changes, passes into the organs of the plant, where it is subjected to new elaborations.

The leaves are to plants, what the lungs are to animals: those receiving the sap, as these do the blood, to be mingled in them with the gas absorbed from the atmosphere, and to pass thence into the great vascular system; and from both leaves and lungs the superfluous water and gases are thrown out into the air.

We likewise find a great variety of structure amongst the various species of which the two kingdoms are composed; some have a soft, loose, parenchymatous formation; others present a harder and dryer tissue; this, in vegetables, is owing to the predominance of carbon; in animals, to that of phosphate of lime; these two principles, though very different, form the basis of their separate structures. The same elements enter into the composition of all the products, whether animal or vegetable; the difference between them arising solely from the different proportions of the constituent principiples.

An analysis of the principal products of vegetation has been made with great care by Messrs. Gay-Lussac and Thenard. The results of these researches enable us already to draw some conclusions in regard to the character of any one of the products, according as this or that principle may predominate in its composition; or according to the nature of the elements combining to form it. Thus we know,

1. That a vegetable substance is acid when it contains no azote, and when the quantity of oxygen in proportion to that of hydrogen, is greater than is necessary for the formation of water.

2. That when the proportion of hydrogen to that of oxygen is greater than is necessary for the formation of water, the substance is oily, resinous, alcoholic, or ethereal.

3. That when the quantity of oxygen and hydrogen contained in a substance is the same as in water, the substance is analogous to sugar, gum, fibre, &c.

I shall in this work speak only of such products of vegetables as are most common, or of the most extensive use, either for domestic purposes, or in the arts: and I shall endeavor as much as possible to follow the order prescribed by the analogy of their constituent principles.—[Chaptal's Chemistry.

CASE OF COMMODORE ELLIOTT.

In the House of Representative, on Monday Mr. Wise rose, and read the following letter.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1839.

MY DEAR SIR:—I hope you will pardon the liberty I am about to take in addressing to you this communication, and sincerely hope that the subject of it may be deemed of sufficient importance to meet your early consideration. A difficulty of an extremely aggravating and painful nature has been some time pending between Commodore J. D. Elliott, late commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, and myself, and although I have repeatedly demanded action on the charges I have lodged against him, I regret to say as yet no notice has been taken of those demands. The point at issue, it appears to me, (and must appear so to every reflecting mind,) involves matter of the highest importance to the naval service of the United States.—The decision of this question, will determine whether officers, in future, are tamely and quietly to submit to outrage and insult from a superior, and, agreeably to the regulation of the Navy, receive redress from the Department, or whether they are to take it into their own hands. I have demanded the trial of Commodore Elliott for a most violent, unprovoked, and insulting outrage upon my feelings, committed publicly on a race-course, near Port Mahon; (Island on Minorca,) in the presence and hearing of several thousand spectators.—I have appealed to the Department for justice, and the only justice I have received is a trial upon that appeal on two different sets of charges preferred by the commander-in-chief; upon both of which I have been fully and honorably acquitted.—My wishes is, that Commodore Elliot may be brought before a Court of Inquiry for his general conduct while commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron—and that the proceedings of the two Courts by which I have been tried, and upon which my charges against him are grounded, may be called for by Congress. This, it appears to me, is at present the only effectual mode of bringing the matter to a final and just issue; and I sincerely hope that, (if your other duties will admit of it,) you will lend me your aid on this occasion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. HUNTER.

HON. HENRY A. WISE, Washington.

In connexion therewith, Mr. W. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this House with certain charges heretofore preferred by C. G. Hunter, of the U. S. Navy against Capt. J. D. Elliot, of "most violent, insulting outrages upon the feelings and rights of said Hunter, on a race-course near Port Mahon, Island of Minorca," and of general misconduct while commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron, and to furnish the reasons if any, why the Department has not heretofore ordered a court of inquiry to sit upon said charges against said Elliott; and to furnish, also, copies of the proceedings of the two courts of inquiry which were ordered to try certain charges preferred by said Elliott against said Hunter, upon which said Hunter was acquitted, and upon which the charges of said Hunter against said Elliott were founded.

The Speaker said that the resolution would regularly lie over one day.

Mr. Wise asked its consideration now.

Mr. Crary suggested an amendment proposing an inquiry into the circumstances attending the presentation of a certain service of plate to Com. Elliott.

The Speaker said the House had not yet determined to consider the resolution.

And objections being made,

Mr Wise moved a suspension of the rules; which motion was agreed to.

And the resolution was considered and adopted.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

SUPREME COURT U. S. Jan. 23, 1839.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of New York.

No. 19. William K. Smith vs. Guy Richards.—The supreme Court of the U. S. have been engaged since Thursday last in the argument of a very interesting case, the title of which I give you above—involving the validity of a contract for the purchase of gold mines in Virginia, made at the period when this delusion or fever was rife, and upwards of $50,000 depends on the result.

Mr. Paton, opened the case for the Appellant, with much ability, and occupied two days. He was followed by Mr. Berry on the other side, a gentleman of high standing at the Virginia bar, who also occupied two days. And to-day the Court and a crowded audience; in which fair woman shines, have been interested and delighted by the strong and brilliant argument of Mr. Senator Crittenden, who succeeded Mr. Berry, on the same side. The fine manner of this able counsellor, his graceful delivery, gave to his speech much point and charm, and the conclusive views he addressed to the Court—developing as he successfully did, the delusions and frauds by which his client had been overreached, had much force, and were occasionally so pointed and sparkling with wit, that even the grave court smiled with approbation.

We have sometimes from letter writers, overdrawn pictures of the learning and eloquence of some favorite whose fame or political elevation, it is the purpose of such writers to advance. Now in speaking of the Kentucky jurist and orator, I premise that I am no letter writer in the first place, and personally, have not the honor of his acquaintance; but take up my pen, from the impulse of what is due by a listening stranger, to the merits of the argument just delivered by him, one that could not be surpassed.

Mr. Webster, is now concluding in reply, and it is indeed giant's war—and never has this great man appeared to better effect. And already he seems to be making the whole audience the advocates of his side. When I look upon this American Senator, whose name is inscribed on the pillars of the Constitution, it raises in me a sigh for the times in which such a spirit; and such an intellect does not adorn and administer the executive office; but the day is not far distant, I trust, when Webster and Clay shall be raised by an awakened people, to the honor, and reflect greater glory on the land. He will conclude his argument to-morrow, and it is destined from its present tone to be conclusive indeed!—The winds blow a tornado without the Capital, and all within is this day still. The Investigating Committee are on the road to New York, and, we may yet hope to see light and have public plunderers dragged to punishment and a corrupt administration brought low.

Last night the fashionable world were assembled a handsome and hossitable mansion of Mr. Gadsby—and never was there a more brilliant and sumptuous entertainment. Baltimore had its bright eyes there, and the waltz and mazy dance lasted till almost morning. C.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

A "Whig member" of the Virginia Legislature, who advocates the election of a thorough Whig as U. S. Senator, in the person of John Tyler, thus sets forth in the Richmond Whig of Thursday, the relative strength of parties in the Legislature:

The Whig party, including the Sub Treasury Whigs, who are with the administration on this question alone, and who will vote with their old friends on long established Whig principles, number in the lower House 72, in the Senate 9—making 81; deducting Mr. Tyler's vote, it would leave 80 on joint ballot.

The Conservatives number 14 in the lower House, and 2 in the Senate, making on joint ballot 16.

The Sub-Treasury party numbers in the lower House 48, in the Senate 20, and one vacancy, making 69 on joint ballot.

From this statement it would appear that neither of the three candidates named, Tyler, Rives, and Tucker, can of his own proper party strength, command a majority of the whole; but either Mr. Rives can easily be elected by a union of the whig and Conservative members. Three votes from the last named party, added to the Whig strength, would place the Whigs in the majority; while the administration party require extraneous aid to the number of fifteen votes, to place them in the majority. In such a state of things, we presume there can no fear of the election of a Subtreasury Van Buren Senator in Congress, to misrepresent the Ancient Dominion.

The Editors of the "Chronicle" and "Aurora," of Cambridge, are requested—for the furtherance of its purpose, to insert the following Communication.—Containing a fair view of a subject, deeply interesting to a large portion of Dorchester County—particularly "Black Water" and "Transquakin."

Those who approve it, are respectfully invited to call at either of the above named offices, and subscribe their names;—for their approbation solely;—of the purpose.

AGRICULTOR.

February 2, 1839.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

This petition respectfully asks the aid of your Honorable Body, to accomplish a projected Canal from the Transquakin river, to a suitable point on the Choptank:—

Your Honorable Body had chartered a company for this purpose in 1833;—and in 1836 the topographical Engineer of the State, was authorized, and did make a survey of the route for this canal, and in his comprehensive and sagacious views in the subject presented in his report, to which reference is respectively submitted, he has noticed some of the immense advantages which may be rationally expected to accrue to this section of the E. Shore of Maryland, in point of political economy, as regards commerce, population, fertility and wealth from the execution of the proposed canal.

Your petitions, conscious, as ever, of the total unfitness of the "E. S. Rail Road," for which a million has been bestowed, for its avowed purposes;—or, if partially real, confined, as they honestly believe, almost to the mere line of its transit. Yet forbear to dwell upon the unpleasant subject; and the more so, from the high personal regard, which they entertain for some of its most active advocates; whose integrity of purpose, they know to be unquestionable; yet they name it as a fair ground to claim of your Honorable Body, from measure, approaching an equivalent, for the benefit of *their* portion of the E. S. section, which cannot possibly, derive any advantages, from your *former act* of *munfisence;* and they earnestly implore your aid, for the promotion of the object of the present petition—the canal before named; which by the measurement of your able State Engineer, will make a line of a coast three miles and a half, and, by his calculation, will cost—all expenses included, about thirty five thousand dollars, for its *entire completion.*

Your petitioners havingalready referred your noble body to the able report of your Engineer, for a detailed enumeration of the *advantages*, as well as, of the *survey* of the proposed canal will call your attention to one important and singular fact, reported by your intelligent Engineer: &c., That the difference of *level* between the Choptank water in Travers's Creek (the proposed point of appulse) at midtide—and that of the Transquakin at the point there proposed is *four feet*: by so much, is the Choptank higher than the Transquakin.

This important fact, as he sagaciously suggests, is a "favorable circumstance in the ultimate objects, and uses of the canal; and the developement of a *new, powerful* and *unexpected agent*, in removing the mud obstructions" in the channels and mouths of the Transquakin and the Black water rivers—and in fishing Bay their common estuary; and it will render them navigable to vessels of sufficient size for the Commercial purposes of those two essential vehicles of timber—grain and in which they abound—to the great emporium of Maryland.

On the contrary, he reports the "*black water river*" to be two feet *higher* than the water of the Choptank at the head of Cambridge Creek, at the respective points of appulse, for a canal proposed, between there two rivers: and surveyed by him in 1832.

One of the most prominent effects of this difference, would be, necessarily contrary to that of the other, to wash the soft mudbed of the Black Water river, into Cambridge creek, its length many projecting points, and its feeble tide, to convert its present healthy waters, into unhealthy alluvial marsh, to the annoyance of the county town, and the most populous portion of the county.

Another "fact" with which the Engineer was unacquainted, because, it was not within the scope of his prescribed operations, will considerably assist in effecting the great purposes of our petition, sct. That on Transquakin river, is a point of land within a few miles of its mouth, around which, the river winds in a tortuous course of many miles; returning to a point in the line, which it had left: making a low and level neck of land about one hundred yards in width, this which is a present ditch, for the passage of canoes. One hundred dollars cost it is believed, would enlarge this ditch, by the assistance of the necessary abrasion for all the purposes of navigation.

By straightening the course of the current, and thereby increasing its velocity and weight, it will acquire form the huge reservoir of the pure waters of the Choptank, pressing on the slope of the "four feet," before named, as the difference of the level, an additional momentum, which will sweep away the soft mud of the river & drain and cleanse thousands of acres of the intervening and contigious swamps of the Transquakin and Black Water districts, which is ten feet higher than the Choptank river. Yet from the basin-like form are generally filled with water; and productive of infectious malaria, which render them incapable of residence or culture, and give vent to the rich products of those two districts, and, their health wealth. population, and fertility will be secured: and the general interest of the county promoted:

For these great purposes, your petitioners most earnestly solicit the assistance of your honorable body by the purchase of stock in the scheme, for two thirds of the amount costs, before named, which they believe will pay good interest, or by any other means. which in your wisdom may seem most fit and proper.

Janunry. 1839.

Maryland Legislature.

OF THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1839.

The Senate met. Present the same Senators as on yesterday. The proceeings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Evans presented a petition of sundry citizens of Port Deposite, in Cecil County, for the passage of a law therein mentioned,

Which was read and referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Stewart presented the memorial of Joshua Frey, and several hundred citizens of Baltimore, for the incorpation of the Baltimore Depot and Transportation company,

Which was read and referred to the committee on corporations.

The bill entitled a further supplement to the act, to incorporate the village of Port Deposite, in Cecil County,

Was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Purnell, from the committee on finance, to which was referred the resolution authorizing the Sreasurer to pay to Levin Ballard a sum of money due Thomas Muir at the time of his death. and,

The resolution authorising the Sheriff of Worcester County, to release Parker Eshum, from confinement in jail, in said county, reported favorably thereon,

They were severally read the second, and by special order the third time, assented to and returned to the House of Delegates.

The clerk of the House of Delegates delivered certain bills,

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Two communications on executive business, were recieved from His Excelency, Governor Grason; by the hands of Cornelius McLean Esq. Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

The Senate procceded to the consideration of Executive business;

And after being some time engaged therein,

The Senate resumed the consideration of Legislative business.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Mason moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the bill to open a road from St. John's Church, to Reisterstow, in Baltimore county.—Decided in the negative.

Mr. Pitts presented the petition of Wm. F. Leypold and others, counter to the petition for opening Low street, in Baltimore.

Mr. Watkins presented the petition of Hugh Brown, to be divorced from his wife Elizabeth Brown.

Mr. Roberts presented the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Annes county for the incorporation. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ridgely presented the petition of James Gaskins, the author of the Farmer's Guide, or a new theory of Agriculture, praying encouragement.

On motion of Mr. Cusin, leave was granted to bring in a bill to prohibit the circulation of private bank notes. Refferred to Messrs. Causin, Sollers, Mason, Pitts. and Foard.

On motion of M'Pherson, leave was granted to bring in a bill authorising William W. Baker, to bring a slave in this state.

On motion of Mr. Orrick, leave was granted to bring in a bill, entitled, a supplement to the act for the benefit of the schools, academies and colleges, in this state, so far as relates to Baltimore County. Referred to Messrs. Orrick, Risteau, Fitzhugh, Ridgely and Mason.

The bill to authorize the sale of a piece of land in Charlestown, Cecil county, to the Philadelphia Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-road company, was taken up and referred to Messrs. Foard, Gillespie and Comegys.

Mr. Page reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act to improve Cambridge and regulate the markets thereof, in Dorchester county.

The Committee on Corporations reported favorably on the bill entitled A further Supplement to the act to incorporate the Marine Bank of Baltimore. Read the second time by special order and passed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 25 1839.

At last we have the long looked for reply of the Leader of the Administration Party in Congress—the financial organ of the Executive of the Senate Mr. Silas Wright, to the splendid and powerful speeches made by Mr. Rives of Virginia, when his resolutions calling for information respecting the fiscal relations of the Government and United States Bank of Pennsyvania, and concerning the arrangements entered into by the Secretary of War with the officers of that Bank were introduced. Although the prosy, pointless, confiused, contumelious discourse with which Mr. Niles kept his few auditors yawning and fidgetting some time ago, was proclaimed by the Globe to be a complete and triumphant refutation of every thing that had been alleged by Mr. Rives; the Administration, and particularly the Secretary of the Treasury, and the majority of the Finance Committee have not regarded that parson's mighty mass of dullness and malignity all-sufficient for their vindication, On the contrary, it was determined that Mr. Wright himself, by far the ablest man in the Administration ranks, should attempt some answer to the distinguished Virginian. For weeks has this ambidextrous sophist been concocting his reply, with the advantage of the closest and most intimate communion with the Departments,—and one of the most irresistible proofs that could be offered to show that the expositions of Mr. Rives are unanswerable, is the fact that Mr. Wright with all his acknowledged quicksightedness and logical power—with all the vigor and resources of his intellect—has studiously avoided every issue presented by Mr. Rives. He entertained the Senate with a history of various matters relating to the Bank of the United States, and to the finances generally, and he now and then returned from these excursions to glance at the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer ta the call of Mr. Rives; but as to reply, properly speaking, there was none.

The Virginia Senator might well say, therefore as he did in his rejoinder, that the speech of the gentleman from New York had couvinced him that the transactions between the Government and the Bank of the United States were wholly unsusceptible of justification. Mr. Rives called on the Senate to notice that Mr. Wright had not responded to his proposition that the sale of the first bond was effected in a manner wholly unauthorized by by law. Nor has he noticed Mr. Rives' objection to that anticipated payment of the second bond was wholly gratuitous and unncecessary, nor once touched upon any of the arrangement connected with that transaction, by way of defence.

The Virginia Senator recapitulated with great power, and in a nervous, condensed style, the views he had heretofore given on these points.

Mr. Wright replied—and Mr. Rives made a rejoinder, which for readines, force, and effect, has seldom been surpassed.

After Mr. R. finished, the further consideration of the subject was postponed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The debate on the subjects, now opened up, it probable, will continue for several days.

Three or four Senators were taking notes while Mr. Wright spoke—among them Mr. Webster.

The morning business was unimportant.

The House of Representatives spent the whole day in the consideration.

CONTROL AND CUSTODY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr, Pope, of Kentucky presented the House, some days ago a series of resolutions which assert highly important principles in regard to our financial administration. D.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Bell, the Loco-Foco Senator from Chester and Montgomery district, and who obtained the "regular returns," and took his seat in the Pennsylvania State Senate, in the face of a known majority against him, in virtue of a clerical error in his favor, in writing out the return of an election district of Montgomery county has at length been at length been ousted of his seat by the report of the committee in favour of Mr. Brooke the Whig candidate. There never was any doubt upon this point. The mistake in favour of Mr. Bell was known and admitted by all parties but inasmuch as the return judges had not considered themselves authorized to correct a palpable and admitted error, and had therefore made report or "return" shewing Mr. Bell as having a majority; that constructive Senator took his seat on the 4th of December, and has been, from that day until the 22d of January, the leading Senator and great gun of the party. But so soon as the committee in the case reported, their report is found to be as every body knew it must be in favor of Mr. Brooke the Whig candidate. Mr. Senator Bell then makes his bow, and Mr. Brooke, the rightful Senator takes his seat!

It was just as we said, at the time, with the Loco Focos of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and their mobbish abettors:—where the law of "regular returns" was in their favor, they held the law; but where the law of regular returns was against them, they went for equity, and protested against all such alleged lets or hindrances to the "will of the majority." In a word, their game was, 'heads we win, tails you loose;' and with the help of their provisonal government, committe of safety and mob, and the tender consciences of eight Whig members of the Legislature, they played it to purpose!

Governor Porter has appointed James Clarke, Esq. of Indiana ceunty, a Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in the place of Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. resigned Mr. C. was President of the Canal Board under Gov. Wolf.

Mr. John D. Simms was, on Thursday appointed chief clerk of the Navy Department.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

"Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto."

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2d 1839.

The Orphans' court of this countv will sit onTuesday the 12th February next.

A friend writing from Bucktown informs us, that four men and a boy 14 years old; shot and caught thirty one rabbits, in the short space of FOUR HOURS.

An interesting debate has been going on in our legislature, relative to the contested elections, in which our distiguished townsman Col. Henry Page took an active part. As soon as we receive it, we will lay his remarks before our readers.

Barzillai Marriott, former editor of the "Frederick Times, a conservative paper, has issued a prospectus, proposing to establish an administration journal at Annapolis to be called the "Champion of Democracy." It seems he sent a copy of his prospectus to the "Freedom's Sentinel, an administrtion paper, and he of the Sentinel not relishing this new democrat "hopes, for the success and honor of the party to which he is attached, that this gentleman may not be countenanced."—The Editor of the Aurora publishes the prospectus, and we suppose, "hopes for the success and honor of the party to which he is attached that this gentleman may be counteracted." So wags the world.

We publish in another column, a petition from the citizens of Dorchester county to the legislature, praying them to grant them such assistance as may enable them to construct a canal from Transquakin river to the Choptank. As this project involves matter of great importance to a large portion of our citizens, we think it well worthy the attention of the legislature. It would seem to us, that it is our right, and in justice our county should receive some assistance from the legislature to aid her in constructing works of internal improvement, by which a majority of our citizens would be greatly benefitted.

Gov, Grason, on Friday the 25th January, submitted the appointments of officers for Baltimore city to the consideration of the Senate. Some were confirmed, and others postponed to the 1st Inst. By the Baltimore Patriot, we learn the Gov. has appointed his own firends to every office worth holding.

The Mails still continue very irregular in their arrivals. A Baltimore paper is almost as strange sight as a snow-bird in August. We understand the Postmaster at this place has made a representation of the difficulties of the present arrangement, and we sincerely hope they may be obviated. As it now stands, it is but a delusive hope, to expect they can ever be removed.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—We are not aware of the legal definition of a contract, but reason and common sense seem to define it to be a solemn engagement entered into by two or more persons, each one pledging his faith to perform the several duties required of him. The nature of a mail-contract we presume, is as follows. A. B. contracts to transport the mail from one specified point to another, for which the Postmaster General agrees to pay him a stipulated sum. Having stated in as explicit terms as we are able, the nature of a mail contract, we will now proceed to enquire whether tho contractor for carrying the mail between Cambridge and McKnights has performed his duty according to the conditions of his contract.

The contract requires the mail to be transported every Wednesday, from Cambridge to McKnights, touching at Church Creek, and Tobaccostick, and returned to Cambridge the same day touching at the above named places on its return. We have incontrovertible testimony to prove that the mail which should have departed from Cambridge on WEDNESDAY the 16th of January last, did not leave until the following FRIDAY, and was carred no farther than Tobaccostick the half-way point between Cambridge and McKnights. Here was a palpable violation of the contract. On Wednesday the 23rd of January, the mail left Cambridge and proceeded through the whole route, but did not return until Thursday, when by the terms of the contract it should have returned on the day of its starting from Cambridge. And as the last, though not least of these flagrant violations of a "solemn engagement," we state that the mail which was due at McKnights on Wednesday last was still lying in the Post office in Cambridge, at the time of preparing this article, (Thursday 12. o'clock) and we presume will remain there until the contractor can spare the time to transport it to its destination.

It will be remenbered, the principal motive for establishing this route, was to enable the citizens of Lakes and Parsons Creek districts to obtain the earliest intelligence from the different sections of the country. We now ask in the name of common sense if this route has not failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended? We would also enquire of an intelligent community, if the mail-contractor above alluded to, has not been guilty of gross and inexcusable violations of his duty? No unprejudiced mind can believe otherwise.

Our duty to our fellow citizens would compel us to notice the aberrations of this mail contractor, but we have another motive—self preservation. We are sufferers by his neglect. The Chronicle is patronized by numerous citizens residing near the Post Office on this route, and what is their object? It is certainly to receive the earliest and most important news through that medium, and when it fails to communicate this, it is but natural they should become dissatisfied, and discontinue their papers, not because they are not pleased with its contents, but for the just reason, it is some two weeks or more old when they receive it, and the contents have become a "twice told tale." This proceeds from the contractor's neglect.

To expatiate upon the subject is extremely painful to us, yet our obligations to ourselves, our fellow citizens and our country compel us, let the blow fall upon whom it may. *Fiat justitia periat mundis.*

Refinrd Sugar—There were exported from Boston, during the year 1838, 2,948,734 pounds of refined sugar.'