention is entirely directed towards the fair amount of the claims." On the 31st of January, M. de Rigny proposed that the Chambers should proceed to consider the project of the law on Monday, the 21st of February. But Thursday, 5th, was ultimately fixed for the preliminary discussion. It was accordingly taken up on the last mentioned day, and referred to a committee consisting of one from each of the Bureaux.

It is stated that six of this committee are decidedly in favor of the law. The following is a list of the committee, and the views they entertain of the treaty, according to the authority just cited:—1st Bureau—M. Garnier-Ministralist, favorable to the law. Mr. Maynard Ministerialist, the same. Mr. Delessert was one of the majority of the last commission which was in favor of the indemnity of twenty-five millions, but he now declares that he is of a very different opinion, and that he will require further documents. Mr. Dumas, Ministerialist, and favorable. Mr. Ducas requires more documents. Mr. Daubray, opposed to the project, also requires more diplomatic information. Mr. Cousin, favorable. Mr. Feury de Chaboulon, formerly secretary to the Cabinet of Napoleon, favorable to the project, and M. de Roussel, contrary. It is the duty of this committee to examine the whole case, and make a circumstantial report—a duty upon the discharge of which they entered on the 6th. A Paris journal of the 7th, gives the following account of the first days proceeding in the Bureau:

"The question of the American indemnity has been examined in the bureaux, or standing committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The investigation commenced with an inquiry into the motives which induced Ministers to allow the President of the United States to suppose that the execution of the French Chambers was unnecessary to the fulfillment of the treaty. The interval which had elapsed between the exchange and ratification of the treaty and its presentation of the Chamber was next under the subject of severe comment, inasmuch as General Jackson, who, in consequence of the promises made to him, confidently reckoned upon the adoption of the bill, had conceived himself authorized to draw upon the French Government."

"In several of the bureaux Ministers were taxed with having furnished incomplete and mutilated documents and with having kept back the correspondence which took place between the United States and the French Government previously to 1831. It was also alleged that the measure documents which had been presented to the Chamber contained no more than the papers from the American agents, clearly establishing the origin of the claims and producing evidence of their amount. In reply to these charges Ministers urged the impossibility of printing the immense mass of documents that referred to the liquidation of the accounts, adding that if required, they should be communicated to the Members of the Commission. The Ministerial Deputies insisted on the impolicy of alienating from France so old and firm an ally as America. Almost all the Commissioners named in the bureau pronounced themselves in favor of the grant through different motives.

"The current opinion of the Courier, says—'on the first trial, five bureaux out of nine of which the Chamber is composed, decided in favor of the law. Strictly speaking, it may be said that six are in its favor. For M. Ducas who has been named reporter (rapporteur-Commissioner) of the 5th is, as deputy of the town of Bordeaux, in favor of the ministerial project, requiring however that the

Ministers shall furnish additional documents. It must not be too hastily concluded that this trial is decisive of the vote of the Chamber, for it has been observed that in the bureaux the question was by no means made a question of justice, of equity and national honor, thus among the six ministerialists who were not in favor of a rejection three asked for more ample information and more ample documents. The three other bureaux did not require the rejection of the law but a suspension of all discussion until the American nation, by the organ of its representatives, had made known if it adopted the hostile intentions of the President or not. Others required that we should stop at the first estimation of the indemnity, fifteen millions, and others, in fine, that new negotiations should be opened. Indignant speakers maintained that the bureaux had no right to amend the proposed law, that it was more constitutional to reject it, simply expressing a desire that Ministers would again direct their attention to this question, which might involve a just claim to indemnity on the part of America. All the bureaux, *à l'exception*, agreed in blaming the conduct of the French Ministers in concluding the treaty of 1831. They go so far even as to assert that the twenty-five millions may be voted with a clause condemning the conduct of the French Ministers in the affair, and doing justice to the good faith of America.

"You may be convinced that the Chamber will discuss this question without passion or resentment, but with calm deliberation, and that they will be required to be informed of every thing, before deciding."

"M. Berger, who is opposed to the law, appears to have paid great attention to the subject. He has thrown much light on it during the discussion; his object is to justify the restoration for having refused all indemnity. In this he is powerful, seconded by the ex-minister Hydes de Neuville. The latter deputy of legitimacy states a singular circumstance in the bureaux. Under the Restoration, in his character of advocate, he presented to the Government a petition for indemnity which his American client fixed at 75,000 francs. Charles X refused it for fear of opening the door to these claims. This same claim has been settled by the treaty of 1831, of which Louis Philippe requires the adoption and the American Government has decided that the individual in question had no right to the repatriation of the 25 millions."

"The minister has undertaken to lay before the Chamber of Deputies all the documents required, but the printing of which will be very expensive and almost useless. When they are furnished, I will send you all that are important of them."

"The reply of your Senate to the Message, which was received by the way of England, before the arrival of the Francis I., produced here a great sensation, and disposed the minds of the people more in favor of your rights. That of your other Chamber is expected. It would afford us satisfaction to learn that your President was alone in his opinion, which would then, being personal to him, no longer affect our dignity."

ENGLAND.

Accounts from Liverpool, via Havre, to the 4th Feb. state that the Cotton market was lively and prices had advanced 1-8 to 1-4d. Liverpool, 5th.—The market very animated on the 4th, with a rise of 1-8 to 1-10 in Cotton, was checked by the arrival of foreign telegrams from the United States.

"The accounts from London are to the 6th February. They furnish little of interest. The pregnancy of the Queen of England, which when first alluded to in the Court Journal, was deemed a 'rumor,' is now confidently asserted at the latest dates; and the joy of the Tories—at the prospect of this shutting out the Princess Victoria, and a liberal Regent—is excessive."

Mr. Manners Sutton, it seems, is to be dropped as Speaker by the Ministry, and Mr. Abernethy is to be put forward. The position upon the Epiphany left Liverpool Wednesday, 4th Feb. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She is called the George Canning, and is of the best construction—berthen 300 tons.

The English government have sent on board this vessel quite an armament of scientific men, amounting in all to 50, under the command of Col. Chichey, of the Royal Artillery. The George Canning carries out two iron steam-boats, taken aboard. The Epiphany & the Tigrit, with all the requisites, and great quantities of provisions of every kind. All the articles are packed in boxes, which will be transported up the Omotes, as far as that river is navigable. The packages will then be carried across the desert to Bir on the Egyptian coast. The carriage will be effected by camel, every one of which is to carry half a ton. The two steamboats will be put together at Bir. The Sultan and Mehmet Ali have engaged to protect the expedition."

Joseph Bonaparte came to town from his seat in the country for the express purpose of meeting the Duke of Leuchtenberg, after he had visited and dined with the King at Brighton. The Duke and Joseph Bonaparte met at the house of a friend, where they were closeted for several hours.—*Courier.*

According to calculation, which we believe to be as accurate as possible, and rather unfavorable than otherwise, the strength of parties in the Commons is as follows: Anti-Ministerialists 370, Ministerialists 237, Doubtful 51. Total 658.—*London Courier.*

The opposition party are in great spirits, and are spreading rumors that they have secured at least 260 votes upon the question of the Speaker'ship. This, if true, insures a majority, we should think; but we regret to see an issue taken upon such a question.—*London Herald.*

The French brig of war *D'Assas* was towed to sea yesterday by the steamer *Hercules*. The *D'Assas* was accompanied to sea by the Revenue Cutter, which saluted the Brig with seven guns, which were immediately returned.

In passing the United States Frigate *Constitution*, then still below, the *D'Assas* saluted her with thirteen guns which was followed by loud cheers from those on board the Steam Boat towing the Brig.

The *Constitution* immediately returned the salute gun for gun.

The *D'Assas*, as we learn, not only kept way with, but gained on the Cutter as they stretched out to sea, and when left by the pilot, was gaining on the Albany, which got out before her.

In wishing this messenger of peace, for so we cannot but view her, "God speed" on her homeward path, we gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to speak of the very favorable impression left by her estimable commander, M. DUCOURT, and his officers, on those who had the pleasure of seeing them here. Arriving among us at a critical moment, unacquainted with our language, and assailed at their first landing by vulgar insolence and abuse, which—for the moment and unexplained, could not but be looked upon as such dishonour and propriety as both to demean prejudice and to prove that they did not mistake a

low rabble shouts, for any indication of popular feeling.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle. MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Carret & Shelton, to Messrs. William Howell & Son, owners of the brig Susan, of Baltimore, dated,

Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 7, 1835.

"On announcing the arrival of your brig, Susan at this port, on the 5th, we feel much pain to inform you of the melancholy catastrophe which terminated the life of Captain Tilden. As soon as he came to anchor in our harbour, the black Cook, whom he had, an hour previously chastised, though slightly, for his impudence, availing himself of the time when the crew were aloft, furling the sails and the passengers in the cabin, while Captain Tilden was reclining over the railing, struck him with an axe on the back of the neck, which felled him on the deck, then with the blade, having severed the jugular vein, put an end, almost instantly, to his existence. The excitement created by this mournful and unfortunate event, and the grief of Capt. Tilden's numerous friends in this city exceeded all description. The savage murderer, William Adams, is in irons at the jail of this city, from which, being placed by the Governor at the disposal of Robert R. Stewart, Esq. Consul of the U. S. he will be sent home, for trial, there to atone, with his life, for the crime he has committed."

(Captain Tilden was a young man, greatly esteemed as one of the most enterprising and respectable ship masters of Baltimore. He has left a wife and three young children, to whom this sad event is a most deeply afflicting calamity.)

COL. CRAIG'S SHARK.—We some time since published a challenge in relation to this horse, which, much to the disappointment of sportsmen, has not yet been accepted. The editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, when noticing the challenge, ventured an opinion, that the true cause of its non-acceptance by a gentleman of Virginia, grew out of the fact that said gentleman "is joint owner of Shark." This we are authorized to contradict in the most positive manner. Mr. Craig purchased the horse from Captain R. F. Stockton, for \$13,000, and not an individual south of Philadelphia owns any part of him, or has any interest in him whatever. Mr. C. became his owner, in order to prevent his leaving this part of the country.—He also purchased another valuable horse for \$10,000, and deserves the approbation of every northern man in his laudable exertions to improve the breed. The non-acceptance of the challenge with regard to Shark amounts to a virtual acknowledgment that he is the best horse in America.—*Inquirer.*

(From the Detroit (Michigan) Journal, of March 6.)

Contest with Ohio.—We received last evening, an extra, issued from the office of the Monroe Sentinel, containing certain instructions of acting Governor Mason to General Brown having reference to difficulties to be apprehended with Ohio, and General Brown's order to the Militia of the Territory, calling on them to be in readiness to sustain the civil authority in retaining jurisdiction over the territory in dispute between that State and Michigan. We have also been favored, by Mr. Pritchett, Secretary to the Governor, with a copy of the preamble, resolutions and law, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, by which it will be seen that the Senate asserts in a determined manner, jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The importance of the matter induces us to lay it before our readers, as early as possible.

We learn that a great deal of excitement prevails among the citizens residing in the district of country in question. At a public meeting at Tremaineville on the 29th ult. a very angry discussion took place. Partisans in favour of Ohio were numerous and clamorous, and refused to listen to any expostulations which were attempted to be made by those who recognized the claim of Michigan. At this meeting an effort was made by Gen. Brown to read his instructions from the acting Governor, but they refused to hear him.—When the meeting adjourned, General B. made another attempt to read his instructions, but was interrupted by hisses and shouts.—In short there appears to be a determination on the part of a large portion of the people residing in the disputed territory, to resist our laws, and to recognize the pretensions of Ohio. And from the present indications, Michigan in asserting her right to that portion of her soil, will be obliged to resort to military force.

MR. CALHOUN.—At Norfolk this distinguished Senator was invited to a public dinner, to which he returned an answer worthy of a patriot and of the times in which we live. It is as follows:

Norfolk, 8th March, 1835.

Gentlemen,—I have been honored by your note of this instant inviting me in the name of a portion of the Citizens of this place, to a public dinner to be given at such time as would suit my convenience.

I regret, that my engagement, which compels me to leave this to-morrow, also compels me to decline your invitation. If circumstances had permitted, I wish you to be assured, that it would have afforded me much pleasure to accept the invitation of the respectable portion of the Citizens of this ancient Borough, in whose behalf you act.—You will please to make known to them, that I place a high value on their personal respect & approval of my public conduct. In times like the present when corruption stalks abroad in the face of day, when usurpation scarcely deigns to cover its daring encroachments with the thin veil of pretext, when principles and practice are openly avowed and defended, which, if sanctioned, must lead to the establishment of irresponsible, and despotic power; when in a word, the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers and the liberty purchased by

their blood are in imminent danger of being subverted for ever, it is indeed grateful, in so dangerous a juncture of our affairs to meet with the support of those whose intelligence and patriotism give so high a value to their approbation. Having no other object in view, but our Country, and our Country's good, I seek no other reward, but the approbation of the wise and virtuous, saving only that of an approving conscience.—Sustained by these I do not despair, as gloomy as is the prospect.—However widely & deeply corruption has spread its roots, there is still a great majority, in whose bosom patriotism is the predominant sentiment.—Even among those, who are deluded by the tricks, and spell bound by the fetters of party, they are many, who, when the final struggle arrives, will be found arrayed on the side of liberty and the country. With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

W. W. SHARP, H. B. Gwathmey, M. Myers, S. D. Rawlings, J. N. Tazewell, Esquires.

[From the National Intelligencer.] COMMUNICATION.

The fortification Bill destroyed by Mr. Cambreleng and his Friends.

THE DILEMMA.—Mr. Cambreleng in his first letter attempted to justify the conduct of the Administration party in the House, in destroying the Fortification Bill, on the ground that it was past twelve o'clock before the Committee of Conference were able to report, and that consequently the House had ceased to exist.

Since writing that letter, Mr. Cambreleng has recollectes not only that the Cumberland Road Bill passed the House after twelve o'clock (as is notorious and appears among other facts from Mr. Gilmer's protest, to which Mr. Cambreleng himself alludes,) but was of course signed by the President after twelve o'clock. That pretence, therefore, is forever blown to the winds.—Nay, more, in this morning's letter, Mr. Cambreleng, wholly forgetting the drift and purport of his yesterday's letter, says, "I never left the House till it adjourned, and never in any instance, declined voting."

So then the excuse, attempted to be built on the ground that no business could be transacted after twelve o'clock, is wholly exploded. The other ground is, that there was no quorum. Ay, truly, and why no quorum? Because the moment an attempt was made to take up this subject, the friends of the administration ran either behind the bar, and when that was observed and exposed, ran out of the Hall, ready to stick brick, and defeat any attempt to get a quorum. Mr. Cambreleng says he never left the hall. Be it so, but what did he do, when an attempt was made to get a quorum by a call of the house?

Let the Journal say—

"Mr. Lewis moved a call of the House: 'Mr. Cambreleng. I protest against the right to call the House. What member will answer to his name?' &c."

So that Mr. Cambreleng, though he now abandons the ground that Congress had expired—though he makes a merit of having stood and voted till the house adjourned—yet clamorously resisted the only measure by which a quorum could be had, viz: a call of the House!

If Mr. Cambreleng, in his next letter, will state the purport of the communication that passed between himself and the Vice President or the Secretary of State who were both seen in conference with him, he will throw more light on the subject, than by multiplying these lame and contrary attempts to pass from one horn of the dilemma to the other. It will then appear, that it is *his* Executive Committee of Conference which prevented the report of the Legislative Committee of Conference from being presented and acted on.

To bring the thing to a point, we ask Mr. Cambreleng these questions:

1st. If Congress was extinct, why did you stay in vote?

2d. If your difficulty was want of a quorum (though you well know there was a quorum in and about the Hall,) why did you protest against a call of the House, the only way of obtaining a quorum!

A WITNESS.

Washington, March 9, 1835.

From the Caroline Advocate.

Mr. Editor,—In looking over the Eastern Whig a few days ago, I observed that the editor of that paper had indulged himself in making some strictures upon the financial condition of the State Treasury. If I understood the remarks they censured the authorities of Maryland for want of foresight in saddling the State with a large debt to prosecute great works of internal improvement, without providing the necessary revenue to meet the current annual disbursements. The thought immediately struck me, that, however true this remark might be in the abstract, it came with a peculiar bad grace from the editor of the Whig. If I mistake not the editor of that paper was, at the time of the passage of the Law authorizing the construction of either the Western Rail Road, or the Canal, or both, a member of the general assembly of Maryland, and, if report speaks true, it was by his vote that the law or laws were passed. If I am correctly informed he was favorable to those great works—wished the passage of the laws, but did not wish to vote, & did not vote on the first vote taken for the measure; when there appeared a tie, he, the editor of the Whig being without the rail of the house, but finding that it required his vote to carry the measure, on taking the yeas and nays he stepped within the rail and gave the casting vote, thereby saddling the State with a debt of one or two millions. Now it appears to me that the whole moral responsibility of this great sum lies upon the editor of the Whig, for the bill was virtually lost, and but for his vote must and would have been utterly thrown out of the question at that time. This being the fact, it seems to me that the editor is wanting in ingenious candor to censure the State authorities for not providing a revenue to meet contingencies which he forced upon them. It appears to me, that that was the time to commence the necessary Treasury preparations to meet the enlarged demands, soon to be incurred; & if so peculiar an obligation rested on the chief instrument causing those enlarged requirements; and as I have shown that the editor of the Whig was that instrument, it seems to me that he should have foreseen where the finances of the State could be replenished and made ample to meet the current exigencies—and not only have seen, but originated, matured, and so far as his influence could be exercised, carried through the House the

necessary financial preparations. If he did this, so far as he is concerned, he is morally clear or innocent—if he did not do this, according to my apprehension, he now acts the part of censoriousness and moral dishonesty; charging dereliction of duty upon men for doing what he had the same opportunity to do and was morally bound to do if any man in the world was so bound.

But the fault does not rest here alone,—the editor the Whig was a member of the Legislature one year past, and had he had the natural affection of a father to a true, or even to an adopted son, it strikes me he would have endeavored to make some provision for the maintenance of this child of his, (for I must call it his either as parent or adopter, for when it was brought to the birth it could not have been but for him.) But we have no intelligence of any plans offered or matured by this able legislator, no, not even a proposition to curtail the current expenses or to increase the revenue. There was ample scope last session, as the House of Delegates was of the same cast of the editor of the Whig, and had they matured a wise, liberal and enlarged financial system, it is morally certain that it would have passed into a law; if it had not, it would have redounded to the honor of the House, and especially to the member proposing and taking the lead in the measure.

I must therefore repeat, that any vituperations upon the State authorities for not providing revenue or not curtailing expenses, comes from the editor of the Whig with a peculiarly bad grace, and should not only tinge his cheek with a blush, but all who justify the editorial remarks alluded to.

Z.

Caroline county, March 6th, 1835.

A friend has pointed out attention to the following Act of Assembly, which was passed at December session 1833, Cap. 239.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the time of adjourning of the General Assembly shall meet in December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the General Assembly that shall meet in every alternate year thereafter, shall be on or before the forty-fifth day after the day of the meeting thereof; or if such forty-fifth day be Sunday, then on the Saturday immediately preceding.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* that any and every part of the constitution and form of government, repugnant to, or inconsistent with this act, be & the same is hereby repealed.

Upon an examination of the Constitution, nothing is found in that instrument, which would render it necessary that this act should pass two successive sessions of the Legislature, in order to become operative. It is, of course then, the law of the State, and required the Legislature now in session to adjourn in forty-five days after the day of their meeting—that is to say, on the 12th day of February last. It follows that, unless this act shall, for some reason, be deemed inoperative, all the acts of the Legislature passed since the 15th day of February, are absolutely null and void—the Legislature having no power to sit after that day.—*Fred. Examiner.*

Twenty-fourth Congress.—There are already chosen to the Twenty-fourth Congress, 143 members, being twenty more than a quorum. Judge Wayne has resigned, leaving 142. There remain to be elected 97. The election in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday, and is not heard from. The following states choose their members in April, May, August, and October, viz:—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The Jackson party have prevailed in the elections in New Hampshire. William Badger has been re-elected Governor, and the following Jackson candidates are chosen to the next Congress—Samuel Cushman, Benning M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks and Robert Burns. Messrs. Cushman and Weeks are new members. The choice of members of the legislature is of the same character.

The Jackson party of Pennsylvania, says the Torch Light are in the language of Major Downing, in pretty considerable of a snarl.—They are divided into factions—the Wolf faction, and the Mullenberg faction. On the 4th inst. a Convention of the various fragments, of these factions met at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for their next Governor; and after two or three days of uproarious action in the progress of which one or two heads were mutilated, broke up in a row, the Mullenberg men, resolving to meet again at Lewistown in May next; and the Wolf men immediately re-organizing and nominating their candidate by a vote of 85 to 2, and also nominating Van Buren for President.

Colder than Water.—An editor in one of the Western States was, last month, obliged to sit up in his office all night with a couple of printer's devils rubbing his head to keep his ideas from freezing.

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—A good 'un. A short time since as the mail Stage was going, on a very dark night, from Boston to Portsmouth, the driver was alarmed by the cry of "oh lordy we are kill every soul of us." The driver jumped out of his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it, and "killed" an Irishman and two women.—The driver somewhat enraged that the gallant Hibernian should keep the middle of the road, gave him a pretty severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see the lights on the stage?—"Yes, and to be sure and I did, and I drove right between them."—*Portland Ado.*

The House of Delegates of Virginia, have passed the bill to loan \$500,000 dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 21.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—We have seen a suggested nomination of a Candidate for Congress, for this district, in a neighbouring paper. In the same spirit of suggestion we present to the people the name of **THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN**, Esq., as a man capable of maintaining his way to a seat in Congress by the possession of those faculties of talent, intelligence and speech, necessary for the purpose. He is also presented as a man of sound Whig principles which he openly professes and maintains.

We understand from passengers in the 'Steam Boat Maryland', last night, that our State Legislature will certainly close their session this day.

The Senate passed the three million bill on Wednesday last—ayes 9, noes 4.—It appropriates two millions to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and one million to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road.

A Bill passed the House of Delegates on Thursday night, incorporating a company to cut a Canal in Worcester county, and appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for that purpose.—It is thought this bill will not pass the Senate.

THE REAL ESTATE BANK, went by the board, in the House of Delegates, on Saturday last, by the previous question—for the bill, 23; against it, 53.

The bill for erecting a new County, by the name of **CARROLL COUNTY**, was lost also by previous question—for the county, 54—against it, 56.

Congressional Candidates—Upper District.—In the last Frederick Citizen we find announced as candidates **Dr. Jno. WHARTON**, now a member of the House of Delegates from Washington County, **DAVID SCHLEY**, Esq. of Frederick County, and **FRANCIS THOMAS**, the present representative of that Congressional district. In a Cumberland paper we find **Wm. SCHLEY**, Esq. of Frederick nominated.

The Legislature of Kentucky has at its session just terminated, passed an Act for the Internal Improvement of Kentucky. It creates a board of Internal Improvements, vested with powers to carry out the important object contemplated in the act. The sum of one million of dollars is placed at the disposal of the board, for which a State five per cent stock is to be issued.

MR. PRESTON.—On his way home from Washington, Mr. Preston, of the U. S. Senate, partook of a public dinner tendered him by all parties at Suffolk, Va. The Norfolk Herald says, he addressed the company in his felicitous and fascinating manner, for nearly an hour, and we learn, made sad havoc in the Jackson ranks a number of respectable individuals of that party being present.

Backing your Friends.—There was a universal smile, on reading that part of *Scurrilous* letter wherein he states that Mr. Forsyth assured him of General Jackson's long passion, "contrary to his natural character."

"They all know the old Chief, yet it was not quite diplomatic in Mr. Forsyth to expose him, by open confession to the French minister.—N. Y. Star.

The convicted pirates in jail at Boston, have been relieved for three months by the President. A New York paper adds: "It is said the prisoners are indebted to the influence of a lady of that city, the wife of a congressman, who proceeded to Washington to make intercessions in their behalf."

A most romantic expedition! Byron's Corsair has worked wonders.—N.Y. Gaz.

The New York Evening Post, of Saturday last, states that the figure-head of the Frigate Constitution was repaired in New York, and that she was again to show at her prow the venerable features of our illustrious Chief Magistrate."

"The clumsy and misshapen head which was decapitated, has been replaced by one executed by Messrs. Jeremiah Dodge & Son of this city, which we understand not only bears a very strong and faithful likeness of the original, but is also a very beautiful specimen of carving."

The Delaware Journal, speaking of the late attack of Lieut. Lane upon Judge Ewing, in Washington city, says: "We think the only course of the President, in this case would have been to have stricken the officer from the rolls at once. The outrage, in every point of view, is unpardonable. The transaction in which it originated, was a debate in the house of Representatives, in which Mr. Ewing and Mr. McCarty of Indiana, exposed some gross misrepresentations, and double dealing on the part of Mr. Lane, his colleague, and the father of the offender. For this he was assaulted by the son, General Jackson, who have afforded a most wholesome example by striking the offender at once from the army roll. Such an example is due to our institutions, due to the nature of our government to the supremacy of the civil over the military power. No officer of the army or navy should be permitted to raise his hand against a member of Congress for any transaction occurring in the discharge of his official duties. The supremacy of the civil power should be maintained by prompt and forcible examples; and whatever might be the provocation, the offender should at once be deprived of his commission."

NOTICE.—Divine Service may be expected in Christ Church, in Easton, on Sunday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Mr. HOLMEAD is expected to officiate. After service an effort will be made to form a Missionary Society for this Diocese connected with Christ Church.

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, March 17.
Wheat (white) \$1 05 a \$1 16
(red) 1 02 a 1 05
Corn (yellow) 64
(white) 63

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigour of the law, all persons who are delinquent, other notices have not been attended to but this shall be.

JO: GRAHAM, Shff.

March 21

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale at the front door of the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 31st day of March inst., a parcel of household & kitchen furniture, consisting in part of some valuable Beds & furniture, Mahogany Tables, cane bottom Chairs, Sofa, &c.—Also 2 light Waggon & a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at two o'clock.

DANIEL CHEZUM.

March 21

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

20th March A. D. 1835.
On application of James G. Martin, Executor of Dr. Enalls Martin, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Doctor Enalls Martin, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 22nd day of January next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March 1835.

JAMES G. MARTIN, Exr. of Dr. Enalls Martin, dec'd.

March 21

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

20th March A. D. 1835.
On application of Hugh Valiant, Administrator of Christiana Denny, late of Talbot County deceased, it is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Christiana Denny, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty five.

HUGH VALIANT, adm'r. of Christiana Denny, dec'd.

March 21

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

20th March A. D. 1835.
On application of Thomas C. Nicols, Administrator of Wm. Gardner, sen. late of Talbot county dec'd.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, a-d that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Gardner sen. late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of September next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty five.

THOS. C. NICOLS, adm'r. of Wm. Gardner, sen. dec'd.

March 21

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. S. Hambleton, on Thursday next the 26th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

March 21

To Rent for the ensuing Year

On Shares, 60,000 corn hills, within two and a half miles of Easton. For terms apply to the Editor or to the subscriber

THOS. BARROW.

March 21

VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale at Denton, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M., that valuable Farm in Talbot county, now occupied by Mr. A. Dyott, and situated near the main road leading from Hillsborough to Wye Mills, and adjoining the lands of Henry Jump, and Wm. H. Tilghman, Esqrs., containing about 405 acres, more or less; a large portion of which is covered with very valuable

TIMBER.

A more particular description is not thought necessary, as persons disposed to purchase will of course view the premises.
The terms of Sale will be one third of the purchase money cash, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving his bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
If further information be required apply to John Nicols, near Hillsborough.

R. E. SELLERS.

March 21

AMERICAN NANKEEN.

THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the

AMERICAN NANKEEN,

made of Nankeen colored Cotton, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given it this handsome and durable a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it,—and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply (shall in a few days be prepared to furnish those with it, that are disposed to patronise American skill and industry.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS.

No. 14 Bowly's wharf

Baltimore, March 21

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot county Orphan's court, will be sold, at public Sale, on Wednesday the 25th inst. at the late residence of Joseph Stafford, late of Talbot county, deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE & HOGS.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn blades, one Gig & Harness

and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, being interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

ELIAS HOPKINS, adm'r. of Joseph Stafford, dec'd.

March 14.

THOROUGH BRED MARES FOR SALE.

The undersigned, having a larger Stock of thorough Breds, than he wishes to retain, would sell the following, viz:

WRIGHT'S SELIMA, alias the well known 'old Bull mare', by Topgallant, (by Diomed) her dam John Bull, by I. H. Figure—Active by Chatham—Shepherdess by I. H. Slim—Shrewsbury by I. H. Figure—Thistle by I. H. Dove—Stella by I. H. Oshello—Tasler's imp. mare Selima. Foaled 1817, price \$200.

PANDORA II. by Governor Wright's Silver Feels, dam E. qua, (the dam of Luby Rosa) by I. H. Figure—Republican by I. H. Ranger—Lindsay's Arabian—Dove Stella by Oshello out of Taskers imp. mare Selima. Pandora II is the dam of Lady Archibald, who beat Uncle Sam a heat &c at Easton last fall. She was foaled in 1825 Price \$350.

ALGERINA got by Jones' Arabian, out of Eya, the dam of Pandora II and 'Luby Rosa' (as above) was foaled in 1828. She is now in foal by Maryland Eclipse. Price \$500.

Each of the Mares is in good condition and may be seen at Ruthsburg, Queen Anns' County.

Apply to **PHILIP WALLIS**, Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 14 4w

ZELUCO

Was sired by Marshal Ney, he by the celebrated American Eclipse. Marshal Ney's dam, Diana, by First Consul, his grand dam by Messenger, g. grand dam by figure, g. g. grand dam by Slamerkin, by the imported horse Wildair, out of the imported mare Cub. Wildair was by Fearnaught he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of Wildair, by Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Kitty Fisher.

The above thorough bred colt four years old the 4th April next, fifteen hands and a half high, is offered for sale on a liberal credit or for good paper.

W. H. DECOURCY.

Chester, Queen Ann's Co.

E. Shore, Md. Feb. 14. } 6w

A LIST

Of persons not residents of Allegany County, who own Lands in said county, and whose Taxes on said Lands for the year 1834 are due and unpaid.

Persons owing Taxes for 1831.

Names	Taxes	adver.	Total
James Bosely,	\$2 20	42	2 62
Brooke Beall's heirs	44	9	53
J. Bullington,	1 52	30	1 82
William Cook,	7 48	1 48	8 96
Wm. Campbell's heirs	7 33	1 46	8 79
Samuel Cesana,	3 43	67	4 09

Richard A. Claggett & Wm. Page,	8 65	1 71	10 36
Thomas Donaldson,	3 03	60	3 63
Isaac Davis,	27	5	32

Thomas Elliott and John Meredith,	3 17	43	2 60
Emmanuel Elms, jr.	14	2	16
George Fittugh,	55	10	65
Frederick Grammer,	2 69	52	3 20
John Gephart's heirs,	76	15	91
Charles Hone,	33	16	49

Caroline & Charles Johnson,	4 62	92	3 54
William Johnson and John Johns,	1 70	53	2 05
Reverdy Johnson,	2 75	33	3 08
Robert Jacob,	32	6	38
Anthony Kennedy,	82	16	98

Conrad Kreksaum,	26	4	30
Edward Lloyd,	9 25	1 81	11 09
George Lynn's heirs,	41	8	49
James Leonard,	14	2	16
Richard Mackubin,	69	12	81
Peter Mantz,	55	10	65

Robert M. Clann,	14	2	16
Honore Martin's heirs,	49	9	57
Thomas L. McKinney,	14	2	16
James M. Nixon, agent for Bank of Columbia,	69	12	81
John Oglethorpe's heirs,	55	10	65
John P. Par,	8 56	1 70	10 26

President Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. States,	23 85	4 70	28 55
Abner Ritchie,	3 62	70	4 32
Abraham Ridgely,	48	9	57
Hosannah Riley,	14	2	16
Thomas Turner,	55	10	65

A. & H. Vanbibber,	41	8	49
Peter Wyatt,	23	4	27
George A. Wetter,	28	4	32
Michael Foy,	1 65	31	1 99
James Kinkaid & George Bruce,	3 35	6	41
Wm. Mely's heirs,	2 30	42	2 62

Wm. Magruder,	55	10	65
Richard Ridgely's heirs,	2 48	45	2 96
Samuel Davis,	1 49	28	1 77
Galley Johnson,	83	16	99
Thos. Kennedy's heirs,	5 73	15	6 33

Daniel Miller,	83	16	1 04
Edward Pealo,	1 75	34	2 09
Henry Starbarns,	55	10	65
Thomas I. Theobald,	40	97	1 67
George Hamilton,	83	16	99

John Hughes,	55	10	65
Samuel G. Jones,	1 38	27	1 65
Mary Murdock,	4 11	81	4 92
John C. Beatty's heirs,	22	9	25
James Beatty,	2 81	55	3 36

R. D. Burgess's heirs,	2 15	41	2 56
Oliver Cromwell,	56	10	66
Phil. Cromwell's heirs	35	6	41
James Johnson,	12	2	14
John M. Johnson,	83	16	99

Thornton H. James,	54	10	64
John P. Kennedy,	54	10	64
Jacob Taylor's heir	12	2	14
Edy Charles Beatty,	5 55	10	6 55
Nicholas Brewer,	1 05	21	1 26

John Donovan's heirs,	40	8	48
F. Lucas, jr,	5 63	1 12	6 75
Christian Stone's heirs	5 36	1 07	6 43
Christian Vansant's heirs	39	7	46
Robert Wason,	30	6	36

Charles Keller and F. Forman,	95	19	1 13
William & Thomas English & Louisa Violet's heirs,	41	8	49

The Collector of the County Tax for Allegany county for the year 1834, at Chancery Brook, is agent in Baltimore, is hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany County.

RICHARD BEALL, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That if the County charges due on the lands charged, on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Lawrence O. Holt, Esq. Collector of said County, or to Chesapeake Brooke, his agent in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of this notice, viz on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of Allegany County.

RICHARD BEALL, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, } March 14,
Cumberland, Feb. 25, 1835. } 5w

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT.

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhill, Corsica and Chester town at 9 o'clock.

Returning will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hill at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage.

WM OWEN—Agent.

March 7

GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM,

OR THE

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting & Pastime. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the general assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country.

The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions! It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA.—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference,

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVIII

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NO. 13.

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TERMS
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times
for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY FIVE
cents for every subsequent insertion.

[From the New York Daily Advertiser.]
MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.—Our readers may judge of our surprise on receiving from our news boat the following letter which was handed "off the Hook" from on board the Two Pollies—Capt. Jumper, from Havre, and which vessel wore away south, with the intention no doubt of dropping other despatches nearer the Seat of Government.

This letter will account for the Major's long silence.—We had heard it intimated he had quit Washington, shortly after the date of his last letter—but where the "critter" had gone no one seemed capable of telling.—That he was busy somewhere for the good of his country we were certain—and we now confess our perfect conviction that all will go well in Paris. But if by chance the Major returns and leaves things unsettled there, we shall conclude indeed that this matter has ceased to be capable of further negotiation.

PARIS, 1st Feby. 1835.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight,

of the New York Daily Advertiser: I suppose you'll all be nock'd up in a kinder dunderment when you come to see where this letter comes from—so I best begin by telling you how it came about. You see just after I wrote you that letter dated 6th Decr. last—a little after the message came out, the General was so well pleas'd with my notions he sent for me, and says he Major, you have got the role g't in you when things come to a pinch, and tho' you and I haven't agreed in all matters for a good spell now, yet I see when matters get mixed up with foreign business, you drop all party differences at home and ready to stand by the country, till things get a gain strain again. Now, says he, that's what I call real American feeling, and with that he shook hands, and all was pleasant at last as a May morning.

Now, says I, General, to make short of a long story, my notion is that the best thing I can do is to go right over to France myself and keep a look out on that side, and see how the cat jumps there—and as you and Congress will keep a sharp eye on things on this side, it will be a hard matter if they get worse without our knowing about it as soon as the rest of creation; for says I there is no tellin what them Frenchmen may do, and if we have got to eat porrage with the Devil, my notion is it is but fair we should have as long a handled spoon as he has got.—Now, says I, they may take a notion to send Mr. Livingston off, and then there will be no one there to keep a look out for us, and I have been thinkin so much about it, says I, that I have concluded to go right off there as soon as Capt. Jumper can fit out the "Two Pollies" to carry me—and I tell the General if he had any thing to say or any directions to give I was ready, and if he hadn't any it made no odds, for I believe I know's pretty much the upshot of the hull matter, and if Congress didn't chuse to pay my expenses out and home, I'd pay 'em myself, and take the responsibility too—and so after a considerable talk about one thing and another, the General he wish'd me success, and I push'd off post haste to Kennebunk, where Capt. Jumper and the Two Pollies was, and as he had got my letters, I found things all ready, and was off in no time.

We had a pretty short but a pesky wet passage, for Captain Jumper had a considerable cargo of notions on board, besides a deck load of lumber, for he thought while his hand was in the might as well be taken advantage of the panic, as he called it. We made a strait wake to Havre, where I left him, and I streak'd it right up here to Paris, and here I have been as busy as ever I was when Congress was getting together.

I suppose, as I didn't tell you or any other livin critter but the General that I was goin to France, you have been wonderin why you ha'n't heard of me for so long a time. Well, now you have got the reason on't.—And now I suppose you expect to hear what I have been about here, and what I have seen and heard worth tellin about since I have been here. But this is impossible, for two reasons—first, I have seen so much that I couldn't tell you the half on't without detainin Capt. Jumper longer than I tell'd him I would, and another thing, I ha'n't got time to say all I want to say for our folks at Washington and that's the most important.

Pretty much as I expected when I got here, I found Mr. Livingston nigh upon as bad off as tho' he wa'n't here—but I suppose our folks at Washington have balanced that account by seeing that the French Minister is treated just so too—that's what they call diplomatic Tit for Tat.

The first thing I did as soon as I had time to turn round and get on my best regimentals, was to go right off and see the King, for I always like to begin at the right end of all matters. So I took a chap along with me to show me the way—but I couldn't get him further than the outer gate of the "white house" or "artillery house," as they somehow call it, where the king lives—but I didn't stop for that myself, but push'd on and all the soldiers that I met from the gate to the front door no sooner see me, than they give me the salute just as quick as our folks of the 2d Brigade w'd on trainin days. But when I got inside the front door, I met a little morsel of a stumper for a spell. An amazin perlitte critter said something to me in French, and made a rale smasher of a bow, and says I, Major Downing at your service, just then a parcel of general officers was coming down along the hall, and one on em no sooner heard the name than up he comes to me and says he, 'Major Downing of the 2d Brigade of Downingville Militia' 'Jest so,' says I; and with that he threw his arms right around my neck, and says he, 'Major, I never am so happy as I will be up to this present moment to see you; and who do you think it was? well who should it be but the General, who was so long in our regular service. I didn't know him at first, but was so kivered all up in regimentals, but I was right glad to see him; and as soon as I tell'd him I wanted to see the king, he turned right round to the first chap who spoke to me, and gin him the word—and the name of Major Downing went along up the staircase about the quickest, and I arter it; and by the time I got where the king was up chamber, in his Cabinet room, I calculated there wa'n't a livin critter in the house that didn't know I was there.

The king was surrounded pretty much by the hull scrape of his Secretaries, and Majors, and Auditors—and I don't know but Postmasters, and Contractors, for there was a mortal batch on 'em—and as soon as I came in they all bowed off as quick as folks used to at him, whenever I and the General met to have a talk on most matters.

The king he riz up, and put out his hand, and gin me a good hearty shake; and says he Major Downing, believe me says he, that next to the President there is no man from your country I am so glad to see—and at this particular time, says he, I don't know but I would rather see you than the President himself, for says he, it pains me to confess that ever since I have been a king, I have never been made to feel so much like what I was afore I was a king, as I have on readin that message the President sent to Congress a spell ago. He told me however to take a seat, and he set down too, and with that he began asking all manner of questions, what Congress had done and what they was going to do, and when I left home, and how I came, and what office I came in, and seemed to be in quite a wonderment, & wound up by asking how the President was & if he raly was in earnest, for says he Major, you have no idea how the message has astonished the great and generous nation.—So soon as I got a chance, I plucked up and we went at it talkin over the hull matter—the particulars of all which I've sent home to our folks, and if they chuse to publish it I can't help tho' I shall take care to get out of France before the printed account gets back here.

I tell'd the king I believed the hull matter was in a nut shell and if he'd keep his eye on I'd crack it for him.

In the first place, says I, your folks owe our folks five millions of dollars just as clear as though you and I had been tradin together for a long spell, and arter tryin for a settlement, I agreed to take less than I believed you owed me, and you gave me your note of hand to close the business for the sum agreed on.—That's the plain English on't says I.—Now your folks haggle and twist about it, and wont vote the money agreed on, and want to open the matter again, and our folks never will agree to that in creation. They wont take a cent less than five millions of dollars—they'll have that now or lose ten times the sum in tryin to g't it; they'll make a spoon, or spile a horn, says I. Mr. Livingston found out, says I, that some of your opposition Congressmen would not vote in favor of seeing that you was in favor on't, & some on em wanted just to bolter you: and we was so far off they didn't calculate the consequences; but if the General made it a serious matter, these opposition folks of yours would vote lother way—here the king wanted to know how on earth I found this out, but I went on. Well, says I, the General saw this in a minit, and so he said just what he did in the message—but such a dose Major, says the king—well, well, says I, the General don't understand doctrin folks arter the French fashion—I suppose, says I, a little magneshe and chicken broth would answer here, but when folks git in a tantrum on our side of the water, nothing short of a rale dose of elder bark tea does any good, particular if the complaints is of long standin. And now says I if any trouble comes on't I don't know says I which is most to blame the complaint or the fassik. The King he look'd at me and then he scratched his head, well, says he, Major they are both

bad enuf; but says I one will cure lother to rights I'm sartin.

I can't stop to tell you now one half of what I said or what the King said for as I said afore, Capt. Jumper is waiting, and his last letter to me from Havre says he can't possibly wait longer than Saturday next, as he wants to get home in time to make one run to Cuba and back to Kennebunk afore ploughing time. Whilst my hand is in, I w'd like to tell you a little about this place, but 'tis impossible—I keep thinkin all the while, there is one eternal independence day here—folks are so full of fun and such swods of Galls.—The King has me with him every day, and makes Gen. Bernard go about with me wherever I want to go; and if I hadn't been so long at Washington, and seen so much there of Congress and state matters from the President down, I'd feel, I suppose, more like goin threw my shirt collar than I do at the show of things here. Their Congress is in session here, and I don't mean to quit till our business is finish'd—but how on earth they manage to understand one another in their House of Representatives I can't tell, for such a chatterin and jargin you have no idee; but arter all they manage things pretty slick in one way, and I see no other way they could do it—and I don't know but it is better than our way. When the Representatives meet, the president—answerin to our Speaker—gives out the business to speak about—and then comes a scramble to get up into a kinder pulpit, or what General Bannard says they call the tribune, and the first one who gits there the President calls his name and he goes at it, readin his speech pretty much arter Isaac Hill's fashion—some groan and some huzza, according to party notions—if they get so noisy that the President can't hear the speaker, he rings a bell, that quiets 'em a spell—but if it don't, he rings again; if that don't quiet 'em he gits up, and arter looking pretty hard, and givin fair warning, he rings the third time, picks up his black cap claps it on his head, & that's the end of that day's work. The house is adjourned just as completely as though the vote was unanimous. So you see, laws and rules of all countries are made just to suit the nature of folks. Now there is no other way in creation to put a stop to a noise in a French Congress but to adjourn it, and that can't be done no how but for the President to put his cap on & walk off—pretty much like the General's Veto.

I shall be home pretty soon arter this for if I don't miss my guess, they are on'y waiting here to see what our Congress will do. (Our Congress says fight, why then they must fight—but if Congress gives them a chance by saying any thing civil, they'll down with the dust, and git out of the scrape about the quickest; and it will be a long while afore they or any other nation will attempt to bamboozle us again.)

You can tell all our folks there aint goin to be no war with France unless we begin it; for I believe they'll pay us the money as soon as they can do so, and git clear of having their neighbors say they were frightened into it. I have been asked pretty often here if the United States will declare war if they don't pay us; and I tell 'em, that as nigh as I can calculate I guess they will. But if I had my way about it I wouldn't just yet, nor would I tell 'em when I would; but I'd keep my eye on 'em; and as we have got judgment I'd ev'ry year add interest to principal; and when they git mix'd up in some fight with their neighbors in Europe, and wouldn't have quite so much power to injure us as they now have, I'd hop down upon 'em and make 'em pay ev'ry dollar or lend their enemies a hand in givin 'em a sound thrashin—not that I am afeard to fight 'em right off now, but then my notion is if I wanted to fight a chap who only owed me money, I'd do it only for the mere sake of thrashin him.—I should take my own time and when I could I do so without his being able to give me a scratch or black eye. But in defence of honour or liberty, & the rights of citizens, and such like, I'd go at it, if I thought I'd come out of it with only one eye and shoe string left.

Your old friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

HUMOROUS—EXTRACT.

I travelled by stage, last fall, from Dayton to Cincinnati. I had but one companion—an eastern gentleman—and much of our conversation was upon the history, resources, people & peculiarities of the West. At Hamilton, a third person joined us. This was a Kentucky Drovers, who was returning from "a jaunt just over into Illinois and Indiana." He was rude—but as frank and whole-souled a fellow as you will meet once in a long time.

While rolling rapidly over the rich bottom land immediately this side of Hamilton, my eastern companion and myself re-commenced our conversation on western subjects. Our new friend did not listen to us long in silence. Perceiving that I knew something about matters and things in the backwoods, he addressed himself to me.

"May be you've been over in Hoosierland, in your day, stranger?"
"Yes—once."
"Well—aint they cautious out there anyhow?"

The eastern gentleman smiled. He had before him a visible illustration of one topic of our previous conversation. I slid into the drovers mood, as easily as he had slipped into our conversation.

"Through exteriors, but generous hearts. You may well say that, stranger—Naturally, I aint rawboned; but you can see I aint got much flesh on my bones to brag of now; and my skin's like the back side of a bacon-ham, and my hair as crisped and frizzled as a nigger's." "Or as the side locks of some of our ladies that you may have noticed, when you passed through the city last spring." "Exactly—ha! ha! wha! Your ladies."

"But we mustn't forget our neighbors of Hoosierland."

"Well—may be you'd like to hear how I became as lean as a Jersey pig. You see, I was down in the Wabash country; and the Fever and Agger got me there; and between the two, they stuck and burnt all the flesh off my body, and tried to make leath' of my skin and nigger's wool of my hair. They kept me down four weeks, coatin' they found my joints too well together to be shuck to pieces by a knife. So I got on my feet again, and was back to Kentucky, scamperin'—and we was purty well matched, I tell you; for one day I would be master, and the next the rascals would have me down again; but they could n't hold me steady enough for I kept rolling and grinnin' and shaking all the time. But two weeks was n't fair play; I could n't stand it, and stranger, may be I did n't get any d—n sick of the scrape before we got through. I'd sooner take two of two chips from among the knobs of my body, than the very devil, and my body knows.—Well, we had our battle—that is, I and the rascally Fever and Agger—at a worthy old Hoosier farmer's in the Wabash country.

I was kept there five weeks; and when I asked for my bill, if you'll take my word for it, the kind old codger would n't let a shilling. 'I had n't been much to be made—and was welcome to what I'd earned—might make the young'uns a present, if I chose—never charged a stranger aughten for a night or two's lodgin'—and n't think of turnin his house into a tavern.' So the old man stepped out and I began to look about for the best place that were not big enough to be white washed.

There were three fine white washed places—Shem—Ham & Japhet; and a little delicate little girl—Ruth; I gave 'em my best pen, and Japhet my pen knife, and Ham (who was a school boy) my ever point pencil, and Shem (the eldest) my watch; and such a bobbing of heads, and scraping of feet and glistening of eyes, as there was a mong that little flock, I never see before; when I stooped down to kiss little Ruthy my heart, tell you, fluttered about every which way, and felt entirely too big for its cage.—What's o'clock, stranger, seeing as I've no time-teller now?"

"Almost four."

"We shall get in late. Whoop, driver—halloo! Recon your team's taking a nap!"

"Guess your tongue isn't troubled much in that way, muttered the driver. 'Twas well the Kentuckian did not hear him."

And so we rolled along to the city much pleased with the company of the jolly hearted Kentuckian.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MISER.

Daniel Dancer, an Englishman, who flourished about a century ago, was perhaps the most thorough-going specimen of a miser that ever existed. In Harp's recently published book of "Wonderful and Eccentric Characters," there is a pretty full account of him, from which we shall here merely give an abstract for the benefit of our readers.

Daniel Dancer seems to have inherited his miserly disposition, for both his father and his grandfather were misers before him. But he was not content with the bare inheritance, for he daily improved upon the patrimony, to the close of a long life.

Dancer had a sister, who lived with him till her death, and whose disposition exactly corresponded with his own. The fate of this saving couple was invariably the same. On a Sunday; they boiled a ticking of beef, with 14 hard dumplings, which—always lasted during the whole week—an arrangement which no consideration could induce them to alter except through some lucky circumstance like the following. Dancer accustomed himself to wander over the common in search of any stray pieces of wood, cast horse shoes, old iron, pieces of paper, and even to collect the dung of sheep under hedges. In one of these perambulations, he found a sheep which had died from natural disease; this prize he instantly threw over his shoulder and carried home, when after being skinned and cut up, Miss Dancer made it into a number of pies, of which they were extremely frugal while they lasted.

During his sister's last illness, Dancer was frequently requested to procure medical assistance for her. His reply was "Why should I waste my money in wickedly endeavouring to counteract the will of Providence? If the old girl's time is come, the nostrums of all the quacks in Christendom cannot save her; and she may as well die now as at any future period." The only food he offered her during her indisposition was her usual allowance of cold dumpling and sticking of beef, accompanied with the affectionate declaration, that if she did not like it she might go without.

This miserable woman died possessed of £2000. But as she had two other brothers, who were equally celebrated for parsimony, and who put in their claim for a share of her property, Daniel brought in a bill £1040 as the price of her board for 30 years, at £30 per annum, and £100 for the last two years in which he declared she had done nothing but eat and lie in bed. This sum he shared equally with his brothers in the remaining property.

Although, Daniel never evinced any affection for his sister, he determined to bury her in such a manner as he should not disgrace the family. He accordingly contracted with an undertaker, who agreed to take timber in return for a coffin. Daniel, however, could not be prevailed on to purchase mourning for himself; yet in consequence of the entreaty of his neighbours, he unbought the hay bands with which his legs were usually covered and drew on a second pair of black worsted stockings. His coat was of a whitish brown colour, his waistcoat had been black about the middle of the last century, and the immediate covering to his head, which seemed to have been taken from Mr. Elze's wig, and to have descended to Daniel as an heir loom, gave a grotesque appearance to the person of the chief mourner, but too well calculated to provoke mirth. This, indeed, was increased by the slipping of his horse's girth at the place of burial in consequence of which the rider was precipitated into the grave!

From a principle of rigid economy, Mr. Dancer rarely washed his hands and face; and when he d'd, it was always without the assistance of either soap or towel. Dispensing with such articles of luxury, he used when the sun shone, to repair to a neighbouring pool, and after washing himself with sand, he would lie on his back in the sun to dry himself. His tattered garments, which were scarcely sufficient to cover his nakedness, were kept together by a strong hay-band, which he fastened round his body.

He would not allow his house to be cleaned, and the room in which he lived was nearly filled with sticks he had collected from his neighbors' hearths. He was for many years his own cobbler, and the last pair of shoes he wore had become so large and ponderous, from the frequent soles and coverings they had received, that they rather resembled hog-trotters than shoes.

He gathered, in his rambles, all the bones he met with, which he first picked himself, and then broke in pieces for his dog Bob. His conduct to his favorite, whom he always called 'Bod my child,' affords a striking instance of human inconsistency; for while he himself would swallow the pot-liquor of Lady Tempest's kitchen, to save the expence of a penny, Bob was allowed a pint of milk daily. Snuff was a luxury in which he never indulged; yet he always begged a pinch from those who did. In this manner he used in about a month, to fill a box, which he always carried in his pocket. He then exchanged its contents at a chandler's shop for a farthing candle, which was made to last till he had again filled his box, as he never suffered any light in his house, except when he was going to bed.

Lady Tempest, who was the only person that had any influence on the mind of this unhappy man, employed every possible persuasion and device to induce him to partake of those conveniences & comforts which are gratifying to others, but without effect. One day she, however, prevailed on him to purchase a hat of a Jew for a shilling, that which he wore having been in constant use for 13 years. She called on him the next day, and to her surprise found that he still continued to wear the old one. On inquiring the reason, he after much sollicitation, informed her that his old servant (whom he hired at a salary of eighteen pence a week) had given him six-pence profit for his bargain.

The same lady, knowing that he was fond of trout stewed in claret, once sent him some as a present. But the weather being frosty, the stew had become congealed in the night; and, as he could not afford the expence of a fire, he contrived the following ingenious method of thawing it. Having put it into one pewter plate and covered it with another, he placed them under his body, and sat upon them until the contents were sufficiently warmed!

At the age of seven'y eight Daniel Dancer died, leaving property to the amount of £3000 per annum; most of which he willed to his benefactress, Lady Tempest; showing that he possessed at least one virtue, not too common in this world of gratitude—[N. Y. Trans.]

THE COMET.—A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelion, and also to their perigee, or points nearest to the earth. "But, as from some unknown cause, says the editor, 'the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or indeed without assistance of a very powerful telescope.' But a late English paper, the Falkmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison of the royal navy, which speaks of the comet

JENA. (Saxe Weimar,) 15th Jan. 1835.

Extraordinary Suicide.—All interest and attention here has been absorbed by one of the most tragical and astounding events ever recorded in literary biography. You have at least heard by fame and name of Dr. H—S—, Custos of the Royal Library at Berlin,—distinguished as a scholar by his addition of 'Pacuvii Doulourestes,'—as a poet by his collection of Greek Songs, and his 'Bilder des Orients.' He married, four or five years since, a highly accomplished and amiable young lady, Miss W—, of Leipzig.—They lived most happily together, but had no family. Her whole time and attentions, therefore, were devoted to him: his success, his fame, his happiness, engrossed all her thoughts.—During the summer of 1833 they travelled together through Russia, and returned to Berlin delighted with the scenes they had passed through, and full of enthusiasm and new literary projects. But soon after the husband was taken ill.—His disorder was peculiar, and the physicians expressed their fears that his mind would be ultimately affected. In the autumn of last year they visited together the Baths of Rissingen, but he did not derive from them the benefit anticipated. They were detained on their return by illness at Hanover, and only reached Berlin late in the season; but, as soon as he arrived, he resigned his situation of Custos of the Royal Library, that he might enjoy, undisturbed, the quiet of domestic life, and recover, if possible, his health. A friend, and one whom Thad introduced, had often spoken to them of the beautiful environs of Jena—of their habits, manners, and social life. Led by his description, and perhaps a wish, under circumstances, to change the scene, they had resolved to spend the next summer in our little town. This was especially her plan; and in arranging for, and talking over, the contemplated change, the time passed until the 20th December when Dr. went to a public concert. He expressed his intention of leaving it before a symphony of Beethoven's should be performed, fearing that it would be too much for him, and try his weak nerves too severely.—His wife pursued him to the contrary; he remained, was gratified and cheered by it—and returned home full of his plans for next summer. When he entered his lodgings he found all in confusion. During his absence she, having previously dressed herself in white, had killed herself—she had pointed a dagger to her heart, & with a resolute spirit struck the blow, & expire instantly. The maid servant, who heard her mistress fall, finding both doors locked to her chamber, fastened, called for the landlord.—On forcing an entrance they found her dead.—The unfortunate husband arrived at this moment. The following letter, written with a firm hand upon a sheet of common paper, lay upon the table:—

"More unhappy than thou has been, thou canst not be my most beloved; happier thou mayest become with real misfortune. There is often a wonderful blessing in misfortune—you will surely find it so. We suffered together one sorrow. Thou knowest how I suffered in silence. No reproach ever came from you—much, much hast thou loved me. It will be better for thee—much better—Why? I feel, but have not words to express what I feel. We shall meet hereafter, free and unfettered. But thou wilt live out thy time upon earth. Fulfill then thy destiny, and act with energy. Salute all whom I loved, and who loved me in return. Till, in all eternity, we meet, thy

CHARLOTTE.

"P. S. Do not betray weakness—be firm, strong, and resolute."

These are the brief particulars of perhaps the most extraordinary suicide in the world's records. This heroic woman had a deep insight into the nature of her husband's malady. She felt and knew that nothing but a Real and lasting sorrow could give another direction to his thoughts, and save him from madness; and she offered herself a willing sacrifice to his happiness. It is perhaps still more extraordinary that from this eventful moment he has recovered; the physicians declare that no medicine could have worked with half such potency either on mind or body. He feels himself strong and able to fulfil his last declared wishes, and to accomplish those great projects which heretofore he had merely contemplated and speculated on. Since her death he has written some beautiful verses addressed to her friends in which he explains her motives and her conduct, and its influence on himself.

London Athenaeum.

THE COMET.—A magnificent comet is expected to make its appearance during the present year. The American Almanac states that two will return to their perihelion, and also to their perigee, or points nearest to the earth. "But, as from some unknown cause, says the editor, 'the light of these bodies seems to be constantly diminishing, it is doubtful whether either of the two will be visible to the naked eye, or indeed without assistance of a very powerful telescope.' But a late English paper, the Falkmouth Packet, contains a notice of an interesting work by Lieut. R. Morrison of the royal navy, which speaks of the comet

PRINTING
Of every description neatly and expeditiously
done at this Office.

which will be seen between the months of May and August, as a most magnificent phenomenon." Which of those mentioned in the American Almanac is here alluded to, is not known;—perhaps it is neither. Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than that of 1811. It is even affirmed that it will afford a degree of light equal to that of the full moon—that its tail will extend over forty degrees—and that when the head of the comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon.

It is predicted that the electric and attractive powers of the comet will have very serious effect upon our atmosphere in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years—showing that in the comet years, these phenomena prevailed to a considerable extent—"Relying (says the author) on the correctness of our principles of elementary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarkable for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvests in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena." The end of 1835, or nearly in 1835, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836, or '37, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least 20 years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China.

Those parts of the earth in the vicinity of volcanoes are always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes, which the combustion creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth—overcharged with electricity, there be any internal cavity of the earth deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This waste to have been the case in 1459, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed 40,000 human beings."

It is to be hoped that no greater irregularities or extremes in the weather, than we have had for twelve months past, will visit us as attendants on an expected visitant. Epidemic diseases, doubtless, are produced, or affected by the atmosphere; but whether the different states or quarters of the atmosphere are in any way connected with the revolutions of the comets, is a question not perhaps so easily solved.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE FIGURE HEAD.

Capt. Jesse D. Elliot has at last been successful in one naval action—and the lamented Perry would never have suspected the arrival of a day when so much could have been said. But what can't be done in one place, sometimes can be done in another; and the high and ennobling and soul-stirring enterprise on which the gallant frigate *Constitution* came to the harbor of New York, has been attended with the most brilliant success. The people of Boston are very stubborn folks having never been willing to bow down and worship the idols of Toryism, either in ancient or modern times. When the Tories of 1775 required them to humble themselves before their idol, King George, they refused to do it—and not only so, they threw large quantities of his majesty's tea into the docks. Great wrath was excited among the Tories, by this audacity. And when, in 1834, the Tories endeavored to make the same rebellious people render homage to the bust of King Andrew, they refused with equal obstinacy to comply. And not only so, but having none of his majesty's tea at hand, they profanely did violence to the image which his ministers had set up, by sawing its head off!

This last outrage was greater than the former, inasmuch as King Andrew is a greater Tory than the old King was. But what was to be done?—Commodore Elliot could not, like Nebuchadnezzar, cast those who had refused to bow to the image that he had set up, into a fiery furnace; nor could he discover who they were. Of course, it would be a very foolish matter to make a new block head for the noble frigate, and place it up, while in Boston, lest it should drop off again. And yet, to be defeated by the descendants of the same rebel crew that played the mischief with the old *Tories* at Bunker Hill—right at the foot, as it were, of the same hill, too, was a thought that could not be endured. A bright thought then flashed upon the mind of the faithful Commodore.

In 1775, there were more Tories in New York than there were in Boston—Who could tell but the same might be the fact now! To be sure, it is contrary to the regulations of our navy service to allow any other than billet-heads to our ships of war. But no matter: The image was to be of a man who never allowed laws, usages, or regulations to stand in his way yet—and why should he now? No fear could be entertained upon that score. Secret orders were therefore transmitted to certain cunning artificers well skilled in curious and carved work, manning, residing upon the loyal island of Manhattan, to have an image, like unto that which the Boston rebels had irreverently sawed off, completed by a certain day. All was to be done with as much secrecy as Arnold and Andre conducted the West Point correspondence. Meantime the constitution came round to New York, with streamers and banners flying to complete the glorious achievement! Giving out that she was to remain in our harbor, under orders, for five or six weeks, she came as boldly up to the Navy Yard as Lord Exmouth bore into the harbor of Algiers; and great was the pleasure anticipated by our cit-

izens, in surveying the proud and popular ship, and the interchange of civilities with her gallant officers.

But the public service has required a disappointment. The commander of the Frigate had a great matter in hand: A victory over the Bostonians was to be achieved in New York, and peradventure some of the rebels from that quarter, might have found their way here also—as the Yankees are always roaming the world over. And what if, were the figure head be put up here openly, it should again refuse to stay put! That was a grave point for consideration, and as silence, secrecy and celerity are essential to the beligerent coup de main, all these qualities were put into requisition. On Saturday, therefore the figure head sprang from the ship yard of ex-Aldermen Dodge, full grown and complete, as Minerva sprang from the head of Jupiter.

It was adjusted in the place of the old block-head in a couple of hours and by the aid of two steam boats, the Constitution whipl'd out to sea on Saturday night as adroitly as Deceatur escaped from the bay of Tripoli, after kindling the Philadelphia frigate into a bon-fire! And now she has gone far away over the great waters. The Commodore in ecstasies of delight—the officers in disgust—and the sharks and porpoises dancing nimbly about the Frigate, as indifferent no doubt, as though the prow were peopled with the bust of the immortal Jack the Giant-Killer! Oh Elliott, Elliott, what a noble enterprise has thou achieved! They brow should be wreathed with laurels, and thy head tintured with a wreath of nubilated meteoric exaltations.

Steam by Anthracite Coal.—The new steam ferry boat Essex, to ply between New York and Jersey City has been fitted up with Doct. Nox's Patent Tubular Anthracite Coal Boilers. The Essex is 126 feet long on deck, with 24 feet beam and 9 feet hold. The engine has a 34 inch cylinder, with 6 feet stroke and 60 horse power. There are two boilers each 7 feet long and 3½ wide. On Monday the boat was brought down from the ship yard and with a party of gentlemen on board made an excursion of forty or fifty miles upon the Hudson, and in the P. M. using Lakawanna coal. The success was complete, and we believe satisfied all on board that the desideratum of generating steam by anthracite coal has at length been attained. The Essex will soon be regularly employed on the ferry, where all who feel an interest in the improvements of the day, can easily examine themselves.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

Cylinder Cannon.—Messrs. Allen and Bell, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have invented what they call a cylinder cannon. Upon the cylinder may be placed as many barrels as you please, each barrel capable of making two discharges a second. It was built for a company in Lowell, who have procured for it a patent in this country and France and have now an agent in England for the purpose of getting it patented there. "I was to us," says the Hampden Whig, "altogether a novel piece of machinery, and the idea of a cannon being fired, gun after gun, by an operation like that of a boy turning a grind stone struck us as strangely singular."

The Globe has again opened its batteries of abuse upon Judge White and his friends. Their recension has thrown dismay into the ranks of the faithful. The establishment of the "Appeal" at Washington, a new paper, which has hoisted the White flag, appears to be a subject of great annoyance to the Kitchen Cabinet.—Atlas.

VAN BUREN vs. WHITE.

The intelligence conveyed in the following extract of a letter to the New York American indicates that the breach between the Albion and the Van Buren men is irreconcilable, and that Gen. Jackson intends visiting Tennessee to elect personally for his heir apparent in opposition to his old friend and brother in arms Judge White. Should Van Buren insist upon being run by the office-holders, he may possibly succeed in defeating an election by the people, but farther than that he cannot go. He stands no chance of being elected by the House, General Jackson's electing, inasmuch as he will be of no avail; and though Tennessee has been heretofore set down as a State made over to Van Buren, recent indications assure us that she will go almost unanimously for White. This division in the ranks of the enemy must be looked upon as auspicious.—ib.

WASHINGTON—Monday Evening. The last act in the drama is now almost officially announced to be ready for consummation by Gen. Jackson, and which, if any thing was wanted for that purpose, will seal upon the hollowness of his former opinions. He is, for the first time since the formation of the Government, about to act in the appointment of his successors. He very soon starts for Tennessee, with the declared intention of personally electing with all the force of his name and station can give, in aid of Mr. Van Buren versus White.

Thus we have the despotic rule of Sweden, and the designation, by the Despot, of a successor, attempted to be forced down the throats of fifteen millions of freemen! The certainty that this has been determined upon since Congress broke up—for hitherto General Jackson had wavered or kept back his predilection—has roused the passions of Mr. White, and the Judge himself having become convinced of the fact, has in turn declared, that this circumstance alone will determine him to remain in the State, as he has been conveyed to the party that he is not to be driven from the field by such means, and he will now stand the event, for good or for evil! It is, therefore, war to the knife in Tennessee, and Mr. Bell, and the other members of the delegation who support him, see what they have to expect, as two newspapers have been recently commenced in that State and others are announced for the object of running them down as well as Judge White. Mr. Polk has been losing such ground by opposing him (along with Cave Johnson) will be left at home, and it is presumed they for, in that case, the wildest of the wily iniquity in "the party," Joel B. Sutherland, has been galled into the belief that he will be nominated & supported as Speaker of the next Congress, in opposition to Mr. Bell.

From the Boston Atlas.

THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

We fully believe that when faction and falsehood shall have done their worst, and spread throughout the whole country a universal and lively feeling of gratitude, for the labors, the efforts, the patriotic zeal of the Whig Senate of the U. States.

The Senate of the United States has made a noble stand against the Executive. Unapproachably the custody of the public monies.

The Senate of the United States has made successful resistance to the claims of prerogative, put forth in the President's Protest of April 1834.

The Senate of the United States has explained and exposed the corruptions of the Post Office, till friends and foes are obliged to confess their flagrant enormity.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Post Office Bill, re-organizing the Department, correcting its abuses, reducing its enormous expenditures, and placing the management of its revenues in responsible hands.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Custom House Bill, making reasonable and equitable provision for the officers of the Customs, reducing their number, cutting off extravagant allowances, and bringing the whole into a fair and just system.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to compensate the ship owners and merchants of the country, for releasing their claims on France, for captures and spoils—claims which were released for the benefit of Government, thus constituting as just and binding a debt, as ever rested on any Government.

The Senate of the United States has passed a Bill to restrain the alarming growth of Executive patronage; to make honest men in office, if such there be, no longer the trembling slaves of Presidential power; and to check the hopes of those, whose political coldness is all directed towards one object, viz. the grasping at "the spoils of victory."

Finally, the Senate of the United States has introduced its wisest and most judicious, to save us, from a foreign war, into which the passions and the rashness of the President were rapidly plunging us.

Such is the history of the Whig Senate, for the last two years.

From the Boston Atlas.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

DENY.—The National Intelligencer, in copying the address of the Massachusetts Convention nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency, offers the following testimonial to the pre-eminent claims and merits of the candidate. Similar indications from the press in all quarters of the country have been received, and we candidly believe that it only requires vigorous and united action among the more immediate friends and supporters of Mr. Webster, to render his prospects as fair and as unequivocal as his claims. We can entertain no doubt that he will be the only prominent candidate of the Whigs. The daily developments of public opinion make this more and more certain. With the exception of Mr. Clay, there is no man, who stands so immeasurably before all others in the esteem and admiration of the party. Of Mr. Clay's course, we can have not the slightest apprehension. Coming in, as he frequently has, at great crises in our national affairs, and by the persuasive magic of his eloquence and the force of his generous, turning the wavering scales upon the side of peace and prosperity, no one can deny that he deserves well of the Republic. But great as is the amount of gratitude due to Mr. Clay from the American people, no one is more aware than he himself is, of the present chances for the Presidency, and how much he must depend upon the support of the friends of his former defeat, who are incalculably to his disadvantage, and a variety of influences would be brought to bear against him, which would not affect a new and untainted candidate. We cannot therefore but regard Mr. Clay as hors du combat in the coming contest.

As for Judge McLean, his nomination in Ohio appears to be considered by his own friends as an abortion. His withdrawal from the Bench would be looked upon by many as an insurmountable objection. We have strong reasons for believing that his friends will eventually rally to the support of Mr. Webster, and that Ohio, that hardy son from New England stock, will go for the former man of New England with an undivided front.

Two candidates, Mr. Van Buren and Judge White, then remain in opposition to our own. Our opinion of these two individuals has been too often & too unhesitatingly expressed to require a reiteration in his place. Mr. Van Buren is notoriously the candidate of the office holders, of that Pretorian cohort, under whose ascendancy the liberties of the country are not only in peril, but are directly invaded. Judge White comes forward as the candidate of a large portion of the Jackson party at the opposite extreme. He pretends no claims to the support of Whigs, and intimates that of his past life not in the character of a Congressional career, has he shown himself entitled either to the confidence or the gratitude of the nation. His influence has been chiefly local. His influence has been rarely, if ever, beyond the limits of Tennessee. His name has been rarely connected with any great national measures, such as have entwined the name of Webster with the very web of our national history. With no sort of consistency, can any portion of the Whig party transfer their support to a man, who has endorsed the odious doctrine of the Protest, and advocated nearly all these arbitrary measures of General Jackson in which he struck at the very foundations of the Constitution.

The good cause is hourly advancing with the prevailing power and might of truth. Whatever may have been or may be the temporary success of corruption, operating upon ignorance or venality, we have strong faith in the ultimate triumph of the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It is in this faith that we go forth to the combat. It is by these principles that we mainly rely. It is by these weapons solely that we would wish to conquer.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATION.

We insert to-day the Address of the Massachusetts Convention recommending Mr. Webster for the Presidency. It was due as well to the respectable source of this Address as to the distinguished subject of it, to give it an earlier place in our columns, but we have been unable to find room and place fitting for it before the present moment.

This nomination, we perceive, has been welcomed by the press in many quarters. We confess we see nothing likely to prevent it from being sustained by those who have brought it forward, and who favor it. On the contrary, there are omens, we think, of a concurrence in it by very powerful political interests. For ourselves, we need hardly say, that it shall be the general voice of the friends of the Constitution to support Mr. Webster.

we shall go for him most sincerely and cordially. We know his honesty, integrity, and singleness of heart.—This journal bears, for its motto, a sentiment of his, uttered under circumstances which we shall never forget; and to that sentiment we shall be true, and we know its author will be true to the last hour of his life.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Advocate. Good.—The Circleville (Ohio) Herald thus enumerates the Candidates for the Presidency.

Martin Van Buren of New York. John McLean of Ohio. Hugh L. White of Tennessee.

Never was there a juster or more happy compliment. Mr. Webster is indeed a name which belongs to the whole Union and to all time. His heart is truly American, and his fame is the common property of our common country; though it is co-extensive with the civilized world. He belongs to no state—he deserves to be classed among those great names which he has immortalized by his own glowing and eloquent descriptions—the Laurens, the Rutleges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, and the Marions, Americans all—whose fame was no more hemmed in by state lines than their patriotism could be circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served the whole country, and their renown is of the treasures of the whole country."

Amos Kendall.—It appears from the following letter that this notorious character is about to be appointed by the President, Postmaster General. We could hardly credit the assertion to this effect, but that we are assured in the most positive manner of facts truth. The President could hardly offer a grosser insult to his own party and to the American people than by elevating to the cabinet a man who is universally regarded as entirely destitute of honorable principle. Badly as the Post Office affairs have been managed, the substitution of Amos Kendall for Major Barry would only tend, in our opinion, still further to disarrange and degrade that department of government. The President could surely get a respectable member of his party who would accept the situation.—Balt. Chron.

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.]

Washington, March 29, 1835.

Van Buren is in trouble. The state of affairs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, & the General Post Office, all crowded on him at once is more than he can well manage. The government office holders in Pennsylvania, have gone ahead too far. It was not intended to push Muhlenburgh any further forward than to force Wolf and his friends to nominate Van Buren, or to agree to support him. Not that they did not hate Wolf but they despaired of success in the attempt to arrest him and place Muhlenburgh in his place. But the office holders of the General Government in Philadelphia imagined that they could do what they pleased with the State, and they have brought down to their present pass. The leading Muhlenburgh men are to be sacrificed. They must bow the knee to Wolf, and try to pick up a few crumbs from the little Magician. "Put not your trust in princes." The Muhlenburghers may say—trust not him of Kinderhook.

The old hero is committed on the controversy between Ohio and Michigan. He goes for Michigan, and some of the Ohio delegation, (Jackson) swear vengeance in case he goes against their State. Van Buren tells the Ohio men that the State is right, and that they ought to persevere, but recommends caution and prudence and non-commitment, until he gets the vote of both Ohio and Michigan.

What think you of Kendall for Post Master General? It is a fact. No surprise. Why need you be surprised at any outrage on the public morals and public feelings. I tell you that it is a fact that it is determined at this time to put Kendall in the Post Office. Barry has determined that the Department shall not be an electioneering machine to aid Van Buren. The knowledge of this determination, caused the change in the report of the House Committee, and the removal of Barry is resolved on. They wished him to resign but he would not. Enquiry (semi official) was made of an opposition member of the Senate, if Barry could pass as Minister to Spain. The answer was in the negative and the nomination was not made. The rumor now is, that he is to take Van Ness's place who will return, and this will make a vacancy in the recess of the Senate.

The Heretics wince dreadfully under the Poindexter affair. Posterity will associate together, Jackson, Colman, Stewart and Foy. They are linked together in chains of adamant.

A COOL DISCLOSURE.

Barnabas Bates, an agent for the Government, was interrogated under oath by the Post office Committee—and among many other questions put to him, and answers returned, we find the following:

"Q. What do you embrace in the items of expenses?"

"A. All that I eat and drink myself, and what I treat my friends to; paying servants for portage, &c. I kept a regular account of these expenses at the commencement, for several months; I found that they came to so much per month; and then I took a certain sum with me, and when I returned, I took an account of what remained, & charged the rest for expenses." Sometimes I paid, and sometimes I did not, but went free. I cannot recollect where I did not pay."

Agents treating friends at the expense of the Government!!! No wonder that the Post Office Department is bankrupt.—Portland Advertiser.

REESIDE AND HIS VOTERS.

The party in power is the party which profits by the existing abuses. We give a striking illustration—James Reeside is a contractor, who, under the present system, received hundreds of thousands of dollars by way of extra allowances. He held his headquarters at Philadelphia. Col. Watnough was a member of Congress when the Administration were demagogues to supercede. We have heard, and we believe it can be verified, that conversing with the President upon this subject, Reeside asked how many votes would accomplish the purpose? The President replied, six hundred. On the day of election, before Reeside's horses were laden, omnibuses and hacks were put in requisition, and the breakwater, the rail roads, and other public works in the neighborhood, supplied the voters—Watnough's majority was reversed and Reeside rode express from Philadelphia to Washington to celebrate the victory, and did celebrate it with the President in the Executive mansion. The present organization of the Department enables the Executive to purchase such service and to reward it. Can any one doubt the reason why the Post office bill was smothered in the House of Representatives?—Telegraph.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, March 28.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract of a letter—It is "without date, direction or signature;" but not the less worthy of attention.

It will, at all events, give our opponents an opportunity of indulging in their propensity of guessing, in which, by the way, some of them have succeeded not half so well as in another propensity they indulge,—that of dodging.—If we could for a moment imagine that to say, what was not true, when discovered could affect the sensibility of some of our opponents, we would merely say, that the guesses, in respect to the last letter, published by us, without date, &c. was a very bad guess and wholly wide of the mark.

March, 1835.

Mr. GRAHAM.—From the same source where was hatched the atrocious plot against Poindexter, we see coming forth the unblushing falsehood of imputing to the Senate the loss of the law providing appropriations for the fortifications.

It is supposed that our people will never distinguish between truth and falsehood, and that they will never despise the authors of the latter, that such attempts are made?

Where did that bill die? In the House—where had it been lying for more than a week before the close of the Session? In the House. What prevented the House from taking it up and acting upon it during that week? Nothing but the fact that they did not choose to take it up for it is an established rule and usage to give way in every thing to take up the necessary appropriation Bills.

Did the Senate, except in the instance of the three millions show any disposition to withhold appropriations? Not at all—but the contrary—for when this Bill first came from the House to the Senate, it contained very small amounts of appropriations.—The Senate added very much to them, particularly in providing appropriations for fortifications to defend our large commercial towns, including Baltimore, and the purchase of some land necessary for her Fort—and these additional appropriations were made under advice with the War Department—and thus amended, the Bill was speedily sent back to the House.

There it lay, untouched for a week, until the very last night of the Session. Did this look like opposition in the Senate to the Bill, or did it look like anxiety in the House to pass it, when they let it lie by them asleep for a week before the last night? After the House had first formed the Bill itself with full time and deliberation—then sent it to the Senate where it was duly considered and amended by adding large appropriations which were approved by the Secretary of War, then sent back to the House. That the House should let it remain unattended to for a week, and then, at a late hour in the night of the last night, & not till then, think of taking it up again—and then for the first time to think of putting in three millions of dollars in the Bill, to be expended at the discretion of the President for certain general purposes, is something very strange indeed.

What could have induced the House to wish to put in these three millions? That is a secret that can be found out.—Did any news come—did any new thing occur—was any intelligence or request sent to the House from any quarter that could induce them to wish to put in these additional three millions, subject to Presidential discretion? No, nothing of the sort came, occurred, or was sent to them.—So far from that, the very morning before, the House had unanimously resolved to omit to take any step in relation to the state of things with France by merely stating, that France owed the money and the treaty must be complied with, and thus ended their long debate upon French Affairs.

Under such a state of things, and at a time when they themselves had agreed that nothing was necessary to be done as it regarded the prospects of war, that the House should have suddenly thought for the first time of appropriating three millions to be used, if necessary, at the discretion of the President, is one of the most extraordinary proceedings that ever was heard of.—It was a thing so irrational that one can scarcely believe it.

Suppose three millions had been wanted, was that a fit way of doing business? certainly not.—Why then unnecessarily travel out of the usual legal course of appropriating the public money for an unnecessary undefined purpose?

When the Bill came back from the House to the Senate with the three millions added on, many members objected to it for various reasons—among others Mr. Webster said, "The proposed disposal of the money was foreign to the course of our Laws & in its meaning and tendency a direct violation of the best constitutional principles. If the money was wanted, show it, and I will vote it as far as my vote goes. Whence comes the intelligence; or where are the grounds on which we are called to rest our belief that this money may be wanted? If the President, who is now at hand in the Capitol, will state to Congress that such an amount of money is likely to be wanted, & will specify certain amounts for specific purposes, I will vote for the appropriation.—If the proper heads of departments will make such statement to Congress, I will vote for the appropriation—or, if any Gentleman in the Senate (I am not permitted to refer to the other House) will assume the responsibility by rising in his place here and stating to the Senate of his own knowledge, from the President, or Heads of Department, that these three millions will probably be wanted, and apportion them off in specific appropriations for specific purposes, I will vote the appropriations—and without such sanction I shall remain immovable."—The proposition was concurred in by all the opposition.—Yet no friend of the administration showed his face, except to say, he believed it might be necessary—and he believed the money would be quite safe in the President's hands, and such like unmeaning, bald, and servile talk.

The three millions were thus rejected by the Senate—the result was a conference by committees between the two Houses. The committees met—and after a moment's conference agreed to strike out the gross three millions from the Bill, and to add in its place an additional half million specifically for the Navy, and an additional three hundred thousand dollars specifically for the armament of fortifications. To this the Committee agreed, and reported to go to their respective Houses. Mr. Webster immediately, at the head of Senate Committee, reported the result in Senate—

But Mr. Cambreleng did not perform his duty so speedily in making report, at the head of the House Committee, to the House.—He, Mr. Cambreleng, says, he could not get an opportunity, or that a quorum would not answer to their names.—Mr. Cambreleng had the Bill in the House and he had charge of the Bill and the report.—If he did not do his duty, if he did not attend to his duty, or if the House would not attend to business, (at whose suggestion it is not important to say,) was that the fault of the Senate?—But Mr. Cambreleng says it was after 12 o'clock, the House was defeated and could no longer do business.—This is a paltry pretence unworthy of a man who is honored with a Seat in Congress.—Did not the House act upon and pass the Cumberland road after twelve o'clock, at night? they did.—Has it not been customary from the beginning of the Government to the present day, for Congress often to sit after midnight at the conclusion of a Congress on the 4th March; when business pressed, to transact business and pass Bills? Certainly it has.—Has the public service ever before been permitted to languish for want of appropriating one or two hours after midnight on the 4th March at the conclusion of a Congress? No, never. Who ever before heard of such a pretence for not passing an important Bill, that it was after twelve o'clock, and the House was defeated and could not pass the Bill.—no—let Mr. Cambreleng tell us the conversation that passed between him and the V. President, that passed before the Committee of Conference and Secretary of State, after the Committee of Conference broke up, which interview detained Mr. Cambreleng some time from getting back to the House.—let him tell us the reason why a quorum of Members could not be got to answer for their names, a little while after he went back, although there were many more members than a quorum within the walls.

The Legislature adjourned about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, having passed 359 acts.

Whig Meeting in Annapolis.—We have been politely favoured with a copy of the following proceedings, in relation to the election of President, and Vice President, and entirely concur in the propriety of the course therein recommended. We are pleased to learn that the sentiments heretofore expressed by us in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, were re-echoed by the meeting. We hope that the recommendation to call a Convention, will be approved of by the Whig party throughout the state.

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of many of the whig members of the government of Maryland, had at the city of Annapolis on Friday, March 20, Geo. C. Washington, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Jones, appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That we mutually pledge ourselves in each other and to the friends of correct principles throughout the State, that we will use our best efforts to preserve the Whig party in union and concert with a view to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, after the expiration of the present terms of those officers.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig party of the State to refrain from all nominations of candidates for those high offices for the present, and until a convention of the Whig party of the State can be held in the city of Baltimore, which we respectfully recommend to be held in said city on the 22d day of December next, and to consist of five members, to be selected from each county in the State, and the same number from the city of Baltimore.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published.

Geo. C. Washington, Pres't. John Jones, Sec'y.

The Legislature of Virginia ended its session, probably, on Thursday last. The most important of its late acts that we have heard of is one establishing a new county, to be formed out of Ohio county, to which, with great propriety, in compliment to a truly great man, they have given the name of MARSHALL.

Nat. Intel.

A few days before the Virginia Legislature adjourned, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That all further proceedings under the resolution of the General Assembly, of to fifteenth of April eighteen hundred and thirty one, provided for the appointment of a Commissioner or Engineer to meet Commissioners or Engineers from Maryland and Delaware for the purpose of making a survey of the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast, and an estimate of the expense of opening a navigation between the Chesapeake bay and the bay of Delaware, by the construction of canals, shall be discontinued, and the Executive as well as the Engineer heretofore appointed for the said service, shall govern themselves accordingly.

A correspondent at Richmond, Virginia, of the New York Journal of Commerce, gives the following information, which the Washington Globe can corroborate or contradict.

"The Southern members and others in passing through this city to their homes, have made known some facts, in relation to the intrigue by which the Fortification Bill was lost in the House, which I have not seen noticed in the National Intelligencer or other prints.—I refer, particularly, to the circumstance that Messrs. Gilmer and Hardin were the only Anti-Jackson men who refused to vote after twelve o'clock; and that the actual number of members in the House, at the time Mr. Lewis offered to make the Report of the Committee of Conference was 165. The last statement is from Mr. Barringer, who says he counted the members present, and who, as you recollect, offered to call the members by name who were engaged in this disgraceful intrigue. Of course there must have been fifty members, all Jackson men, who undertook to defeat the Bill, with a view to save the President, who had declared that he would not sign it, and who had in fact gone home, and to throw the responsibility upon the Senate, and particularly upon Judge White."

Tremendous Dividend.—The "Experimental Rail Road" in North Carolina has made a dividend of 95 per cent upon the capital stock, for the last six months.—This must undoubtedly be considered a very fair "experiment." Very well indeed to begin with.

In reference to Congress, assurances were given in Congress extra session in November. The if necessary election of two—the regular Monday in

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cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the com-
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 sary arrangements to receive an ample supply
 I shall in a few days be prepared to furnish
 those with it, that are disposed to patronize A-
 merican skill and industry.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS.
 No. 14 Bowly's wharf
 Baltimore, March 31

