CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1835.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 8 P. M.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Nicholas Snyder, as Marshall of Maryland. The appropriation of $100,000 for the repair of the fortifications at Fort McHenry also passed the Senate to-day.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has succeeded in his bill for a new arrangement of the Supreme Court. There are to be two new circuits.—If this bill pass the other House they will want no successor to Judge Duval.

The select committee appointed to investigate the charge brought against the Hon. George Poindexter of having had conference with Lawrence in his private room, met at six o'clock in the evening. I have not met with a single person in this city, Jackson or anti-Jackson, who believes that *Mr.* Poindexter had any agency in the attempt upon the President's life. And, I understand that the witnesses relied upon are of this opinion, their own depositions notwithstanding.

Whig in Washington.

The President, under authority of an act of Congress, has given the Lion presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco to the Orphan Asylums of Washington and Georgetown, and a Committee on behalf of those institutions offer the Lion for sale at public auction, in Washington, on the 21st of March next.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A letter to Mr. Hudson, of the Merchants News Room, dated Boston, February 21st evening, says—

We learn that a plan is in agitation among the merchants of this city to despatch a fast sailing schooner to the South Seas, &c., and to convey information to the vessels and principal ports relative to the recent alarming advices from Europe.

A schooner is already chartered, and will sail at an early day if sufficient encouragement is given to promote the expedition.

CONSISTENCY.—We admire *consistency* in a politician. It is a proof, as a phrenologist would say, of firmness of character and conscientiousness. *Martin* Van Buren is at the present time, probably, the most consistently inconsistent politician living. The Albany Advertiser says, that *Martin* Van Buren has been for and against *Mr. Madison*; for and against *Mr.* Clinton, for and against the war, for and against the federalists, for and against the tariff, for and against the Cumberland road and its toll gates, for and against universal suffrage, and for and against Gen. Jackson.

On the accession of President Jackson *Mr. McLean* was removed from the Post Office Department to the Bench, because he could not be rendered a factor of 'the party,' in administering the vast concern. *Mr.* Barry was made Post Master General and *introduced into the Cabinet*; and he proved as an administrator and cabinet minister, all that 'the party' could desire. And to what condition this party work has reduced the General Post Office, let the reports of the Committee of both Houses of Congress speak: Unparalleled disorder—waste—corruption—almost irretrievable confusion.

Similar would have been the operation and ultimate state of the *National Bank*, if the plan which was early formed and attempted by the Kitchen Cabinet, of getting similar sway and use of that institution, had been equally successful. It would have been ramified and turned to political and personal account every where—branches, directers, created like Post Offices and Masters, without number; fat jobs, extra discounts, double bids, a wonderful play of ingenious expedients, hocus pocus, legerdemain; and a mass of matter for Congressional enquiry, and an ultimate internal situation very different from those which the Bank presented last summer to the Senate's committee. If *Mr.* Woodbury had been able to bring the parent institution into his schemes for the New Hampshire branch, *Mr.* Biddle would perhaps, have been promoted to the cabinet proper; there would have been no "war on the Bank," no *monster* to "be crushed;" not even Jackson money: *Mr.* Biddle must have become as dear to the President and the Globe, as *Mr.* Barry is and ever will be, and Bank paper the best of all possible currency.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the Boston Gazette.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR.—His Excellency John Davis, was chosen by the Senate, in concurrence with the House of Representatives, a Senator in Congress for six years from the fourth of *March* next. Four ballots took place, the particulars of which we subjoin. In will be seen that Mr. J. Q. Adams had three votes on the first ballot, after which he was dropped. If Mr. Adams had acted prudently in the House of Representatives, on the French question, he would undoubtedly have been selected in preference to Mr. Davis; but his conduct has disappointed, if not mortified, many of his friends, as the result will show:

First ballot.

Whole number of votes,	39
Necessary to a choice,	20
John Davis had	14
John Q. Adams	3
Isaac C. Bates	9
William Baylies	9
L. Saltonstall	5

Second Ballot.

Whole number,	39
Necessary to a choice,	20
John Davis	18
J. Q. Adams	0
W. Baylies	9
I. C. Bates	10
L. Saltonstall	2

Third Ballot.

Whole number,	39
Necessary to a choice,	20
Davis	19
Adams	0
Bates	11
Baylies,	9
Saltonstall	0

Fourth Ballot.

Whole number,	39
Necessary to a choice,	20
Davis	20
Adams	0
Bates	11
Baylies	8
Saltonstall	0

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Cottman, the rules of the house which requires the Journal of Proceedings of the preceding day to be read, was suspended and the reading of said journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Cottman then moved that the house adjourn, for the purpose of attending the Commencement of St. John's College;

Resolved in the affirmative.

The house accordingly adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1835.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Samuel Ford, Samuel J. Miles and John D. Scott, and others, of Somerset county, praying that a law may pass to confer the power confided to the levy court to persons chosen immediately by the people.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of three hundred and thirty-seven citizens of Dorchester county, praying that the existing laws of the state may be modified that those who now practice according to the Thompsonian Botanic System of Medicine, may be permitted to charge for their services and medicine, and collect the same as as other debts are now collected by law.

Mr. Burchenal presented a petition of John B. Anthony, Robert Anthony, and others, citizens of Caroline county, praying for the passage of a law to authorise the levy court of said county to levy a sum of money.

Mr. Nicols, presented a petition of Paul Conaway John Woollen, and Isaac Lowe, praying that the name of a place called Slab Town in Dorchester county, may be changed to that of Williamsburgh.

Mr. Nicols, presented an account of Josiah Bayly, Esq. Attorney General, for professional services rendered the statein the suit against the trustees of the Bank of *Maryland*.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

ANNAPOLIS, 24th Feb. 1885.

In the House, to day, Mr. Jones of Baltimore obtained leave to report a bill supplementary to the charter of the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore—which was reported accordingly.

Leave was given Mr. Cushing to report a bill to regulate the rate of interest in this State.

Mr. Key, from the Committee on Corporations, made an unfavorable report on the bill to incorporate the President and Managers of the Thompsonian National Infirmary—which was made the order of the day for the 27th instant. Also, made a favorable report on the bill to incorporate the Book Company of Maryland.

A bill was reported by Mr. Johns, from the Committee on Divorces, to divorce Lucy O'Brien, of Baltimore, from her husband Wm. O'Brien.

A bill was reported by Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, to regulate the Prison bounds in this State.

A bill was reported by Mr. Merrick to provide more effectually for the levy and collection of the tax imposed for the colonizing the free people of colour of this State.

The bill relative to the payment of the Crier and Bailiffs of Baltimore County court was passed.

The bill in favor of the Maryland Steam Towing Company was postponed.

The resolution in favor of the heirs of Jane White of Baltimore, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the unfavorable report made by him on the petition of the President, Directors and Members of the Mechanics' Saving Fund Society of Baltimore, was recommitted.

On motion, the report of Mr. Burchenal on the subject of Lotteries was taken up for consideration. A counter report, from the minority of the Committee on that subject, was presented by Mr. Cottman. Both were made the order of the day for the 25th instant.

In the Senate, a great deal of business was considered, but principally of a local character.

A bill was reported by Mr. Morris to incorporate the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company.

The supplement to the act relating to the city of Baltimore, passed 1817, chapter 148, was passed.

The bill relating to the Justices of the Peace in Baltimore was passed.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday Feb. 25, 1835.

In the House, *Mr.* Kershner presented a petition from citizens of Washington county, praying the establishment of a Real Estate Bank.

Mr. Gant presented a petition on the same subject from citizens of Prince George's county.

Mr. Cushing reported a bill to change the name of Pence Alley, in Baltimore city, to Perry street.

The supplement to the act to regulate the proceedings in Baltimore County Court, was passed.

Mr. Cushing obtained leave to report a bill to alter and amend the Constitution, so as to allow Baltimore city four Representatives in the House of Delegates.

The bill to incorporate the Savage Coal and Iron Company, was amended and passed.

The bill in relation to the fisheries on the Potomack was taken up for consideration, when *Mr.* Burchenal moved to strike out the enacting clause.

The motion was carried, by a vote of 36 to 33.

The bill proposing to repeal the act authorising the appointment of three Commissioners to represent the interest of the State in Joint Stock Companies, came up as the order of the day, and on motion to engross the bill for a third reading, a discussion took place, in which *Mr.* Wotton spoke in the affirmative, and Mr. Emory in the negative.

The question was taken by Ayes and Noes—Ayes 4—Noes 7.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Alexander Barclay, Captain Perry, at Philadelphia, advices from Liverpool to the 20th January, and Paris dates to the evening of the 17th, two days later from England, and one day later from France than the intelligence furnished on Monday, have been received. The news by this arrival is not important. The account of Mr. Livingston's determination to retain his place at Paris, until his passports were forced upon him, is confirmed. Galignani's Messenger has this statement: "Mr. Livingston wrote a letter to Admiral de Rigny, in answer to that which informed him that his passports would be delivered to him, in which Mr. Livingston stated, that his instructions did not indicate the steps he was to take in such a case, as it had not been foreseen; and therefore requested the Minister to make him acquainted with the intentions of the French Government, and state whether it was wished that he should immediately quit France, or whether he might wait for instructions from his own Government. We are not acquainted with the reply of Admiral de Rigny, but of course it was not of a nature to add to the embarrassment which already exists by enforcing the Minister's departure. The accounts of the pacific dispositions of the Congress, received yesterday are likewise calculated to calm any apprehension that the affair will be carried to extremities."

A London paper says:—

As respects domestic news, the French papers now before us are rather more interesting than any that have reached us during some days, although still occupied nearly to exclusion, with our elections and the quarrel with the United States of America. On toe former subject, the Ministerial papers continue to express their hopes that the radical party in this country will have succeeded, but it is evident, and indeed, from our private letters, we know it to be a fact, that the French government, begins to admit a doubt of the triumph of Radicalism.

With regard to the American question, our Paris letter states that the general opinion resolves itself into an uncertainty whether the Ministers shall be able to carry the Bill through the Chambers, and thus maintain themselves in office, and whether or not the American Government may not take the withdrawal of the French Minister from Washington, and the notification to Mr. Livingston, the American Minister in Paris, as a mortal affront, to be resented by immediate hostilities. The great probability is, however, that the menaced collision will not take place.

Not a word further in the papers before us, bearing upon the relations between this country and France. There is little intelligence from England with reference to the elections, which were progressing more slowly than at first. The London Morning Herald of the 15th is rather confident with regard to the prospects of the Conservatives.

We annex a few items further nothing of moment however.

Our correspondence from Rome comes down to the 3d inst. inclusive. It states that the enthusiasm created there by the intelligence of the change of Ministry, in England remained unabated. The legitimatists in the Holy City, (as our Correspondent terms the partisans of the Duc de Bordeaux. Don Carlos and Don Miguel) were still impressed with a conviction, that, "as he could do nothing better," Sir Robert Peel would set about restoring those personages to their respective thrones! Don Miguel was still in Rome but had not recently made any new advance in public respect.

If we may believe the Gazette de France, the recall of Mina from his command is resolved on; but they have not yet ventured to announce it to him.—Messager, Jan. 16.

If the Suabian Mercury is to be believed, a negotiation is on foot for a marriage between the Duke of Orleans and the Dutchess of Braganza, ex Empress of the Brazils.

From the the N. Y. Commercial Adv.

M. SERRURIER.—The report of Saturday that one of the officers of the French brig Le D'Assas, had corroborated the statement copied from the *Tribune*, that M. Serrurier had incurred the displeasure of his own government, proves to be entirely unfounded, as will be seen by the annexed letter addressed to us by the Consul General:

[TRANSLATION.]

Consulate General of France for the United States, Monday morning, Feb. 23.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

In giving in your Journal of Saturday an article from the Tribune, mentioning that the recal of Mr. Serrurier, Minister of the King to Washington, arose from other causes than the state of affairs between the two countries, you say that this circumstance has been confirmed here, by the public declaration of an officer of the brig of War D'Assas.

You have been misinformed, Messrs. Editors:—This statement is absolutely false—none of the officers landed on Saturday last, the day on which the brig arrived, until half past one o'clock. None of them spoke of circumstances of which they were in fact absolutely ignorant; and I am authorised by them all to request that you will contradict in your journal of this evening, an allegation so unfounded. The erroneous impression originated, without doubt, from the tenor of the article in the Tribune.

Accept, Messrs. Editors,
the assurances of my
distinguished regard,
DE LA FOREST,
CONSUL GENERAL OF FRANCE.

THE FRENCH NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

The National Intelligencer of this morning says:—

"The complexion of the news from France is more and more favorable to the preservation of peaceful relations between that country and this; which, as we believe it to be now sincerely the desire of the discreet men of all parties in this country, will, we are persuaded, be universally acceptable to our readers.

"The latest date of papers which had reached France from America at the last accounts was the 25th of Dec. The report of the Foreign Relations Committee of our Senate was made on the 6th Jan. and it was definitively acted upon on the 14th of the same month. We scarcely entertain a doubt that on the arrival in Paris of the authentic accounts of those proceedings, the bill of Indemnity will be promptly acted upon, and the Treaty carried into full effect."

The Government official, the Globe of this morning thus announces the receipt of the news:

"From the extracts from the foreign journals, and especially the remarks of the French Minister on the introduction of the law to provide for the treaty, it will be seen that there is now the fairest prospect of a speedy and happy adjustment of our difficulties with France. We have perused a private letter, by an arrival a day later than the Sully, (which brought the news given in the last New York papers) which says there was no doubt entertained among the well informed at Paris, but that the law for the indemnity would be passed in the course of four or five days. This letter comes from a source which entitles it to great credit. Mr. Livingston will not, it appears, apply for his passports, but will await the action of the Chambers in relation to the law proposed by the Ministry."

"We believe that all the difficulties in the matter have grown out of the intrigues of some one" on our own side of the Atlantic, originally opposed to the treaty, who has acted through an unsuspected channel upon influential members in the French Chamber of Deputies. But of this hereafter."

"This no doubt is intended for the French Minister now at Washington.

INTERESTING.

We are indebted to an occasional correspondent at Washington for the following interesting information.

SENATE CHAMBER, Evening session, Tuesday, 7½ o'clock.

The Senate have just passed the Judiciary Bill 31 to 5, assigning Chief Justice Marshall, with his consent, to Maryland and Judge Baldwin to Delaware, and creating 2 new Districts in the West. This is fatal to Mr. Taney, if the House concur.

Our Marshal was confirmed yesterday, Mons: Serrurier leaves here to-morrow, M. Pageant, First Secretary of Legation, remains as Charge. M. Serrurier takes a Liverpool packet, the brig of war not affording sufficient accommodation for his family. So far from being in disgrace at home, his conduct meets the approbation of his Government. Although originally of opinion that 25 millions was more than was really due, so soon as the treaty was made, he urged its prompt and honorable fulfilment.

The President talks of despatching a Frigate to bring Mr. Livingston home.

The universal opinion here is that all will be settled amicably.

The Navy bill may now be considered a Law, and is as follows.

Senior Captains on duty, $4500—leave or waiting orders, $3500.

All other Captains, Com'd Squadrons, 4000—other duty, 3500—leave or waiting orders, 2500.

Master Commandants, 2500 other duty 2100—leave or waiting orders 1800.

Lieut. Comm'dt. 1800—other duty 1500 leave or waiting orders 1200.

Passed Midshipmen, sea, 750—other duty 600—leave or waiting orders 550.

Midshipmen, sea 400—other duty 350—leave or waiting orders 300.

To all officers 10 cents per mile transportation, and one ration when at sea.—*Gaz.*

BREMEN.

Some allusion to the extensive commerce in tobacco of this free town with the U. States, was made in the Evening Star a few months since. The ideas there suggested are now, we perceive being verrified:—*N. Y. Star.*

From the Suabian Mercury.

Bremen, Dec. 22.—Bremen has become an *entrepot* for American tobacco, and principally for that of North America; of which Holland had almost up to the present moment; possessed the monopoly. This is the result of our active connections with the United States. Our annual importation of American tobacco is estimated at 30,000 tons. In no other place in Europe do such extensive transactions take place in tobacco.

FROM CANTON.—Captain Steward, of the Whale ship Illinois, arrived at New York, from St. Helena, states, that a few days before he sailed, the Br. ship General Palmer arrived at that place from Canton and the Cape of Good Hope, and brought intelligence of the death of Lord Napier, and the renewal of the British trade with the Chinese. A Cape Town paper of Dec. 24th received at St. Helena, mentions an arrival which spoke a schooner that left Canton on the 14th of October, and reported that Lord Napier died early in that month of fever, and that the British trade was esume soon afterwards. It is stated that Lord Napier had ordered two frigates to fire on the forts at Canton, which destroyed them. All his Chinese servants had been taken from him.

Disgraceful.—The New York Times o Monday has the subjoined account of an insult offered to the officers of the French brig of war in that city.

"A circumstance occurred on Saturday of a mortifying and painful nature. As the officers landed from the French brig, on their way to dine with their Consul General, they were beset by a crowd of about fifty boys and vagrants who assailed them with hisses and followed them to the residence of the Consul, raising cries of derision and hostility when they had entered. Such foolish and unbecoming conduct cannot fail to be condemned by every sensible person, and it is to be hoped that none will be held responsible for it but the miserable perpetrators. Our citizens are incapable of aught but courtesy to those who have come in a official character, from a nation which we have ranked among our closest friends, though we *have* a temporary misunderstanding, and would be emulous in their attentions the more now because our magnanimity as well as our courtesy is appealed to. The unpleasant occurrence referred to must be held as the act of the wretched offenders only, and not as indicating at all the feelings of the respectable portion of our people."

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

A Washington letter writer gives an account of a recent difficulty at the Seat of Government. Mr. Jarvis sent a challenge to F. O. J. Smith, by Mr. Lytle. Mr. Smith, disdaining the practice of duelling, returned a very abusive sealed reply to Mr. Jarvis, in which he declined to fight, and refused to acknowledge that individual as a gentleman.

The writer proceeds "according to the rules of honor, the brunt of the battle fell upon *Mr.* Lytle, who was now called upon by all the rules of chivalry to defend his own fame as well as that of *Mr.* Jarvis, and he accordingly challanged Mr. Smith. To this call Mr. Smith replied that he had not had any cause of quarrel with *Mr.* Lytle, and that as a matter of course he should not undertake to fight with him. Thus stands the case for the present, and so it will; stand till monday when * * * "
—*Phil. Gaz.*

A fellow whose countenance was homely enough to scare the old one was giving some extra flourishes in a public house, when he was observed by a Yankee, who asked him whether he did'nt fall into a brook when he was young, What do you mean you impertinent scoundrel? "Why, I did'nt mean nothin', only you have got such an all fired crooked mouth, I thought as how you might a fall'd into the pool when you was a boy, and your mother hung you up by the mouth to dry."—*Buffalo Star.*

A GENERAL SETTLER.

By the Mexican laws, if a person kills another in a duel, he becomes responsible for all the debts of the deceased. Probably no code of honor could have established a more equitable decision, or one more likely to prevent the sad effects often resulting from the bravadoes of those in whose

——— souls we find
What's void of blood and spirits, filled with wind.

Such a law might not probably have the effect of preventing a challange being sent by a poor man whom misfortune had madened—as reckless of his own fate he might be thus disposed to compound with his creditors, leaving his opponent as his executor; but it would prevent the hasty acceptance of any challenge, and compel the adjustment of disputes in some other manner even if it did not prevent the causes of contest.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

BANK ROBBERRY.

We learn that on Sunday night last the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at New Brunswick, N. J. was entered as is supposed by means of false keys and robbed of about $6000 which the robbers selected from a large amount in the bank. The bills missing are all small and on different banks, the rogues no doubt entertaining the idea that by taking a small amount they would be less liable to detection.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, from Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, dated,

United States' Ship Delaware, MAHON Dec. 19, 1834.

"I have the honor to inform you, that the ship was admitted to pratique, in this port, on the 11th inst. and not a case of cholera has occurred since the 17th ultimo."

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Take a small lump of white corperas, say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding about two ounces of water carry this in the pocket and occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the fingers end, and thus bathe the eyes.—This will positively effect a real cure in a short time

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Mr. Callahan;

If you are a friend of the Temperance cause, and I believe you to be so, I will thank you to allow me, through your paper, o make the following suggestions on that subject, which I believe will greatly tend to its advancement—

First—That as the act of 1831 ch. 323, provides that the Judges of the county courts may, upon application or remonstrance, refuse to allow the License of retailers of ardent spirits to be renewed—and as the Grand Juries of the respective counties are the Inquest for the Body of the county, sworn to enquire into those matters which are subversive of the *Peace, Government* and *dignity* of the state—and as many grog shops in every county are in the estimation of the good citizens, degrading sinks of vice—may not the grand jury with great propriety apply to, or remonstrate with the Judges to order these shops to be suppressed.—'Tis true it would be taking the "responsibility." But when they reflected how deeply the peace of society, the quiet of their neighbourhood was involved, the end would justify the means—and no Bench would hesitate to gratify a demand, coming in a form so imposing and deliberate.

Again—That it would be a great end gained if the Grand Juries would at their spring and fall courts, resolve that the Temperance cause deserved the countenance of their body, and that the sale or manufacture of ardent spirits was so detrimental to the peace, government and dignity of the State, as to merit early Legislation for its suppression.

And that they would further resolve to unite as a Body in a petition to the Legislature for the entire or partial suppression of the sale or manufacture of ardent spirits which ever would (under present circumstances,) but promote the cause of Temperance.

Again—That the Judges of the respective courts, in all cases of crimes and misdemeanors, would resolve to inflict heavier sentences and fines, when it was manifest from the testimony that the offence to be punished originated from Intemperance—especially in cases of Assault and Battery—and that the Judges in passing sentence, would make it a part of their sentence to hold up to public reprobation the individual brought before them under the above circumstances. This is now the practice in some of our courts and I am credibly informed that the beneficial effects are very manifest.

Again—That the Temperance Societies in the different counties and especially the *State Temperance Society*, would by a corresponding action impress on the Grand Juries of their counties and cities, the necessity and advantage of giving their countenance to the Temperance cause—and that the societies will if practicable, obtain a petition from the courts and juries to be added to petitions signed by members of the societies and other citizens and that these petitions be laid before the Legislature at its next meeting—and that they embrace in substance the solemn declaration that the sale or manufacture of ardent spirits is a national grievance and a prayer that the Legislature will *effectually* redress the grievance.

A friend of the cause.

☞Editors friendly to the cause throughout the State if they deem the above suggestions of any value, will please give them one or more insertions.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county will meet at their office in the West end of the Court House, in Cambridge, on Monday, the 6th day of April next, and continue to sit twenty days successively, (Sundays excepted,) to hear appeals and note transfers. By order,

WM. REA, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Cambridge, March 6, 1835. 4w