there was seldom a greater rush to hear, as "Price," "Price," "Price," practised what he preached.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Price as a Leg-Treasury, not a word can be said against the lustre or elegance of his Interior. If there are any Houses in this country more richly fitted up than Mr. Price's, there are but very few. The Furniture was of the most costly and splendid kind, and must have cost an enormous sum of money,—for what was had, was not of the common, but of the East Room order, such as Col. Benton, in his letter to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, described. Indeed such was the curiosity to see all this, that the catalogue of sale sold for three or four shillings. Eight servants, it is said, were kept to take care of all this, with the occupants. The Mirrors must have cost more than $2000. The Dinner Service, with every thing one could think of even to the Fanny Kemble finger glasses, was as complete as one could imagine. The Parlors were fitted out with Mirrors Divans, Marble Centre Tables, Chandaliers, Curtains, Rosewood Tables, Ottomans, Sofas, &c. &c.;—and a Saxony Carpet,—and of so much splendor, that we know not what the twin Orator of Price in Tammany, such as Ming and Eh Moore, would have said with the gift they have of a flare up in description. Destitute as we are of their gift of the gab, all we can do, is just to copy from the catalogue a few of the items in the Back Parlor,—among which their eyes will be gladdened by an Old Painting of Andrew Jackson, thus showing that Mr. Price was ever among the faithful. The Back Parlor, we take, because if we take, the Front Parlor, we might dazzle and blind forever the eyes of Loco Foco Readers.

BACK PARLOR.

2 Dinner setts of green spring and white china.
1 Desert sett of fine white china and gilt spring horber, rich cut.
88 pieces glassware, consisting of wine glasses, tumblers, champaigne glasses, finger glasses, hock glasses celery glasses, clare pitchers, &c.
30 rich cut glass decanters, variety of splendid patterns.
Lady's elegant inlaid rosewood work table centre, inlaid oval top with 2 side leaves and 2 drawers.
1 brass coal scuttle; 1 brass table tea kettle, with stand and heater.
2 china cologne mantle ornaments.
A set of 3 elegant bronze mantle lamps, with rich cut 8 inch drops, and cut shades, on triangle gothic stands, 1 double and 2 single burners.
A large mantle glass, in guilt frame on balls, size of plate about 72 by 60 inches.
2 elegant rosewood ottomans, with silk seats and tassels, gathered raw sides on castors.
2 handsome rosewood card tables, with revolving tops square frame; with 4 conical pillars and black feet.
2 handsome bronze and gilt candelbras, for lights each with shades and stands.
Extra large size pier glass, about 110 by 36 inches, gilt frame.
2 bordered chintz roller windo v shades.
A set o rich red silk damask window curtains, silk border and fringe, turkey red linings, rich full drapery in centre, with silk cord and tassels, bands, &c. on gilt poles, large rings and end ornaments for 2 windows, including the white muslin curtains with border bands, &c, for 2 upper windows.
12 superior made and highly finished and fashionable French chairs, with scroll from feet, fine hair cloth seats, bound with twist black silk cord to edges.
An elegant devan in rosewood frame, fine black silk seat and tassals, with feathered ray front to match the ottomans.
An elegant and highly finished rosewood sofa, with rich scroll end and back, off front, on block feet and castors, fine hair cloth seat and back, with two large square pillows.
An elegant bronze chandalier, with Grecian chains and fine cut shades or 4 burners.
A fine print in gilt frame and glazed—Queen Victoria.
A fine large oil painting in rich guilt frame of Andrew Jackson.
A set of handsome mahogany extension dining tables, on 8 octagon legs on castors, in length about 20 feet.
A saxony carpet 56 yards.
Imperial rug to match.
Figured drugget, 15 yards.
2 handsome table covers, with broad border and ornamental centre.

The Furniture generally sold well, commanding good prices,—but Uncle Sam will reap nothing of the harvest inasmuch as all the receipts pass into other hands.

The democracy of Mr Price is of the same patern as some thousands of the other self-arrogating Democracy of the land. They preach agrarianism shoulder to shoulder with Ming and Slamm in Tammany Hall, and live as in a palace of the Cæsars at home. They have a great horror of Banks, and a great affection for Leg Treasuries. We poor Whigs who get a living by hard knocks they denounce as Aristocrats, whereas they monopolize in themselves, all the right and title all of us have to a common interest fos the welfare of the People. In one of Mr. Price's Bedrooms was a series of Scripture pieces, at the sale of which there was a great laugh, inasmuch as in religion he was understood to be of the Fanny Wright school, as well as in morals.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec'r. 29, 1838

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday 13th January.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞Our readers will please excuse the barreness of our sheet to day. We have not received a single paper by mail for one week, and it is impossible for us to publish news unless we receive it.

In consequence of breaking an important part in the machinery of our press, we are unusually late in issuing our paper this week.

☞We have on hand a fine assortment of blanks such as warrants, Ca sa's, bonds &c. and notes suitable for negro hire.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With the last number of the Chronicle, my interest in the establishment ceased. In withdrawing from the situation I occupied, I feel it to be my duty, to tender to the numerous patrons of the paper, my heartfelt gratitude for their long continued patronage. I feel that I hazzard nothing in assuring the friends of the Chronicle, that in its present Editor they will ever find an able and zealous labourer in the whig cause. Under his management the Chronicle cannot fail to rank among the first weekly's in the state.

The public's obt. svt.
JOHN T. JACKSON.

The entire management of the Chronicle has now passed into our hands. In undertaking a task pregnant with so much difficulty, we are aware that we can neither sleep nor slumber at our post.—There is always a diversity of tastes among subscribers, and each must be gratified. Some wish a great portion of a paper devoted to literature, some "*love sick swains,*" prefer seeing its columns well filled with poetry—the tiller of the "innocent soil," had rather behold its entire space devoted to the subject of agriculture—the merchant is anxious to learn each unimportant fluctuation, in the prices of Cloths, linens &c., of foreign markets—and last, though not least, the preferences and taste of the politicians must be regarded. To effect all this, an Editor should prefer a versatility of taste which is not to be found among mankind. If he fails to please either of the characters named above, the consequence is a threat to withdraw his name from the subscription list, or perhaps, what is more unfortunate still, if he does not publish a love story every week, a lady reproves him, not with eyes flashing fire, nor with a haughty curl upon her lip, nor with the furious rage of an untamed tigress, but with a gentle smile that pierces the inmost recesses of his heart. What an unenviable situation! They are not aware, that, when the world is hushed in dreamless slumber, that is the time the Editor is at his post tasking his genius to its utmost tension to devise some plan by which he can render general satisfaction. We are young in the profession, young in years, and are prepared to battle all the difficulties and vexations incident to an Editor's life.—We have a liberal list of patrons, and when we assnre them that we shall spare no efforts to entertain and benefit them, we believe they will neither complain nor threaten if we fail. *Spectemur agendo.*

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—It is rumored that Gen. Cass, late Secretary of war, and now minister to France, is a defaulter to a large amount, and has been recalled.

What can be the matter with the editor of the Aurora? From the arrogant tone of his last article we suppose he believes we are crushed beneath the *withering satire* of his pen, and like the reed, blasted by the corruscating lightning of heaven, we are unable to recover from the blow; but upon examining our quiver we find we have one arrow still left, and with that we shall endeavour to wound the editor of the Aurora.

After *criticizing*! upon our peculiar style and taste, he remarks—— "when argument is exhausted abuse may be resorted to, by the depraved heart and superficial head, but it is always an evidence of weakness and vulgarity." With him, we perfectly coincide, in this opinion, and the strongest instance of its truth, which has met our observation is the article in question. When he found that argument was exhausted, he poured forth a strain of terrible abuse. Again he remarks—"We believe the peculiar style of the Chronicle, from its violence and want of decorum towards its political opponents, has failed to elicit the approbation of the impartial of its own friends, or the respect of its candid adversaries." According to the rule of propriety, it would have been more proper to have said—has failed to elicit the approbation of the *candid* of its own friends or the respect of its *impartial* adversaries. "This," he remarks, "has afforded him much more regret than pleasure." This assertion is gratuitous, and of course we have our choice whether to credit it or not. In another place he observes—"we can scarcely ever take occaison to express our opinions, upon any public topic, without being snarled at by that concern." If the editor of the Aurora has ever observed the disposition of the canine race, he must know, that, wherever an unseemly, shabby, half-starved turnspit passes along the streets, each well fed, mastiff will have a snap at him. The childish petulancy exhibited by the editor of the Aurora, verifies the poet, Drydeu's remark—"that men and women are only children of a larger size." Fervour which seeks no aid from wisdom soon evaporates: the means are therefore exhausted before the end can be attained. We would advise the editor of the Aurora to be slow to criticize—there are a great many who exhibit it something like a show of talent, but which, when brought to the test, proves to be nothing more than a glittering superficiality.

INDIANA SENATOR.

After about thirty ballotings, the Legislature of Indiana at last succeeded, on the 11th inst. in electing a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Tipton, whose term expires on the 3d of March. There were at least 28 unsuccessful ballotings, and at the last trial, ALBERT S. WHITE, who was not in nomination during the first 28 ballotings, received a majority of the votes and was duly elected Senator. The last ballot was as follows: White, 75; Blake, 37; Noble, 11; Howard, 16; Tipton, 1; Dewey, 1. The first three named are Whigs, the last four, Locos, Mr. White, the Senator elect, is now a Representative in Congress from the Lafayette district, and of course, a good Whig.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. SILAS BROWN, (Whig,) has received his commission as State Treasurer. Fifty-one counties heard from, give the following result. Brown, 5,688; Fall, 3,716; Craig, 1,992; Dixon, 706.

OHIO.

On the afternoon of the 13th inst. at Columbous, WILSON SHANNON was duly installed into the office of Governor of the State of Ohio, in presence of a large assemblage of people. His inaugural address is given in the Journal and Register of the 14th, and fills six columns of that paper. The reading of it occupied Governor S. an hour and a quarter. For an inaugural, this is too bad. The address goes for bank reform, but is not to be understood as anti-bank—as it upholds the present system of local banks. As to *reform*, Governor Shannon thinks that the stockholders should be rendered individually liable for the debts of the banks; that the legislature should in renewing their charters, reserve the right of repealling them, that no notes should be issued under ten dollars; and that *stockholders* should be prohibited from borrowing money out of banks in which they have investments! O, age of wisdom, and of "bank reform!"

General Scott arrived at Detroit on the 10th instant.

ALABAMA.

The Legislature of Alabama commenced its annual session on the 4th inst. In the Senate, JAMES M. CALHOUN, (V. B.) was elected President. The vote stood, Calhoun 14, McVay 7, Rains 4.

The House of Representatives was organized by the election of JAMES W. M'CLUNG, (Whig) of Modison county, as Speaker, by a vote of 48 to 42, over SHIELDS, his (V. B.) competitor.

ILLINOIS.

The legislature of Illinois met at Vandalia, on the 3d inst. In the Senate, BENJAMIN BOND, (Whig,) was elected Secretary; and in the House of Representatives, Gen. W. L. *D.* EWING, (V. B.) was chosen Speaker. The vote was, for Ewing 43; Lincoln 38.

SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

It now appears, from official statements by the Comptrolller, that the defalcation amounts to $1,374,119, and that the Secretary apprehends that the whole amount of the deficit, will not be less than $1,250,000. It further appears, that from the commencement of these withdrawals of the public money, the fact was known to the cashier and that the assistant Cashier, Mr. Phillips, for a great part of the time, kept an account, for his own "uses and purposes," of the specific sums taken and of the fund from which they were taken.—The Secretary says: "It is supposed that they could not all have been eventually discovered & exposed, except by the aid of tho persons in the Custom House, at New York whowere aware of the deception practised."

Mr. Philips says—"The amount collected daily would be places to the credit of Samuel Swartwout, and subject to his drafts, without particularizing the purpose for which they were drawn, (which was the invariable practice,) and the same was always the case in regard to all monies collected through the banks on account of Customs, during the period before stated, and he availed himself of it as he required."

According to the account rendered by Mr. Phillps, deputy Cashier, Mr. Swartwout's defalcations during the years 1830, 1830 and 1832, amounted to $30,801
consisting principaily of forteitures, receiaed for the United States and not paid over.

In 1833 the defalcation was increased to $35,298

In 1834, a treasury warrant $7,637 was received and not paid over, and cash withdrawn $7,637; which with smaller items increased the deficit to $50.370

In 1835—Cash withdrawn about 43,000 dellars, which with sundry treasury warrants not paid over, amounting to 31,595 dollars, and several smaller items, increased the deficit to $137,061

In 1836—Cash "retained for refunding merchants" not paid over in cash account, 80,770 dollars. Cash withdrawn, 67,840 dollars; which, with other items, increased the dificit to $336,718

In 1837—Bonds fallen due and not accounted for; 611,298 dollars; cash withdrawn about 36,000 which, with other items increased the deficit to $1,016,955.

In 1838, after deducting, according to Mr. Phillips' account, from the sums withdrawn, for money returned, $193,600, the defalcation was increased to $1,373,119.

Mr. Fleming, auditor of the Custom House, in a letter addressed to the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated 16th Nov. 1838, says—'in the month of June, 1837, being engaged in proving the amount of bonds paid, I found there was a discrepancy between the bonds payable and bonds paid, and that the latter fell short of the former about five hundred thousand dollars. This circumstance I mentioned to Mr. Phillips, the assistant cashier, whose office it is to keep the cash book, and was informed by him, that this book contained the record of all the bonds paid to the government in that quarter. Upon this reply I closed the Bond account as it existed,' &c.

"When Mr. Swartwout's term of office expired, it became necessary to make a thorough examination of all outstanding bonds, and to render abstracts for the delivery of the same to his successor. This work was completed, after much labor, in the month of August last; and when the total amount was ascertained it was found to fall short of the amouut appearing due by the books of the office, by six hundred and forty six thousand dollars. This alarming circumstance I mentioned to the Cashier, Mr. Ogden, and requested him to communicate the fact to Mr. Swartout.—On the following day, the cashier observed to me, that I had better inform Mr. Swartwout myself of the condition of the bonds. I at once did so. He seemed greatly surprised, and remarked that it must be impossible that so large a deficiency could exist, and requested that the account might be re-examined. It was accordingly re-examined, and every bond found paid by the records of the office was marked off.

Still the same deficiency existed. A list was then prepared of all the bonds unchecked and unaccounted for, and was placed on file in the office. Prior to this, and during the re-examination, Mr. Swartwout sailed for England."—N. Y. Courier.

For the Chronicle.
To Miss———

Bright lady of my heart!
How like a star of heaven—ere comes the storm
To overshade the gently gliding waters—
Does thy charm'd image light my heart's deep dreams,
And fill each haggard pulse! Forever present,
With thy haunting gaze, and snowy brow, and
Spirit—chasten'd blaze of beauty—radiant o'er
Each beautiful feature—and sylph—like shape,
With step that lightly treads the mazy dance
Like some Aurora of the air, I've seem'd to hoard
Thy youth into mine own. There is a sweetness
In thy voice, sweeter than the soft breathings of
The sigh or song, and a deep brightness, that
Enchants me, in the rich mellowness of thy
Soft eye. Turning to thee in self-devoting vow—
Thou idol-image of my dearest dream—my
Soul would bask its darkened brow and breast
In the glad baptism of thy witching smile.
Thy earthly cause a heavenly guide to me—
To be with thee is more than earthly bliss.
But grant the boon; and swifter, swifter far,
Than the winged lightning's flash, I'll fly
To thee, and at thy shrine pour out in rapture,
The eloquent breathings of my soul!

S. J. W. H.

Cambridge Md.

THE NEW LIGAMENT.

We a day or two since made a brief notice of the November number of the American Journal of Medical Sciencces. On looking it over, we find that it contains a vast amount of Medical Literature, either written originally for this work, or compiled from celebrated European publications. A new department has been introduced introduced into the work—that of monographs, in which it is intended to insert a series of elaborate essays, similar to those in the American Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery. The page has also been enlarged, and the type improved. Among the original contributors to the present number, we observe the names of Doctors Pennock, Goddard, Nott, Jackson, Bigelow, Evans, Chapman and others equally eminent in the Medical walks of the country. Several of the papers are illustrated with engravings, while the style, temper and researeh of the Journal, seem in our view, of the very highest order, and calculated to reflect credit upon the medical literature of the country. The following brief notice of the new ligament of the teeth, is from the pen of Doctor Goddard, and will be read with interest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGAMENTUM DENTIS.

By PAUL GODDARD, M. .—A few months since, an advestisement appeared in the Philadelpeia newspapers, stating that a dentist, by the name of Humphreys, possessed the power of extracting teeth with very little force or pain, and by a made peculiar to himself. Conceiving that he possessed merely an improved form of forceps, or some similar instrument, it excited but little attention on my part. But when I was informed, by Mr. Rorer, that another dentist, and the original discoverer of the new method, (Dr. Caldwell,) had taken out a very difficult tooth for him, without pain, and that the new method consisted in cutting with a penknife something which held the tooth in its place, I resolved to scrutinize the matter closely. Accordingly, I sought Dr. Caldwell's acquaintance, but found him determined to keep his discovery a secret. I then procured a jaw, and making a very careful dissection, satisfied myself of the existence of a ligament. This consists of short, strong ligamentous, fibres, existing on one side of the human tooth only, and unites the neck of the tooth to the edge of the alveolar procees. The fibres arise from the edge of the alveolus between the teeth, and proceeding forwards in the case of the molars, and inwards in the case of the incisors, is inserted into the neck of the tooth, not quite the sixteenth of an inch from the edge of the enamel. Its size (and of course its strength) varies with the class of teeth to which it belongs. In the incisores; it is a narrow tape-like band—in the cuspidati and bicuspidati, it is wider, and in the molares, it is as wide as the neck of the ooth and very strong. A few of its fibres, are bleuded with the gum in its neighbourhood, and thus we may account for its occasional laceration when a tooth is extracted. Its adhesion to the tooth is stronger than to the jaw, and, if not cut, it is commonly dragged out with the tooth. Its ligamentous character is very distinct, the fibres being white and shining, like tendon.

After making this dissection, I applied to Dr. Caldwell to remove a large molar, which had given me great trouble for two or three years, and although my teeth had always yielded with difficulty, he removed the one in question with great ease and *very little pain.* I have seen several teeth which were extracted by him, and am convinced that he possesses a tact in severing the ligament and removing the teeth which will give him pre-eminent success.

An Expedition of discovery into the interior of Africa by James Edward Alexander, Captain in the British Service, 2 vols. Philad. Carey & Hart.

Of all the countries on the face of the globe Africa has longest resisted the researches of travellers. It is true that adventurous men have at different times, after encountering the greatest perils and privations, succeeded in penetrating far into the interior of this wild and benighted country, and by their untiring exertions have added much to our imperfect knowledge of the barbarous and wandering tribes who form its sole inhabitants. Among these none are more distinguished than the ill-fated Mungo Park, and the intelligent brothers, Lander, whose successful journey to the sources of the Niger may yet be of incalculable benefit to generations yet unborn.

Fired with the generous spirit of emulation in the great object of discovery, and desirous of gathering information of the face of the country and the nature of its inhabitants, Captain Alexander, a gentleman of independent fortune and high scientific attainments, projected in the summer of 1836, the expedition into the hitherto unexplored region of Southern Africa which forms the subject of the present highly interesting volumes.

"Those portions of Southern Africa lying north west of the cape, and between the 21st and 24th parallels S. latitude, have never been trodden by the adventurous foot of civilized man, before this expedition of Captain Alexander, nor from the account which he gives of the dangers and difficulties encountered at every step from the savage character of the Boshmans and other wandering tribes, the abundonce of wild beasts, and the great scarcity of water, joined to the arid and inhospitable nature of the country, does it seem likely that one equally enthusiastic and untiring, will soon be found to tread "in the steps of so illustrious a predecessor." All these dangers and difficulties did not, however, discourage our traveller from the prosecution of his praiseworthy object, & although when with great fatigue and after many months of wild adventures he at last succeeded in reaching the Ocean at about 23° South latitude, he declined the offer of the Captains of two American whalers, who offered to give him and his suite a passage to St. Halena, preferring to prosecute his original design, and pursue his course by land through other regions equally wild and inhospitable to the Cape.

The accounts given by Capt. Alexander of the state of society among the savage tribes with whom he was so long a sojourner, certainly do not tend to encourage the opinions held by some of our Philanthropic citizens of the perfect equality of the black races of Africa with the pale faced Europeans. Their ideas are narrowed down to the most contemptible objects; they are without rites, usages or customes, and have no conception of a future state. We will cite a passage or two for the benefit of those benevolent individuals who prefer the colored races to their white brethren.

"I was anxious to ascertain," says our author, (vol. 1. p. 126,) "the extent of knowledge among the tribe with which I now dwelt, to learn what they knew of themselves and men and things in general; but I must say that they positively know nothing beyond tracing game and breaking in pack oxen. They did not know one year from another; they only knew that at certain times the trees and flowers bloom, and that then rain was expected. As to their own age they knew no more what it was than idiots. Some even had no names. Of numbers, of course they were nerely quite ignorant: few could count above five, and he was a clever fellow who could tell his ten fingers. Above all, they had not the least idea of a God or a future state. They were literally like the beasts which perish. Strange to say, these Namaquas have no word for thanks, and they never acknowledged a favor."

Other nations have codes of mythology, containing many absurdities, it is true, but blending with them some features of the sublime and imposing. The African tribes have nothing of the kind unless such childish ideas as the following may be so denominated:—"The sun, by some of the people of the benighted land, is considered to be a mass of fat, which descends nightly to the sea, where it is laid hold of by the chief of a white man's ship, who cuts a porition of the tallow off it, and giving it a kick, it bounds away, sinks under the wave, goes round below, and then comes up again in the East next morning, its fat having again grown."

We have seldom read a book of travels containing more information than the present, or written in a more lively and entertaining style. The author is evidently a man of deep observation, scientific acquirements, and in short possessing all those qualifications most important for a traveller.—*N. Y. Star.*

Poetical Death of a French General, in the Service of Russia!!—General Bazaine a French officer in the Russia service, has just breathed his last in Paris, after a few days illness. He was one of the four pupils of the Polytechnic school sent by Napoleon to Russia during M. de Caulincourt's embassy, to form a corps of Russian engineers, at the Emperor Alexander's demand. At the commencement of the war, 1812, the four young officers, who had already gone through a great part of Russia, and rendered immense services to the government, declared that they could not serve against their country, and tendered their resignations. The case was rather embarrassing, as their dismissal would have sent to Napoleon's head quarters four officers who might have had the whole of the French army into the heart of Russia. To protect them against the Rusian officers, who already began to murmur at their demand, Alexander ordered them to be sent into the interior of the empire, but through the officious zeal of a few subalterns they were sent to Iskuts, in Siberia, where they were ultimately discovered by Captain Krusenstern, on his return from his voyage round the globe. They were afterwards recalled and amply indemnified for the mistake of which they were the victims.—General Bazaine and his three companions in exile, Generals Bestrem, Babre, and Potier, were long at the head of important works in Russia, and rendered considerable services to