CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1835.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 2d February.

France and the United States.—It will be seen by reference to the Congressional proceedings given in another part of to-day's paper, that the Senate has, by a unanimous vote, adopted the resolution, as modified, which accompanied the late able report of its Committee of Foreign Relations in reference to our affairs with France. There were 45 Senators present at the time. The resolution, as passed, is in these words:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France.

It is again stated that Judge Duvall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has resigned; and it is further said, that Roger B. Taney has been nominated to supply his place.

The State Treasury.—It appears by the annual report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, lately presented to the Legislature,

That there were in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec. 1833,		$31,930 28
That in the year ending on the 1st Dec., 1834, the treasurer had received from various sources,		291 355 00
Making an aggregate of		$323,185 28
That he paid out to the 1st Dec. 1834,	$291,797 79	
Amount appropriated but not yet drawn from the treasury,	46.557 06	338,354 85
Deficiency on the 1st Dec. 1834,		$15,169 57
To which add Journal of Accounts for the present session, estimated at		50,000
Deficiency chargeable on receipts of 1835,		$65,169 57

There were 2747 interments in the city of Baltimore, during the year ending the 31st December last.

On Sunday, 11th instant, a young man, named Edward Mummy, in an attempt to go from Baltimore to Annapolis, on the ice, broke through about fifteen miles from the former city, and was drowned.

DELAWARE.

The Legislature of Delaware convened on the 5th instant. We learn, with unfeigned satisfaction, that the members refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Clayton of the United States Senate, which he had tendered, to take effect on the 13th, and that the entire Whig Delegation forthwith addressed him a letter on the subject, remonstrating against his retiring from his present situation in the strongest terms. On the 7th, a joint resolution was passed, to ballot on the 8th of January, for a Senator for six years, from the 3d of March next; and, in joint meeting, at 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th, Mr. Clayton was re elected for six years, by a majority composed of two thirds of all the members of each House. It may be reasonably hoped, after this peremptory refusal of his constituents to accept his resignation, and their renewed expressions of confidence in him, that Mr. Clayton will no longer insist on resigning the trust which he so worthily discharges.—*Nat. Intel.*

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James M. Wayne, to be one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of William Johnson, deceased.

Benjamin Renshaw, to be Consul for the port of Alicant, in Spain, in the place of George B. Adams.

John Stryker, to be Consul for the port of Galliod, (Texas,) in Mexico.

William H. Wicke, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Chester, in the State of Maryland from the 5th inst. when his former commission expired.

Edward Pescud, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Petersburg and City point, in the State of Virginia, from the 12th inst., when his former commission expired.

Samuel Alexander, Register of the Land office for the district of land, subject to sale at Quincy, in the State of Illinois, from the 2d of March next, when his present commission will expire.

Frank J. Allen, Register of the Land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Jackson, in the State of Missouri, from the 24th December, 1834, *vice* George Bullitt, Esq., deceased.

William Blackburn, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Capaukenneta, in the State of Ohio, from the 21st Dec. ult. *vice* R. J. Skinner.

Thomas J. Charleton, Collector of the Customs for the district and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Hardwicke, in the State of Georgia, from the 30th ult., *vice* J. J. Maxwell.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that the thermometer stood on Sunday the 4th instant, in New Lebanon (N. Y.) at 39 below 0, and that the mercury became congealed and immovable. This is supposed to be the greatest degree of cold ever registered in this country.

CONGRESS.

The report of the proceedings of Congress up to the 15th instant, inclusive, is before us, but we find nothing which seems to deserve particular note, except what is given below.

TUESDAY, January 13.

The bill for regulating the pay of the Navy was yesterday passed over, by a very lean vote, in the House of Representatives, in order to take up the annual appropriation bills. This vote must not of itself, be considered an indication against the Navy bill, because most of the absentees might have been, and probably were friendly to the bill

The appropriation bills for the Revolutionary pensions, the Indian Department, and the Navy, were gone through with and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

[The Civil, Military, and Fortification appropriation bills have not yet been acted upon.]

In the Senate, we had, yesterday, the first full house, to use a theatrical phrase, that we have had this season. It was known, from what was reported to have passed at Friday's sitting of the Senate that Mr Webster was, to day, to make his argument in favor of the bill to appropriate money to pay the claims of our citizens upon France for spoliations committed prior to 1800.—The subject was rather a dry one; but no subject can be uninteresting in Mr. Webster's hands. He did not fail to make the best of that he had before him to discuss.

The brilliant crowd, however, which thronged the Senate Chamber to hear Mr. Webster, were gratified beyond their expectations, in hearing also both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, who joined in their happiest manner, though not at great length.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question, Mr Bibb having first obtained the floor.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day, and one as unusual as it was gratifying, was the entrance into the Senate Chamber of the venerable Chief Justice, who, after the adjournment of the Supreme Court, repaired to the Senate to hear Mr. Webster. He was handed to a seat by one of the most distinguished members, and the evident sensation of affectionate respect which pervaded all who witnessed his entrance, was delightful to every beholder, as a spontaneous homage to age, virtue and public service.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its annual Session yesterday; present Chief Justice Marshall, and associate Justices Thompson, and McLean.—*Nat. Int.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Our readers—every reader—will, we hope, rejoice at perceiving, from the account of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate, that a resolution has unanimously passed that body, declaring it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France.

With this unquestionable proof of the pacific temper of the Senate, and the indication of a similar frame of mind in the other body, we hope it will now be understood, at home, and abroad, that there is no morbid appetite for war among the grave and considerate portion of the American people.

We congratulate our readers, and the country at large, on this prompt and judicious decision of the Senate. Declining, as it does, under existing circumstances, to ratify the rash measure recommended to Congress, by the President of the United States, we may reasonably hope that it will have the effect to do away any irritation created in the French Chambers by the menacing tone of the President, and obtain justice without resort to war with our ancient friend and ally.

The proceedings of the Senate on this subject, yesterday, will be found at large under the proper head. The reader will there find that Mr. King, of Georgia, (after bearing the strongest testimony to the candid and temperate character of Mr. Clay's report,) moved to give to the resolution reported by Mr. Clay, such a modification as, without changing the substance, would obtain for it a unanimous vote. Mr. Clay acceded, in part, to Mr. King's amendment, but objected to other parts of it; when Mr. Webster suggested the form which the resolution finally assumed, and which ultimately obtained the unanimous sanction of the Senate. Thus, while Mr. Clay's original resolution proposed only to withhold the specific measure recommended by the President, the resolution of the Senate goes further, and declares that it will not, at present, adopt any legislative measure in regard to our affairs with France.

Considering, that, by the vote of the Senate yesterday, the question concerning the French Relations is for the present put to rest, we shall refrain, ourselves, from any further discussion of it, unless it shall be necessarily revived by some new incident. We hope we have so discussed it, in what we have had occasion to say, as to show that we have been influenced in regard to it solely by public considerations, the dictates of which it became our imperative duty to obey.—*Nat. Int.*

The celebrated variegated flower called the Chinese Azalia, has been imported into England and successfully cultivated.

LEGISLATURE.

House of Delegates.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to make valid a deed from Peter Briley and wife to James Briley, of Dorchester county.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled an act relating to guardians and wards.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. Cushing,

Ordered, That the standing committee on grievances and courts of justice, be directed to take into their consideration the act of the general assembly, of December session, 1818, chapter 177, entitled "an act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks of this state, and to compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes, or forfeit their charters," and to report such amendment, or supplement thereto, as will secure an equitable distribution among the creditors, of the assets of any bank or other moneyed institution that may become insolvent.

Mr. Merrick, from the special committee to whom was referred so much of the late Executive message as relates to the Southern and Western Boundaries of this State, delivered a report, accompanied with resolutions recommending the withdrawal of the suit instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States, against the State of Virginia and the appointment of a Commissioner on the part of this State, whose duty it shall be to proceed to Richmond, with a view of settling this controversy in a manner that may be consistent with the right of the parties interested, as well as the friendly relations which have always existed between the two States.

TUESDAY, Jan. 13.

Mr. Nicols presented a petition of the Trustees of the Poor for Dorchester county, praying confirmation of their acts, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wells obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to regulate the manner of taking special bail, in the several county courts of this State.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be directed to ascertain and report to this House, whether the one third part of the capital stock of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, reserved for the use of the State, by a supplement to the act of incorporation, passed at December session, 1818, to be subscribed for by the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, was subscribed for by the said Treasurer, and if subscribed for, whether it has been disposed of, and if not disposed of, what is the amount of said stock now owned by the State, and what dividends have been paid into the Treasury upon the said stock.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled an act relating to guardians and wards, reported the same without amendment;

The said bill was then read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, reported a bill, entitled an act to authorise any one judge of the several orphans' courts of this state, to hold court for the transaction of business;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That a select committee of five be appointed by the chair, to inquire into the expediency of establishing within the limits of this State, a deaf and dumb asylum, and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying an appropriation from the state, for the improvement of the navigation of the Transquakin river.

On motion of Mr. Pratt,

Ordered, That the committee on the colored population be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the law regulating the appropriation to the colonization society, as to make it obligatory upon the managers to expend the annual appropriation of 20,000 on the part of this State, exclusively towards the removal of that part of the population of this State, who were free antecedent to the passage of the law granting said appropriation.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill entitled an act to condemn a lot of ground in the vicinity of Vienna, in Dorchester county, for the repairs of the side walks, streets, &c.

Mr. Nicols also reported a bill entitled an act to condemn a lot of ground for the repairs of the causeway at the Draw Bridge in Dorchester county.

Mr. Carter reported a bill entitled a further supplement to an act, entitled an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session, 1833, chapter 87.

The bill reported by Mr. Cottman entitled an act to confirm an act, to amend the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, and to establish an additional district, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Williams submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, as the sentiments of this Assembly, That any act of the Congress of the United States, giving the public lands to the several states in which they are situated, or diminishing the minimum price at which they are now sold, would seriously affect the prosperity of the old States, and do injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Union.

2d. Resolved, further, as the sentiments of this General Assembly, That, as the extinguishment of the public debt, the object for which the cession of the public lands was made by the states to which they originally belonged, has been accomplished, such a distribution of the sales or proceeds of the public lands ought to be made among the several states of these United States, as shall be proportioned to their federal population.

3. Resolved that our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be and they are hereby requested to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of such a law as may meet the views and wishes hereby expressed.

4. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be transmitted to our senators and representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions;

Which were read;

And, on motion of Mr. Merrick, referred to the special committee appointed on that subject.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Peter Guillet, of Somerset county, praying for an act of incorporation, to fabricate machines to operate by the power of gravitation.

The London Quarterly Review, for last month, says—

"Occupied and alarmed with our own internal difficulties and dangers, we pay too little attention to the state of France. Does the English public know that there are at this moment more gaols and more prisoners in France than at any period of her history, except the short reign of Robespierre? Does the English public know that there now are, and have been for more than six months, many hundreds of state prisoners, incarcerated under circumstances of illegality and severity which the annals of the old Bastile cannot exceed, and that these unhappy persons are, by every means which can evade the rigor of their jailors, imploring, but hitherto in vain, to be brought to trial? Does the English public know that—since the publication of M. Sarran's work—in consequence of an *emeute* in last April, a massacre was perpetrated in Paris by the troops of the line under the special excitement of their officers, which was, under all its frightful circumstances, as horrible as the massacre of the Abbaye?"

Skating.—In the year 1784, Joseph Clark, the architect who built the splendid dome of the State House in this city, skated from Baltimore to this place. Since that time, no winter has been sufficiently severe to afford an opportunity to amateurs of this art, or at least none have had the hardihood to attempt it. This winter, George W. Hynson and Joshua H. Valliant attempted it successfully. They left Baltimore at half past ten in the morning, and arrived here at two, having accomplished a distance of thirty miles, (usual nautical computation,) in three hours and a half; and when we consider that these *glacie nauts* had to keep to the land, to clear the points, and in some instances to ascend the mouths of rivers, we are astonished at the performance. The ice at the mouths of some of the rivers prevented their crossing direct, which rendered their course circuitous. They dined at the City Hotel, and departed at three P. M. for Baltimore same day—a new era in ice navigation. What would Parry think of this?—*Annap Rep.*

Counterfeits.—Bicknell's last Reporter states, that counterfeit ten dollar notes on the *Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore*, have been recently passed in Philadelphia. They are made payable to J. Patterson, letter B, dated July 4th, 1834. George T. Dunbar, cashier; W. W. Taylor, President. Well executed; paper thin and greasy.

We have been now a great many years resident in Canada, and we believe we have never before experienced so many successive days of really cold weather.—Montreal Herald 29th ult.

From the Downing Gazette.

To cousin Sargent Joel Downing at Washington City East Room, if the Gineral hasn't sent him off to France nor no where.

Dear cousin Joel I've been bothering considerable over these two extracts, one from the Gineral's Protest and the other from his last message, and I cant make em gibe together no how. They seem to run bolt against each others noses, and show two sides as much as ever a pair of saddle-bags did. I send em on to you and want you to take em to the Gineral sometime and set down and talk the matter over and see if he cant twist em some how so they will come together.—Tell him I wouldn't let em stand so, for some of the confounded Feds will be picking flaws in em by and by.

EXTRACTS.

From the Protest of April 16, 1834.

Public money is a species of public property. Whenever or howsoever obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be unless the constitution be changed, entrusted to the executive Department.—Congress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands of the Executive Departm ent the custody of the public property or money without an assumption of Executive power and a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution.

From the Message of Dec. 1, 1833.

The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority in relation to their custody and removal is *unlimited*, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers on whom rests the responsibility of their safety.

From the London Court Journal.

FEMALE HEROISM AND MAGNANIMITY.

We are assured that the following extraordinary narrative is strictly accurate in all its details:—

The acceptance of a most splendid villa, furnished with costly comfort, presented to an English widow lady, by a French nobleman of high distinction, in gratitude for the preservation of his child by that lady during the revolution in Paris, in 1830, has been most firmly and positively refused. Since those memorable days, every attempt had failed to discover the preserver of the child; and the only knowledge gained, was, that an English lady, pale, exhausted, her dress much torn, and nearly drenched with blood, had, from amidst a heavy discharge of cannon, silently entered the nobleman's apartment, and tenderly placing her little charge upon the sofa, bowed, and retired too swiftly to be traced.

A trivial circumstance a few weeks since led to the discovery of the lady's name and residence. Upon reading the document which put her in possession of the noble gift, she remained a few moments silent and thoughtful; then, turning to the legal gentlemen sent by the nobleman to witness her signature of acceptance, she addressed them in these beautiful words:—"Tell the father of the child I protected in the hour of peril, I return his offering with grateful feelings—thanks are not due to me; let them be given to that Being who, in the moment of danger, allowed me strength of mind to encounter the bloody scene. My reward claims no other notice than the inward consciousness I feel of having only performed a Christian duty; and tell him, the motto I rest upon to guide my actions, is to endeavor to do towards others as I would have wished them to have done towards me, under similar circumstances."

A magnificent painting is in preparation, representing the awful period of the child's rescue, from an accurate sketch drawn by the officer who rode the charger stopped by her heroic courage, and who obtained an interview a few days since to entreat her permission for its execution, which has been granted, provided her name remain undivulged during her life time. An eminent artist is now employed in taking her likeness.

The painting represents the lady in her widow's dress, on one knee, extricating, with her left hand, a lovely child from the dead body of its nurse, who had fallen a victim to the discharge of a musket. Her right hand firmly grasps the bridle, and arrests the progress of a powerful charger, whose fore feet trampled on her dress. The mounted officer, impatient to proceed appears withdrawing his sword from the wound he had inflicted on her arm, and from which the blood flows copiously. Near her stands a furious looking soldier, displaying on the point of his bayonet a remnant of the widow's cap, which he has torn when directing his aim towards the child; and in the back ground is seen the nobleman's carriage broken by the populace. Underneath are inscribed the simple but effective words she addressed to the officer at the moment of receiving the wound:—'*Soldier!—if you are a father, spare my arm to support this child.*"

During the officer's interview with the lady, he expressed a hope that she had not suffered much pain from the wound his sword had given; when she partly uncovered her arm, and assured him that the scar she wore, only reminded her of his humanity, and that she felt happy in the opportunity afforded her of thanking him for preventing the destructive weapon from inflicting severer injury. It is the intention of the nobleman to visit England with his child early in the spring, and to conduct the widow to his residence, where he intends to welcome the preserver of his child with princely splendour, and where the benevolence of this noble-minded woman will be prized.

Shaving in Spain.—An Irish gentleman travelling through Spain, went into a barber's shop to get shaved. The man of foam with great obsequiousness placed his customer on the chair, and commenced operations by spitting on the *soap* and rubbing it over the gentleman's face. "Blood an ouns!" was the *illegant* remark of the Irishman, "is that the way you shave a gintleman?" at the time preparing in his wrath to overturn the wig minister. "It is the way we shave a gentleman, Senor." "Then how do you shave a poor man?" "We spit on his face and rub the soap over *that*," was the Spaniard's reply. "Oh, then I remember nothin' else but the one thing, it 'ill be the *Spanish barber's distinction*;" and so saying the Hibernian rose, paid the demand, and departed.

PECULIARITIES OF MEN OF GENIUS.

Homer, it is said, had such an aversion to natural music, that he could never be prevailed on to walk along the banks of a murmuring brook; nevertheless, he sang his own ballads, though not in the character of a mendicant, as recorded by the infamous Zoilus.

Virgil was so fond of salt, that he seldom went without a box-full in his pocket, which he made use of, from time to time, as men of the present day use tobacco.

Zoroaster, it is said, though the most profound philosopher of his time, theoretically, was very easily put out of temper. He once carried his irritability so far as to break a marble table to pieces with a hammer, because he chanced to stumble over it in the dark.

Shakspeare, though one of the most generous of men, was a great higgler. He was often known to dispute with a shopkeeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition, when he makes him say, "I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair."

Peter Corneille, the greatest wit of his time, so far as concerns his work, was remarkably stupid in conversation, as was also Addison, who is acknowledged to have been one of the most elegant writers that ever lived.

Handel was such a miser, that, at the same time that he was in the receipt of fifty pounds a night from the Opera, he was frequently known to wear a shirt for a month, to save the expense of washing.

Burns never remained sober so long as he could get drunk. It was in the fits occasioned by this peculiarity, that he wrote so many of those simple doggerels for servant girls, that we frequently find attached to beautiful airs, under the title of poetry, such as Wandering Willie, &c.

Byron was also sadly addicted to the "malt stoup." Some of the noblest of his stanzas, however, were produced under the influence of the jolly god. According to his servant Peter Courroy, lately deceased in this city, a pint of brandy was his nightly allowance.

Samuel Rogers is an inveterate puneter, albeit from his poetry, one might suppose him to be the gravest man in Christendom. He has one peculiarity that distinguishes him from all poets; past, present and to come, i. e. *three hundred thousand pounds.*

Thomas Campbell, though an ugly man, it is said, is very vain of his personal appearance; he once discharged a servant for hinting to him the propriety of getting a wig, as his hair was turning grey.

Sir Walter Scott was said to have taken no pride in the wonderful creations of his genius, at the same time that he was extremely vain of his title of sheriff of the county.

Hogg, however, is the victim of a still more unpardonable vanity. Whenever he is asked out to dinner, he invariably says, "I shall do ye the pleasure, and then ye will ha' it to say, that ye had the honor to sit in company with the Ettrick Shepherd, allowed in all han's to be the greatest sang writer in the warld."

Earl Grey, the late premier, who is indisputably a man of genius, is so very timid that he will never sit in a room after nightfall by himself, for fear of seeing a ghost and though he acknowledges this, he affects to be sceptical of their existence.—*Parlour Journal.*

In the city of Washington, New Year's day, the snow was two feet deep, a depth scarcely paralleled in that latitude.

Depend not on fortune, but conduct.