

# Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY GALLAHER, NORTH & GALLAHER.

VOL. 28.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1836.

NO. 50.

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

**JAMES MACGOWRY** OFFERS the services of his profession to the people of Charlestown and the public generally. His room is in the front part of the dwelling of Capt. Daugherty; where a specimen or two of his art may be seen. Dec. 10, 1835.—2m.

### Mr. Jefferson B. Benson.

SHIR, please to take notice, that on Monday the 4th day of January next, between 10 o'clock A. M. and sunset of the same day, at Robert Worthington's Office, over the Market House, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, we will proceed to take the deposition of Owen Morris and the chancery side of the circuit superior court of law and chancery, for the county of Frederick, in which we, as trustees and assignees, &c. for the benefit of John R. Hayden, are plaintiffs, and you and others are defendants.

**JOSEPH T. DAUGHERTY, ANDREW HUNTER.** Dec. 10, 1835.—4t.

### Additional Supply.

**ROBERT E. MILLER** HAS just received per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, an additional supply of

### Earthenware and China

which makes his assortment very complete. On hand—German and English Pipes in boxes, 3 gr. each. Window Glass, various qualities, from 7 to 12 by 18. Furniture Knobs, plain and cut, some very rich. A complete assortment of plain, rounded, pressed and rich cut Glassware. For sale as usual at moderate prices and upon a liberal credit. Alexandria, 12th mo. 10, 1835.—4t.

### Winchester and Potomac RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

July 23, 1835.

road Company will contract for a quantity of **PINE WOOD**, to be delivered at their Depots at Cameron, Spring and Harpers Ferry, to be delivered to commence by the 1st of September next, or earlier if practicable. The wood is to be cut in lengths of 4 feet, and to be corded up at the expense of the contractor.

Any person wishing to contract, will please furnish the subscriber with his proposition, on or before the 10th of August next, stating the whole amount he will furnish, the price per cord, and the quantity per month.

For further information apply either personally to the subscriber or the time of the Railroad, or by letter addressed to him at Winchester.

**W. H. MORELL, Engineer W. & P. R. R.** July 30, 1835.—1f.

### Money Notice.

THE subscriber will feel himself under many obligations to any of his friends who are indebted to him, if they will, without delay, make a compliance with his former notices. I assure for friends that I will not ask for that all those who wish me to do well without delay, comply with my wishes, and thus doing they will confer a special favor, which I will not at all times reciprocate. Respectfully your obt. **JOHN T. COOKUS.** Shepherdstown, Oct. 1, 1835.

### DISOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mylius & Houck has been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will call and settle with either of the subscribers, by making payment or giving their notes. **JOHN F. MYLIUS, FREDERICK HOUCK.** Dec. 31, 1835.

### TIME PIECES, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber will carry on the business at the same old stand, and having received a new supply of Jewellery, he is now prepared to supply those who may wish to purchase articles in his line.

He will repair clocks and watches, and, if necessary, go into the country on business of this nature.

He is ready to execute all kinds of Silver work, such as Filigree Combs, Slides, &c. **OLD GOLD and SILVER** received in payment for work, or bought for cash. Those who wish to serve their own interest will know where to call. **J. P. MYLIUS.** Harpers Ferry, Dec. 31, 1835.

### STOVES!

I HAVE on hand STOVES of almost every description, and of the latest patterns, such as Close Franklin and Cooking Stoves, which I will sell low for Cash. **THOS. RAWLINS.** Oct. 15, 1835.

### With Flannel,

A VERY fine and durable article, and warranted superior to Rogers' patent in every respect, for sale by **E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.** Oct. 22, 1835.

### New Goods.

I AM just receiving and opening a very general supply of New and

### CHEAP GOODS.

at my stores, at Elk Branch and Shepherdstown—all of which will be offered on small profits, for cash, or to punctual customers on credit. **JOHN T. COOKUS.** Nov. 19, 1835.

N. B. I wish to remind those who are indebted to me that I am in want of my money, and shall expect payment, in part, at least, of all accounts due me, on or before the 1st of January next. **J. T. COOKUS.**

### E. M. & C. W. Aisquith

HAVE just received an additional supply of their stock of Goods. Dec. 24, 1835.

### BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### JNO. J. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Harpers Ferry, where he will devote himself exclusively to the professional pursuits. This step he is induced to take, from the solicitation of his friends at Harpers Ferry, and the belief that it will be conducive to his best interests. He begs leave to offer, to the citizens of Harpers Ferry, and to the public generally, assurances of his fixed determination to pursue the business of his profession with the utmost zeal and earnestness, and to attend with promptness and fidelity to all matters committed to his care. To his friends who have hitherto confided in his business, he would say, that his removal will not prevent him from still serving them, as he will be here regularly at the Courts, and frequently between the Courts.

He will attend the Courts of Jefferson and Berkeley, and, if his business require, the Courts of Loudoun.

His office is in the house at present occupied by Mrs. Ann Staphenson—formerly kept as a tavern by Maj. Jas. Staphenson—next door east of Mr. R. Leavitt's Store. Charlestown, Dec. 24, 1835.

### Mr. Wm. Van Buskirk, TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 24th day of January, 1836, at the hour of nine o'clock, in the morning and seven in the evening of that day, at the Hotel of Col. Treadwell Smith, in Berryville, Frederick county, in Virginia, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Champ and John, on the 22d day of the same month, between the same hours of the day, at the store of Jos. M. Brown & Co. in Charlestown, Jefferson county, in Virginia. I shall proceed to take the deposition of Edward Young—both of which depositions are to be read as evidence in a suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of said county of Jefferson, in which I am plaintiff, and you and others are defendants.

**GEORGE HUMPHREYS.** Dec. 24, 1835.

### Fruit, &c.

**GRANGES, Prunes, Raisins, Almonds, &c.** Fresh, &c. To be had at the Store of **Almonds, &c.** Fresh, &c. To be had at the Store of **Whisker Brushes and Bear's Oil.**

### E. M. & C. W. AISQUITH.

Dec. 24, 1835.

### Notice.

HAVING determined (in consequence of selling out one of my establishments) to close up the lower or old store, and remove to the new one, I earnestly request all persons indebted to me there, to make immediate payment; those who may not pay their open accounts immediately will please close them by note.

I have lately enlarged the upper or new store, where I have just opened a supply of

### New Goods,

and where I will at all times be much gratified to see my old friends and customers.

**BAKER TAPSCOTT.** Shepherdstown, Dec. 24, 1835.—6w.

### 250 Dollars Reward.

ANY person who has information of a runaway slave, named **CHARLES**, about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout made; he has lost one of his fore teeth and has a mole on his right shoulder, where he was purchased by me in July last.

The above reward will be taken if taken out of the State, and \$100 if taken in the State, and if delivered to me, all reasonable charges will be paid.

**PIERCE GRIFFIN.** Dec. 24, 1835.

### ISLAND HILL, NEAR HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned is now ready to receive **GRAIN**, and to grind in a superior style. He will give one barrel of Flour for every 300 pounds of merchantable Wheat, and will inspect in any market to which it may be sent. From his aspect and the excellent order of the mill at present, he feels great confidence in being able to produce first-rate Flour, at a fair price, and those who wish to get rid of the trouble of sending their Flour to market, can be accommodated by him at the lowest possible rate.

During the winter season, he will always be ready to grind that article, and will generally keep a supply on hand, for the accommodation of his customers and farmers generally. **JACOB STAUB.** Aug. 15, 1835.—1f.

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Lands on which he resides, near Gerards-town, Berkeley county, Virginia, lying south and adjoining the lands of the late William Wilson—one tract containing

### 327 ACRES.

about 250 acres cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is now in production, mostly meadow, and as much more can be made and watered at pleasure. The improvements are a large, comfortable and convenient Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Ice House, Milk House, with a by-drant attached, near the dwelling, and a well of water in the yard—a large frame Barn, 64 feet long and 36 feet wide, with stabling underneath the whole, with convenience of the subscriber on the premises.

Fruit, with Peach and almost every other variety of Fruit Trees. The fields are so laid off that they have the convenience of water in all of them. Also, 161 ACRES of WOOD LAND, nearly adjoining. Any person wishing to purchase the same, as it embraces many advantages as a stock farm, such as meadow, wood, or for tillage. The terms will be made easy, and be known on application to the subscriber on the premises. **DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.** Nov. 26, 1835.—1f.

### WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Foreigners have affirmed that the women of the United States were of a superior race to the men, both in person, style of thought, and expression. I do not know if Brother Jonathan would be gallant enough to smile at a sober compliment paid at his expense to his wife or sister, but it is, I believe, nevertheless true. There is a great charm about the females of good education; and they are justly celebrated for the solidity of those qualities which render them good wives and mothers, as well as such as catch the attention and command the respect of the stranger. Alas! that so many of these fair flowers of the West, may be compared to the beautiful ephemera of their country, which are born and glitter for a day, dying, as it might seem, before their time; sinking to the grave, just as life reaches its period of greatest enjoyment. The number of lovely girls that gather together and crowd the gay winter saloons, or deck the summer fete, is no less surprising than the proportion that die before their prime; whether from the effects of a climate subject to the most sudden extremes, or appropriate style of dress, or both combined; it is difficult to determine. Again, it has been said, and repeated, that the females are not respected as they ought to be in the United States. This I believe to be founded in error. Still I should be willing to allow that they are not appreciated as they should be, so far as their influence on society in general is not as much felt as it ought to be. It is contended that female education is as carefully attended in America as in Europe; for the same use of it, as from the time that either a lady marries, or is supposed to be past the age of marriage, which is tolerably early, she either vacates altogether from the circle of society; or is thrown into the background. Well, you may

ponderance abroad, and that mischievous writings are sent here for the purpose of perverting the mind of the people. The best police in the world, with such a frontier as yours, cannot prevent clandestine relations. It is for you to exercise your own police and keep the evil away. It is by bringing up your children properly, by instilling into them the principle of religion and fidelity to their Sovereign, that you can keep in the right path. Among the disturbances which agitate Europe, and those doctrines which shake the social edifice, Russia alone has remained strong and intact. Believe me, gentlemen, that it is a real blessing to belong to this country, and enjoy its protection. If you conduct yourselves well, if you perform all your duties, my paternal solicitude will be extended over you, and notwithstanding what has passed, my Government will always watch over your welfare. Remember well that I have now said to you.

**Practical Printers.**—It is singular how many practical printers are at the head of newspaper and periodical press at the present time, both in Great Britain and this country; and I have many gentlemen of the same profession here and the value of the science and elegant literature. Notwithstanding the sneers of would-be gentlemen, and their affected depreciation of the very individuals by whom they subsist, we do not know a prouder or more gratifying title than that of a member of the 'art preservative of all arts,' by which currency and stability are given to the fleeting and otherwise transitory speculations of the philosopher and moralist; by which the bright conceptions of the poet are embodied in a durable form and are conveyed wherever a wave dances, a wind blows, or a language is spoken; by which the business of 'life is realized; which is the source of every refined and elegant pleasure; to which the modern cultivations and improvements of science owe their origin; to which the liberal arts are indebted for their expansion and influence; and every member of which is as much superior to the supercilious and sneering sciolist in literature and manner, as the man of sense is to the drivelling idiot, or the polished inhabitants of New York, London and Paris, to the half-naked savage of the Feejee Islands.

There is scarcely a country newspaper which is not edited and printed by the same individual, and the majority of the journals of the citizens is similarly circumstanced; which is a high obliquity on the industry, talents, perseverance and enterprise of these gentlemen, and at once proves the profession to be well entitled to the designation of a liberal art.—*New York Mirror.*

On a cold snowy day a chap cried out to his brother, 'You Jim, daddly says you must rustle up some chips to put on the fire.' 'Tell daddly to rustle up chips himself, I might rustle up a d—big snake.'

The bridge across the Kentucky river, at Frankfort, (Ky.) recently fell, at a moment when several waggoners, with their teams, were passing over it, the whole of whom were precipitated into the river. It is supposed that some lives had been lost by the accident.

**DMT EATERS.** It will be a subject of just congratulation to every breeder of the blood meet a class of people that actually eat dirt—not from a desire to allay appetite, but from the relish they have of their peculiar qualities! Strange as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, and in speaking of it, I am universally looked upon as a dealer in the marvelous. I met with a whole family once in Louisiana, who indulged in the luxury of dirt, though surrounded with every thing necessary to satisfy the most voracious appetite. The appearance of their family, their peculiarly streaked and mottled countenances, and the nature of their disease: he of course refused me information upon the subject, and I left them under the full impression that they were suffering from severe and repeated attacks of Fever and Ague. I confess my ignorance of the cause, and my neglect to examine more particularly into so strange and unnatural a propensity. Since that time, however, I have thought much upon the subject, and had, at least, upon my own satisfaction, accounted for it most philosophically, and was about to give them publicity when the journal of Humboldt fell into my hands, from which I made the following extracts in explanation of the cause. The fact, however established, that there are such things as Dirt Eaters—something however, differs from Humboldt, which strikes me forcibly, viz: the appearance whom I saw were lean, pallid, and death-like, and the belly tense and distended up to the throat. In children presented a most disgusting appearance, while the face exhibited a death-like hue, and the absence of all intellectual expression.

I observed every where within the torrid zone, in a great number of individuals, children, women, and sometimes even full grown men, an insatiable and almost irresistible desire of swallowing earth; not an alkaline or any government that you can obtain

vulgarily said, 'acid juice,' but a strong clay, unctuous, and exhaling a strong smell. It is found necessary to tie the children's hands, or to confine them, to prevent their eating earth, when the rain ceases to fall.

The author goes to some length into analogies and reasoning, but we confine our quotations principally to facts.

"The negroes on the coast of Guinea delight in eating a yellowish earth, which they call cauxa. The slaves who are taken to America try to procure for themselves the same enjoyment; but it is constantly detrimental to their health. They say that the earth of the West Indies is not so easy of digestion as that of their own country. I saw a lank faced fellow in Louisiana, lying flat on the earth, dig the soft clay up with his fingers, and stuffing it in his mouth. Some time after I met him on the levee in New Orleans, so much improved I scarcely knew him; he could not get his finger earth."

Humboldt speaks of the Otomacs, a race of Indians in America, as also the inhabitants of New-Caledonia in the Pacific Ocean, who "eat it for want and to appease hunger." This is not true—the propensity is innate, and earth-reef was set before them, earth would have the preference. Would it were well for some of your scientific readers to examine the subject more freely; my principal reason for noticing the facts, that universally it is doubted, particularly among our northern brethren. *[New Orleans paper.]*

**Old Virginia forever.**—We have read nothing lately that gives us more pleasure than the following from the Richmond Whig. *[Richmond Whig.]*

"We wish every generous youth in the country could have heard the eloquent effusions of Mr. Stansard in the Whig meeting in the capitol, at the circumstance that the Virginia youth were, by a great majority, the opponents of the ruling dynasty, and the master it seeks to dictate to them and their country. They are that country's hope—they will soon take their place on the theatre of life, and supercede the present actors, and the friends of the rights of the people and of the constitution, be vanquished in the struggle with office, power, and patronage. If they will be right in the end, that they are so, we consider one of the most important circumstances of the times, and most worthy the congratulations of patriots."

"While on this topic, let us state a glorious fact. Of two hundred and fifty students at the University, it is said that less than ten are the advocates of power in the pending contest. William and Mary, Washington, Randolph, Macon, are believed in the same ratio to sustain the cause of the people. Health, success, and fame to the gallant youth of Old Virginia!"

It is stated in a French Journal that the skin of potatoes is so excellent a substitute for tobacco, that the most experienced and fastidious smokers are unable to detect the difference.

The Duke of Wellington has an income of \$240,000 per annum.

### SWISS CLOCKS.

Brook's Letters from Europe contain a great deal that is not only instructive but amusing. The following is a description in his last of some of the public clocks in Switzerland: "The funniest thing I saw at Basil was the clock upon the bridge. All this Switzerland is indeed remarkable for fancy in clocks, and for queer devices. Geneva, you know sends watches all over the world. This clock is an embossure of a tower of the bridge facing Germany, is connected with a head cinctured with a diadem, which continually protrudes and draws in its long tongue, moving the eyes at the same time. The object of such a figure was to bully the people who lived across the Rhine, when the people of Basil were in hostility with them. Over the river, a bully often came out to mock, and make grimaces at the citizens of Basil. The citizens of Basil not daring to come out their walls to meet the bully and his hostile friends in hostile array, put upon this image, so fantastic, to bully for them night and day; and thus its tongue and its eyes were ever mocking the living bullies on the German side. At Soleure they have another fantastic clock. Death stands on one side of the clock, and a man on the other. Whenever the clock strikes, Death just slightly moves his spear, and the man strikes his heart and shakes his head, as if to say, 'Oh! you'll have me at last!' Here, at Berne there is a clock tower almost in the centre of the chief street, with two fine dark dials, with gilt cyphers, marking the hours and minutes, and a third dial indicating the phases of the moon, the signs of the Zodiac, and the months of the year. Near this is a piece of mechanism, curious enough; and which was the *chef d'oeuvre* of its day. A peasant in wood crows twice a minute before the hour sounds and after it has sounded. A funny figure with a bauble head dress, also

two little knockers upon two little bells;—and the same time a troop of bears, (the emblem of Berne), in different postures, run round a little circle. Another figure sitting on a throne, counts the hour by opening his mouth; and at the same time he drops his sceptre, and turns the hour glass in his hand. Yet another figure, a white lion, at each hour, bends his body, and slightly bows his head. Far up in the steeple, an automaton is seen, all armed, which strikes with a hammer upon the clock, and sounds aloud all the hours. I have seldom been more amused than in observing this ludicrous array of machinery."

**CHEERFUL MUSIC.**—The poet Carpan once asked his friend Haydn, how it happened that the church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description?—To this, Haydn's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise; I write according to the thoughts which I feel. When I think upon God, my heart is full of joy, that the notes dance and leap, as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me if I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—The Eastern Whig of the 26th ult. contains an account of the loss of the schooner Hester Ann, of Wye River, which sailed from Baltimore for the Eastern Shore on the 13th ult. She had on board, as passengers, several of the most respectable and worthy citizens of Talbot county, all of whom, as well as the crew making ten or twelve in the whole, have met with a watery grave.

**Foreign Influence.**—The New York Evening Star makes this confident declaration, as to the foreign influence which is being brought to bear upon the freedom of elections of this republic. The Star says: "That the monarchial government of Europe desires the election of Mr. Van Buren, is a moving in it by means of secret agents in this country, we have never doubted."

It should be added that the National Gazette, which copies this remark of the Star, is somewhat incredulous as to the truth of this intimation. The Gazette must, however, be aware that this is the era of "strange things." *[Balt. Pat.]*

A correspondent of the Boston Medical Journal says that beaver, applied as warm as can be borne, is a certain cure for corns.

**A Drowned Fish.**—Mr. Augusta Fish, while engaged in angling from Cayuga Bridge, fell asleep, and then fell into the Lake, where he was unfortunately drowned.

**A Queer Story.**—A Mr. Story, of Troy, advertises his wife as having deserted his bed and board; and as a postscript notifies, that he continues to mend and make shoes, and is prepared for another wife, having laid in his winter wood.

**A Bad Shot.**—Julia Shot of Clarendon, Tennessee, has been bound over to keep the peace for assaulting her husband.

### THE DOCTOR AT FRUIT AND A POLICE OFFICER.

On Friday last a seemingly serious accident occurred in Gallowsgate. A poor Irishman, while riding a spirited horse, was thrown from his seat, and taken up 'kilt' quite dead on the spot. A doctor was sent for, who declared that he could do nothing for the poor fellow, as life was totally extinct, and advised that a burier should be got to take the corpse to the work-house.

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cordingly procured, and put under the charge of a Police Superintendant, "a teetotal man, the No. 10." On their way to the office, however, the carriage, disturbed no doubt by the jolting of the carriage, sprung up upon one of the wheels, and demanded to know where they were taking him to. "To a fish," he was surely," replied the netted Celt: "don't you know that you are dead, and we must take you there to get you purified?" "Blood and wounds!" cried Pat, "I'm no more dead than your ugly self—and would you bury me alive?" "Come, come," cried the Gael, "none of your plarney, Mr. Pat! a doctor says you are dead, and the wad believes to fecent men before she had pelvete a sousand of you; so lie still, and be purified in peace, and be—do you!" Poor Paddy, seeing that nothing would serve the substitute but that he must be buried alive, sprang from the horse, dashed through a close, and made his escape by London-street, leaving the superintendant gaping with wonder and disappointment, and crying out, "God's my life, who ever saw a teetotal man running so fast before?" *[Glasgow paper.]*

The public sympathy for the N. York sufferers by the great fire is rapidly accumulating. From Philadelphia we have received ten resolutions and two preambles; from Boston, eight resolutions and one preamble; from Albany, six resolutions and a long preamble; from Washington, a bill, ten small speeches, and forty more to come. Grateful are the poor widows and orphans who have lost their all in insurance stocks! *[N. Y. Paper.]*

A number of gentlemen of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, have organized themselves into a company with a capital of \$30,000, to be increased as shall be found expedient; for the purpose of carrying on the silk culture.

Printers do a great business on the gratis system. They are exposed to more solicitations than any other portion of the community, and the truth is they get no thanks or praise. The editor of the Boston Transcript remarks that the fact is there are no persons who earn their living by honest industry, who are so much and so often imposed upon as the newspaper fraternity.

**A Quaker's charitable donation.**—At a meeting of the Will's Bible Society, held at Devises, last week, Mr. John Sheppard of Frome, related the following anecdote of a member of the Society of Friends—being asked for a contribution for building a church, he replied, "Thou knowest we are not friends to thy steeple-houses; but I suppose before thou wilt build another, thou wilt pull down the old one?" "Yes," was the answer. "Well then," said he, "I'll give thee 2500 to pull down the old one."

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### SWISS CLOCKS.

Brook's Letters from Europe contain a great deal that is not only instructive but amusing. The following is a description in his last of some of the public clocks in Switzerland: "The funniest thing I saw at Basil was the clock upon the bridge. All this Switzerland is indeed remarkable for fancy in clocks, and for queer devices. Geneva, you know sends watches all over the world. This clock is an embossure of a tower of the bridge facing Germany, is connected with a head cinctured with a diadem, which continually protrudes and draws in its long tongue, moving the eyes at the same time. The object of such a figure was to bully the people who lived across the Rhine, when the people of Basil were in hostility with them. Over the river, a bully often came out to mock, and make grimaces at the citizens of Basil. The citizens of Basil not daring to come out their walls to meet the bully and his hostile friends in hostile array, put upon this image, so fantastic, to bully for them night and day; and thus its tongue and its eyes were ever mocking the living bullies on the German side. At Soleure they have another fantastic clock. Death stands on one side of the clock, and a man on the other. Whenever the clock strikes, Death just slightly moves his spear, and the man strikes his heart and shakes his head, as if to say, 'Oh! you'll have me at last!' Here, at Berne there is a clock tower almost in the centre of the chief street, with two fine dark dials, with gilt cyphers, marking the hours and minutes, and a third dial indicating the phases of the moon, the signs of the Zodiac, and the months of the year. Near this is a piece of mechanism, curious enough; and which was the *chef d'oeuvre* of its day. A peasant in wood crows twice a minute before the hour sounds and after it has sounded. A funny figure with a bauble head dress, also

two little knockers upon two little bells;—and the same time a troop of bears, (the emblem of Berne), in different postures, run round a little circle. Another figure sitting on a throne, counts the hour by opening his mouth; and at the same time he drops his sceptre, and turns the hour glass in his hand. Yet another figure, a white lion, at each hour, bends his body, and slightly bows his head. Far up in the steeple, an automaton is seen, all armed, which strikes with a hammer upon the clock, and sounds aloud all the hours. I have seldom been more amused than in observing this ludicrous array of machinery."

**CHEERFUL MUSIC.**—The poet Carpan once asked his friend Haydn, how it happened that the church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description?—To this, Haydn's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise; I write according to the thoughts which I feel. When I think upon God, my heart is full of joy, that the notes dance and leap, as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me if I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1836.

In Senate. After the presentation of petitions and reports, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to amend the Judicial System of the U. States.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

In Senate. The Senate was engaged all day in an animated and interesting discussion of Mr. Preston's resolution to open both galleries of the Senate to the public.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jarvis, of Mo. offered a resolution expressing it as the opinion of the House that the prayers of the petitioners for Abolition in the District ought not to be granted.

The bill to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria was passed and sent to the Senate.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

In Senate. The Senate has been engaged the whole day in discussing a petition from Ohio, praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams rose, he said, to address an inquiry to the chairman of the Committee of foreign relations in relation to a paragraph which appeared in the morning papers, making statements of certain proceedings in regard to the commerce of the United States.

Mr. Adams then asked the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs whether he had received from the State Department any information on the subject of our relations, political or commercial, with Mexico.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, replied that he had received no information whatever on the subject, except what was contained in the President's Message at the commencement of the session.

His attention was called yesterday to a letter in a newspaper, stating that a large commercial house at New Orleans had failed in consequence of some movement on the part of the Mexican government.

Mr. Adams then called on the State Department to make inquiries in relation to it, and found that the government had received no information on the subject of the aggression.

Mr. P. Q. Adams said he would give notice, that unless some communication should be received on the subject before Monday next, he should then submit a proposition in regard to it.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, the House proceeded to receive petitions and memorials, beginning where they left off on a former day.

After the presentation of petitions, many resolutions of inquiry were offered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Conner, it was ordered that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to Monday.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE CHAMBER.

It is known that, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, a rule was adopted sub silentio by the Senate, excluding all persons (except privileged persons, such as heads of Departments, members of the House, &c.) from the floor of the Senate Chamber, and appropriating the circular gallery, exclusively for the use of ladies and their attendants.

effect the principal gallery was shut against strangers—the whole public was seriously incommoded, and general complaint prevailed. Under these circumstances, Mr. Preston, of S. C. proposed a change in the rule for the accommodation of the public.

The subject of the proposed change was debated by him and Mr. Porter on Wednesday, simply on the grounds of convenience, when it was observed, for the first time, that a portion of the Senate were seriously adverse to a change, and in favor of things remaining as they were.

Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Tallmadge and others, it was then that Mr. Calhoun rose, and in his usual impressive and emphatic manner, placed the matter upon higher ground than it had yet assumed.

Mr. Calhoun—Not insinuatingly, Mr. Buchanan—What, then, Sir? Mr. Calhoun—Assertions, Sir!

Mr. Calhoun then said he liked to judge words by actions, and he hoped to find the gentleman from Pennsylvania hereafter on the side of liberty against power, especially when that outrageous proposition for expunging—for obliterating the records of the Senate, should come up—he hoped to see him not gain his words.

Mr. Buchanan replied that on that occasion he had no doubt he would be found in opposition to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Clayton also seconded Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster said a few words on the same side, to the end that it was better that husbands and sons should be accommodated in the Senate galleries than that the seats should be occupied by wives and daughters.

Mr. Tallmadge then made an ineffectual effort, seeing that the change would be made, to limit the number to be admitted to the gallery!

This was voted down. Mr. Benton then flung a little about the gallery being already open to as many as chose to bring ladies with them, &c. &c. and the debate ended.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Clayton's modification of Mr. Preston's motion, as follows: "That the circular gallery of the Senate be opened to the admission of spectators," and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tompkinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Hendricks, Porter, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—7.

The public will see from this short and imperfect sketch of the proceedings on the occasion, to whom they are principally indebted for the privilege of conveniently hearing the debates in the Senate.—[Alex. Gaz.]

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5. As this has been a day of petitions, memorials, bills in first and second reading, and other incidental business, in both Houses of Congress, I have amused myself with drawing a plan of the House of Representatives for you, which I send herewith.

cle until it meets the gallery, has three or four rows of seats for spectators, and affords far greater facilities than any other part of the Hall for enjoying the debates. The ladies' gallery is hung with rich damask, and has rich cushioned seats and carpeted floors, affording a most agreeable lounge to the ladies, as well as a very comfortable place of resort for politicians, quidnuncs and members of the corps correspondential.

At equal distances twenty splendid breccia columns support the heavy cornice of the Hall: the capitals of which are of white marble of Italian workmanship. The variegated stone of which these gorgeous columns are made was brought from the banks of the Potomac, not far from the city, and is the richest material for architecture of an ornamental kind I have ever seen.

This "pudding-stone" as it is familiarly called here, consists of stones of all kinds and of all degrees of hardness, so that the polish, which it was found necessary to apply to it in order to make it fit for the purpose to which it had been applied in the Capitol, was with great difficulty applied to its surface.

From the Journal of Havre, of 2d Dec. Vice Admiral Mackau has recently been appointed to the command of our West India Station, and the Government of Martinique. This is an appointment of which we hasten to express our approbation, and which, in our opinion, indicates more than all that has been said heretofore, on the late and unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between France and the United States.

No one is aware of the maritime importance our little sugar islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe would acquire in case of a war with North America, as roads for the anchorage of prizes, and as places for the victualing and refitting of our cruisers. These two colonies together with the little Archipelagoes of the West Indies, will possess a degree of utility which the Chamber of Deputies alone of all the people of France, appears not even to have understood.

The admirable roadstead, and fine national harbor of Fort Royal may be compared in a maritime point of view, with the most perfect ports in Europe, and situated as it is, at the entrance of the Caribbean sea, is perhaps one of those which all Europe envies our possession.

The reputation which the brave admiral Mackau has lately acquired in the West Indies, during his long residence as a commander of our Station in those latitudes, will contribute, we hope, not a little to render easy to him the new service to which he has been appointed, through the confidence reposed in him by the Minister of the Marine, who is well aware how greatly a service such as this will require the efforts and good will of the inhabitants of our colonies. Monsieur de Mackau, young as he is for the elevated station which he holds in our marine, will be fully equal, we have no doubt, to all the exigencies of the active duty he has just taken upon himself.

To bring into play the resources which our two West India colonies are able to afford to us in time of war, a leader must be popular, vigilant, and experienced, and in these three points of view Mons. de Mackau is the best person government could have selected under circumstances, by which our windward Islands may be required to protect once more the seas that surround them, from those formidable privateers, which during the late war, rendered the resistance of our enterprising colonies so happily conspicuous.

From the Constitutional of Dec. 1. The "Memorial of Bordeaux" is exceedingly indignant at our reflections on the American question. We do not tightly comprehend what are the views of the "Memorial," but we do know

that it will not hear of the amendment of Valaze. That amendment had in its favor the assent of the Ministry, of the chambers, of the entire press—but it does not enjoy the good opinion of the "Memorial of Bordeaux." A minister who should refuse to put this amendment into execution, would be liable to impeachment. The "Memorial of Bordeaux," however, is willing to sign for him even beforehand a bill of indemnity. Madly proceed then to urge measures, which shall command, among other things the respect due to the laws, while you are at the same time treating in this disdainful and absurd manner, an amendment, which is in fact the law of the land.

Let us leave then this gasconading journal to its foolish explosion of passion, France has nothing to learn from them, nor will she hear one echo of them, even from those parts which will suffer most in case of a naval war. But in truth General Jackson has good friends in France. For there are people, even here, who say, and print, that were they in his place, they should certainly not hold themselves bound to make explanations. Happy it is the "Memorial of Bordeaux," which speaks thus, and that excellent paper almost invariably sets the interests of France in the second rank. It actually looks upon every thing with the eyes of an American.

The Elsinour of Toulon of Nov. 25th, contains the following article. If we are well informed, a telegraphic express has brought orders to the maritime prefect to complete immediately on war establishment the ships of the line Algerias 84 guns, and Scipion 69, and the frigate Arctique of 52. The express further states that these ships are destined to hang the American Ensign of silken fabric, over streaming freely over the heads of the members.

The area occupied by members, presents a curious scene during the sessions of the House. Most sit with hats, and many Senators with coats, and not a few with legs thrown up on the mahogany desks, in complete defiance of the first requisites of bienséance. During the speeches of members, there is a constant walking about of others, unintermitted conversation, and often loud and boisterous laughing. Of all the members on the floor, Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, most enchains the attention of the House, while speaking. His age, and experience, as well as the peculiarities of his temper, and the eccentricities of his character combine to produce the result. Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, late Speaker, is also listened to with a good deal of interest. He is the leader of the White body.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Courier of Thursday. LATER & IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. The packet ship Albany, Captain Johnson arrived last night. She sailed on the 3d ultimo. Mr. Barton our late Charge d'Affaires in Paris has returned in her.

The dates of the last us by this conveyance are the 1st of Paris; 2d from Havre and 30th November from London.

From the Journal of Havre, of 2d Dec. Vice Admiral Mackau has recently been appointed to the command of our West India Station, and the Government of Martinique. This is an appointment of which we hasten to express our approbation, and which, in our opinion, indicates more than all that has been said heretofore, on the late and unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between France and the United States.

No one is aware of the maritime importance our little sugar islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe would acquire in case of a war with North America, as roads for the anchorage of prizes, and as places for the victualing and refitting of our cruisers. These two colonies together with the little Archipelagoes of the West Indies, will possess a degree of utility which the Chamber of Deputies alone of all the people of France, appears not even to have understood.

thing which appears to us tolerably evident—and it is, that the two Governments have advanced their respective pretensions, that they do not agree; and that one or other of them must recede from the ground taken up. Will yours do so? We doubt of it, under the Presidency of General Jackson, at least. We can still less believe in retraction on the part of our Ministry, whose respectability in the eyes of the country, now wide awake on the question, nay, whose very existence would be compromised by the slightest false step. The late public discussion has indeed created a good deal of irritation here, and we fear the same effect will be produced on your side by recent accounts from hence; the more so, that excitement was already prevailing when you last wrote. Our best hope, therefore, is, that the matter may drag on painfully but without absolute collision, until you have another President with whom it may be more easy to come to an understanding.

You say, "that perhaps a non-importation act may be passed." Now we have no doubt that such a measure would be equivalent to an eventual, if not an immediate declaration of war." [New York Com. Adv.]

CLOSING OF MEXICAN PORTS AGAINST AMERICAN VESSELS. The last mail from New Orleans brings the unpleasant intelligence that the Mexican Government had ordered its ports to be closed to our commerce. The Dec. of the 31st has the following paragraph: "Embargo.—We regret to receive information that an embargo has been laid by order of the Mexican government, on the ports of Tampico and Metamoros, against Mexican vessels; and on all the ports of Mexico, against American ships. No ingress nor egress is now permitted; and hence the failure, formerly noticed by us, of hearing from the ships formerly despatched from New Orleans, or of having any certain information direct from Tampico or Metamoros. The foolish expedition planned by Mehia may have led to this resort, as well as the state of affairs in Texas. If this information is correct, the sooner the better that the executive government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the big Kanawa, which left here about 10 days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port, and therefore obliged to sail to Mobile.

The effect of this measure on our commerce has been adverted to in the New Orleans Union of the 31st ult.

If it be true that the Mexican Government has prohibited the entry of our ships, it will be a serious evil has been inflicted upon the whole country—and especially upon the city of New Orleans—of the most serious character. The trade between this place and Mexico alone is eight millions a year!—at one blow this has been stopped—and stopped at a moment when increased quantities of goods, especially adapted to the markets of Mexico, are now in possession of many of our merchants, independent of the many millions of American goods which must at this time be locked up in the Mexican ports.

The Government of Mexico has taken a most effectual way to arouse the United States Government and those interested in the prosperity of New Orleans; to the impropriety of permitting the fitting out of expeditions within our borders, to aid the conflicting parties in any province of the State of Mexico. It may be said we can force open the Mexican ports; suppose we do, if the government seize American goods and produce when landed, what does our success avail us?—we should be obliged to have an army to accompany the goods to effect a sale, or obtain payment. But is it not probable matters proceed to further extremities, will not the Mexican Government grant commissions to privateers and sweep the American commerce from the Gulf?

We think so: they have no commerce to lose; we have; and there are many bold and desperate men ready to act as captains of privateers and reap a rich harvest from the seizure of our merchant ships.

The government is imperatively called upon to protect the commerce of this part of our country.

The New Orleans Bee of the 23d December, has the following paragraph upon the subject: "The Embargo laid on American vessels entering the ports of Mexico, is confirmed by intelligence received yesterday by the schooner J. J. Simpson, eight days from Metamoros whose captain (Mr. Wiley) states that he had been requested to inform our merchants that Metamoros, Tampico and Vera Cruz were closed against all American vessels. Whether this order proceeded from the government of Mexico, or from the executive officers of the states of Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas, we have not ascertained, but it is certainly worthy the cognizance of our national government.

As a species of retribution against this country because individual citizens may have aided the people and cause of Texas, it is the most flagrant kind. This country has not violated the treaty of alliance subsisting with the Mexican enactments; nor have any legislative enactments; nor have any executive measures taken for redress or prevention been made on our government by Mexico. Retortive measures cannot therefore be sanctioned; and it is high time to teach the Mexicans better manners and more faithful policy. Their commerce or commercial laws have not been interfered with in any manner—yet they have commenced a system of aggression on our trade, and of plunder on our citizens who were foolishly enough to reside among them.

Redress should immediately be sought and declared. Mexico has virtually declared war by her orders of non-intercourse; shall this be tolerated by this country? Why not have issued letters of marque and reprisal, and send some yankees and Baltimore clippers to scour the Mexican seas?

From Gallatin's Messenger, Dec. 2. A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreal, says—"Our coast is in a state of agitation. A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the administration detains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served."

The Courier also refers to one of its late articles given in our columns a few days ago on the relative forces of the French and American navies; by which it appears that France could, at the present moment oppose to America 119 vessels of war, while the latter could only produce 60. It now adds, that in case of war, precautions would be requisite against other powers, it is satisfactory to state that, in six months time, a considerable number of vessels could be fitted out. Thus in the port of Toulon alone, there are, afloat and dismantled, the following vessels: 3 three deckers, 4 two deckers, total 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 7 corvettes, 7 brigs, 15 other light vessels, 15 transports, 3 steamboats, total, 65. The number of vessels dismantled in the Atlantic ports is still more considerable and certainly the United States cannot produce half the number of vessels that France can put to sea.

The Renouveau says—"M. Bois le Comte, the most supple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States on a mission to President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. Bois le Comte will be more successful than he was in his mission to Mehemet Ali in 1833."

LONDON, NOV. 28. The unsettled state of the affairs of America with France, give a suspicion that the French Government is determined to have the amende honorable, and if refused, hostilities will take place. This is a prevailing opinion in this city, and throws a great gloom on the various speculations of the market.—Sun.

LONDON, NOV. 27. The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the U. States; but we still hope they will not be required. Really, if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside; in this most insignificant quarrel.—Courier.

IMPORTANT LETTER. We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, from a high source in the French capital: It is of the latest date. The writer has the means of obtaining the most authentic information. We regard this as the most important communication by the present arrival.

We have communicated to you from time to time the different versions current, as to what had passed on the subject of the treaty, and we may now add, that it has been stated to us, M. de Broglie had declared to Mr. Barton, that he was ready to pay the money instantly, provided the latter would write a few lines to the effect, that the American Government had not intended to menace or insult France, which was DECLINED. In the midst of these various accounts, more than one of them perhaps partially true, there is one

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. In relation to the intelligence published yesterday, respecting the closing of the Mexican ports against the commerce of the United States; we find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Bee of the 24th ult. It will be seen that the measure alluded to was only partial, and not general, and that it had not received the sanction of the Central Government: "The Embargo said to have been laid on American ships entering the ports of Mexico is not wholly without foundation; yet it is not of such a nature as to warrant apprehensions of a rupture with the Mexican government, or of any cessation of our trade with that country.

It is true that the port of Tampico was closed for a few days, but that was to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters for the coast of Texas; and it is also true that the Kanawa was not permitted to land any of her passengers or discharge her freight; but that was because she had been freighted with provisions—which are declared contraband by the revenue laws of Mexico, and because she had gone victualled purposely to support the attempt of Gen. Mehia on Tampico.

It is equally true that the port of Vera Cruz has been closed for a short time by arbitrary orders, and from similar motives; but it is also true that this species of embargo had not received the sanction of the general government, and must be considered rather as individual acts and as resorts supposed to be required by policy or a just indignation.

The ports of Mexico are now open to our trade; and greater tranquillity prevails in the interior of that country than we had supposed—at least so we are informed. It was also stated that the former refractory states of Jalisco and Guahuato had declared in favor of Santa Anna and Centralism; and that even Zacatecas is likely to give her adhesion to the central form of government; as her citizens seem more disposed to follow trade than to promote war or insurrection, and are engaged in forwarding conducta with large amounts of specie to the maritime coasts.

We were also informed yesterday by an experienced merchant that most of the Mexican states will now combine against Texas in a common cause.

The embargo rumored was therefore rather intended than enforced, or if enforced was resorted to in only a few instances, and for special purposes.

WAR IN FLORIDA.—The hostilities between the white inhabitants of East Florida and the Seminoles, have become a serious aspect, and may possibly become yet more serious in its results before the storm shall be allayed. Public meetings have been held, in Charleston and Savannah, with a view to sending succor to the Floridians, who are endangered by the inroads of the savage enemy. At the Charleston meeting, General HAYS, the Intendant of the city, took the chair; and resolutions were adopted for the appointment of a Committee to superintend the details of organizing, equipping, and sending on such volunteers as shall offer themselves for this service. The Intendant was instructed to furnish the necessary arms; and a resolution was passed, requesting the City Council to make the requisite appropriation of funds. At Savannah, it was resolved, in a meeting of the 25th ult., that volunteers, to aid the Floridians, should set out for Picolata the next day. Gen. CRITCH has, it is said, about 300 United States soldiers under his command. These, with such aid as may soon assemble in the vicinity of the "seat of war," will no doubt hold the savages check, and if need be, "bring them to reason," although they are said to number upwards of 1500 warriors.

The additional expense to be incurred in bringing produce and merchandise to this town by the Alexandria Canal when it shall be completed, is perhaps more trifling than has generally been supposed. According to the rate of toll established on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, flour is one and a half cents per ton per mile—coal one half of a cent—limestone one third of a cent. The length of our Canal will be seven miles (without a single lock) which on flour will be 10 1/2 cents as estimated as a ton; so that the whole toll between Georgetown and Alexandria will then be only one cent per barrel—on a ton of coal (as bushels) it will be 3 1/2 cents—and on a ton of limestone 3 1/2 cents. This trifling additional expense; it will readily be perceived; is at once counterbalanced by the many advantages presented by the commercial depot of the District—advantages which we have heretofore enumerated and need not now recapitulate.—Alex. Gaz.

ATLANTIC.—An avalanche of a large body of earth and rock, we understand occurred on Thursday night the 7th inst. on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, about thirty miles from this city.—In consequence of this unlooked for occurrence, the train of passenger cars coming to Baltimore from the West was arrested in its progress, and a portion of the passengers were detained at Sykesville last night; the residue, however, together with the mails, reached town during the night in cars, which were despatched to the scene of the accident, from Ellicott's Mills.

It is not apprehended, we are told, that any interruption or delay in the business of the Rail road will arise from this event, as prompt and energetic measures were immediately taken to remove the obstruction from the tracks.—Balt. Pat.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.—Colonel Thomas W. Veazey, of Cecil County, was the 4th inst. chosen Governor of this State, without opposition, by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature.—Balt. Pat.

AN EXPUNGING PRECEDENT.

The English Parliament of 1621 were involved in a dispute with their Sovereign, James I. in reference to certain claims of Parliamentary privilege and liberties. The monarch had sent them a message, communicating his pleasure that none in the House should presume to meddle with any thing concerning his government and mysteries of state. This excited the indignation of a House quite as servile as our present House of Representatives, and perhaps, it possible, a little more so. In reply to a petition which the Commons drew up touching this matter, the King told them politely that they were unfit for the duties of government, and that their privileges were derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors, and himself. The Commons became alarmed for their personal security, as well as their existence as a deliberative assembly; and after a long and warm debate, entered a protestation in their journals, in which they declared that their liberties, franchises, and jurisdictions, so far from being derived merely from the grace of the Crown, were the ancient and undoubted rights and inheritance of the subjects of England.

To this the King demurred, and adjourned the Commons. He was now bent upon exercising his propensities for expunging. To this end, he adopted a somewhat more summary mode than that now proposed by Col. Benton. He sent for the journal of the Commons, and expunged the offensive record with his own hand: This is one of the few precedents in history, in which the records of one branch of a Government have been expunged for the gratification of the Executive. It was reserved for the present times to exhibit a tamer compliance with the Executive will, than could be compassed in the Parliament of James I. It is proposed in the Legislature of Virginia, not merely that the records of the Senate of the United States shall be defaced, but that the Senators shall be made the instruments of their own disgrace.—[Nat. Int.]

"EXPUNGING." Mr. Watkins' nice expunging resolutions are drawing down upon them the ridicule of the Press and the whole community. Even their opponents censure them for their want of boldness and manliness; and it is doubted by some, whether the Great and Best, no half way man, will thank the mover for peddling with black lines which play around the borders, instead of "taking the responsibility" and obliterating the Journal at once. "Drawing black lines around" is certainly a

of Mr. City's resolution, a trifling with common sense, as well as with the Constitution. Is it expunging? If it be, why insert the word Expunge in the circle? Why write "this is a home" under the picture? Is to draw black lines around not expunging per se. It is not to call it so certainly cannot make it so. The colonel cannot escape from the syllogism.—With difference to legislative wisdom, we think the procedure trifling and in every aspect unworthy of the dignity of Virginia.—Think of the General Assembly of 1799, engaged in such piddling work! The reflection will cause a revulsion in every mind—yet the Great Democratic Republican party profess to make that dignified Assembly the glass in which to study propriety and principle. But the colonel we throw care not for the world and its sneers: He exclaims with "Ancient Pistol."

"A fee for the world and workings, base, I speak of Africa and golden joys." We were somewhat amused at the heat of a correspondent, elicited by the Colonel's black lines around. He breaks out "impetuously" "what the d—l does Joe Watkins mean? I never had any respect for his political opinions which ever since I knew him have been rash and misguided impulses; but I did have respect for his political firmness." "Draw black lines (why not red?) around" and call it expunging! Why, it is no such thing, and Joe knows it. He is making the Senators sh—! He is requiring them to enter a falsehood on the Journal of the Senate! I am really sorry for the leader of the Great Democratic Republican party. I fear there will not be left in debate a piece of him big enough for an old friend to recognize him by! It would have been much more respectable and not less constitutional for the Colonel to have gone the whole hog in this matter, and expunged and erased the Journal of the Senate at once! There had been some soul, as Bothwell said, in that, some spirit or dashing.—But to higgie for a word, and stand shilly shally between the desire of pleasing Gen. Jackson, and some remains of respect for the Constitution—to wish to do and yet to be afraid to do, why in the language of the gentle Desdemona—"tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful."—There is a drop of comfort at the bottom of the cup. The great Democratic Republican Watkins party are digging a pit for themselves. The good people are much deluded even yet, but not wholly bereft of spirit and reason—not dead drunk with man worship, only a little staggering or so. [Richmond Whig.]

Yesterday brought on "heavily and in clouds," the day "big with the fate" of Jackson City and those concerned.—Our personal experience enables us to say, that Jackson City has been covered with mud nearly a foot deep in the driest parts for the past week; and what is to be done for a solid spot on which to lay the foundation stone, we do not know. We hope, however, for the best. Every body seems to think that, at any rate, the new city will be well watered.—[Alex. Gaz. 8th inst.]

Miss CATON, in whose fortunes as a native of Maryland, and a darling grand daughter of the venerated CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, there is of course an interest. Her father, is of course an interest. Her father, is of course an interest. Her father, is of course an interest.

Harbors Ferry. National Historical Park. Microfilm Collection.

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