For the latter fact, I wrote to Adam Waldie, Esq., of Philadelphia, who had recently seen the field in its full growth; and because his well-merited eminence, as an editor and publisher of literary and scientific journals, of extensive circulation, would give additional currency and strength to the fact; and he politely favored me with the following reply.

"I well remember the pleasant ride I had with you through your corn field. It really required occular evidence to produce a conviction of the growth of such magnificent corn, in such an unfavorable season. I am really desirous to know the result; to know which, the correct measurement of one, I should think sufficient for all practical purposes; for, the difference must have been to small to notice."

The following certificate of the measurement of one acre, was then made by myself with affidavit.

"I hereby certify, that I carefully measured and marked one acre of my corn field of the present year, at my Appleby Farm, and requested the overseer to ascertain the product of said acre in corn. Sworn before

JOHN NEWTON,
Justice of the peace for Dorchester County.

November, 1838."

The following by the overseer, Mitchell Sherman.

"I hereby certify, that I did, at the request of Dr. Muse, carefully ascertain the product of corn on a space in his corn field, at his Appleby farm the present year, measured and marked by him, for one acre and that it contained seventy-one bushels, and three pecks of shelled corn, the growth of said space.

Sworn before JOHN NEWTON,
Justice of the peace for Dorchester county.

November, 1838."

It will be seen that the product of my drill field, viz: forty acres at seventy-one bushels and three pecks per acre, was two thousand eight hundred and seventy bushels of shelled corn, or, "sufficiently near for all practical purposes;" and to this may be fairly added, a part of the immense contribution levied upon all our crops by a *fantastical morality*, and *self-willed* infatuation, (I *will not* use an epithet, possibly more appropriate) which, in disregard of the laws of God and man, preferring *idleness* and *thievery*, to *industry* and *honesty*, have turned loose upon us, a Vandal swarm of freed negroes, who work none, and eat much; and of necessity, and most notoriously, live exclusively upon the industry of others; and this year in evidence of the progressive boldness of accustomed villany, they have taken, and before removal, *shelled* my corn in the field to a large extent.

In this field was contained, also, thirty-five acres more, which was planted in the usual manner, at four and a half feet distance each way; and leaving *two* stalks, upon thinning, when *one* only at a point, was left in the other; in all other respects, the culture was like the former, except that it was *cross*-harrowed at the close of the cultivation.

It will be observed that the *drill* had a little more than nine thousand *stalks;* and the other, about four thousand to the acre. The growth of this was equally good, but the product, though not accurately ascertained, as intended, was unquestionably far short of the *drill;* but not in the ratio of the respective number of stalks—the ears being larger—yet, I think the difference of product, per acre, at least one third in favor of the drill.

I have had, under a similar drill culture on five acres, and in a less unfavorable season, one hundred bushels per acre; and my present report may not be uninteresting as to quantity, yet, under the unfavorable circumstances of an unusual drought, and a *field* culture too, the result is flattering; and I have, at least, complied with my promise to make the report.

Your politeness will excuse its length, and blots, when I assure you, the *quo animo* was absent in both offences; and you are at liberty to use at your *discretion, absolute.*

I have omitted any notice of the geological and topographical character of the field, and will add it, concisely, for a fairer judgment in the case.

The field and the farm, with few exceptions is a level upland, and by the measurement of one state engineer, is twenty feet above mid tide of the Great Choptank river, near which it lies: though poor, and unproductive, when I purchased it some years ago, yet it was a well constituted soil, as to 'silica' and 'alumina;' the latter, rather preponderating, and the former chiefly coarse, but remarkably defective of 'calcareous' matter, with which, and nutritive manures, I have largely supplied it; and it is well repaying the cost and labor. JOSEPH E. MUSE.

P. S. Exception may possibly be taken by some, to the idea of an *antiseptic agency* of *'sun'* and *'air'*—when it is notorious, that the *'oxygen'* of the air, is *one* of the agents of *putrefaction*: and, that *'heat'* is *another*, yet, it must be remembered, that these require to be associated with *'moisture,'* to produce the chemical change; otherwise they exert an energetic agency in resisting it; and, the presence of the *moisture*, but be *fixed* and *continued*—and, not such, as casual showers, soon evaporated from the surface, would supply.

J. E. M.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

WASHINGTON, 4th March, 1839.

The Senate before adjourning, agreed to an appropriation which they had struck out on the preceding night, of five thousand dollars to defray the expense of negotiating the remnant of the Seminoles out of the fastnesses of Florida. and which, if it can be effected, will be vastly better than giving away some millions of the best lands in the Territory to an army of stationary squatters, as proposed by Benton & Co.

An occurrence of the last night I must give you. About half after eleven o'clock, Allen of Ohio, (who had disputed the disrespectful character of Kendall's insulting note to the Senate) moved a resolution declaring that Amos's explanatory letter of Friday evening, (which, by the way, I think not less offensive than the first) was satisfactory. This resolution, Mr. Smith of Indiana, stated, must by the rules, lie on the table one day, and it was laid on the table accordingly. But, about an hour afterwards, that is, between 12 and 1 o'clock, when Mr. Smith was out, and scarcely a member attending to any thing. they being nearly all scattered, waiting the result of a message to the other House, Allen moves to take up the resolution, "which he had offered *yesterday,*" (that is an hour before) and it was taken up and was passed *sub silento,* hardly a member except the few loco focos who were in the secret, knowing a word about it; and thus was Amos whipped and cleared about one o'clock in the morning.

AN OBSERVER.

From the National Intelligencer of this morning.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Session was closed long after midnight of Sunday the 3d instant, the House adjourning at a quarter before 2 o'clock; the Senate not until after 3 o'clock, A. M. of Monday.

Among the acts which failed may be reckoned, as first among those which have attracted the public attention, the bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill, which, after passing the Senate, was suffered to lie on the table of the other House till the close of the session.

In the List of of *Acts* passed during the late Session there were none making appropriations for Fortifications, or for the support of the Military *Academy.* The appropriations for these objects were incorporated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the *Army* for 1939. *An* appropriation is also contained in that bill for the defence of the Niagara, Oswego, and Plattsburgh frontier; and appropriation of $80,000 for the defence of the Western frontier is included in the Indian appropriation bill.

The appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department are included in the Civil *Appropriation* act. No *Post-road* act was passed at this session.

No act for building or completing Light houses was passed. The bill for that purpose which passed the Senate was never even read in the House.

Neither was any act for the improvement of Harbors passed at this session.

The bill making appropriations of the continuation of the Cumberland Road, after passing the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of its friends to procure for it a hearing at least. On Sunday night, Mr. Rariden got a motion before the House to go into Committee of the Whole on hat bill; but his motion was negatived.

FROM MAINE.

We have accounts from Augusta to the 5th, from Bangor to the 5th and from Houlton to the 3rd instant.

Gen. Scott arrived at Portland on Tuesday afternoon, and attempted to address the people in front of the Cumberland House, but was obliged to desist in consequence of a severe cold. He left Portland on Wednesday morning, and arrived at Augusta on Wednesday afternoon. The correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of Augusta, March 6th, says that the Governor has determined to wait the action of Congress before he communicates his views to the Legislature. The following extract from a letter in the Atlas, dated Bangor, March 5th is of sufficient importance to be copied.

From Houlton we learn that on the 2d inst. a party of Provincials in Woodstock had laid a plan to attack the U. S. garrison at Houlton, and that Major Reiley called upon Gen. Hodsdon at midnight for aid in resisting the expected attack. This the General promptly afforded, and himself led two companies on to the Barracks, the Bangor Artillery and the Dexter Riflemen. They remained there long enough to ascertain either that the alarm had been a false one, or that the design on the part of the Provincials had been abandoned. A British officer bringing despatches from Canada and Washington for Sir John Harvey arrived here last night. A gentleman who rode with him in the stage gathered from his conversation, that he bore orders from Sir John Colborn, Commander-in-Chief, to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, to keep his forces from the disputed territory.

This is an *on dit* which may go for what it is worth. All the news from the Province is now of a pacific character.

The recent movements at Washington, we learn from Augusta to the 6th, were not acceptable. No change would take place in the arrangements. About 7000 militia in all have been drafted, in addition to the 3500 called out and in actual service.

The troops of this division took up their line of *march in carriages* this afternoon about 3 o'clock for Augusta, under the command of Col. John D. Kinsman, Captain of the Rifle Corps of this city.—[Portland Cour.

The Augusta Journal, commenting severely on the conciliatory message of the President, says:

We hope Gov. Fairfield *will not withdraw the troops,* but occupy and protect the territory up to the line run by Gov. Kent. *Maine* will stand by him in this, and we believe the *nation* will stand by him, whatever the President and Mr. Fox may agree to.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Machias, Saturday evening, 9 o'clock

We have just received news from Eastport, which says that a British man-of-war arrived off Campobello, opposite Eastport, yesterday afternoon, with three hundred regulars from Halifax. Three more vessels were hourly expected.

Mr. English, who arrived at Augusta to confer with Gov. Fairfield, came only in a semi-official capacity, or rather on his own hook, as he is largely interested in the timber lands.

A correspondent of the *Boston Times,* dated Augusta, March 5, says:

Important, if true.—Mr. McLaughlan had an interview with Gen. Hodsdon, at Houlton, on March 2d, in which he is said to have informed the General that there were certain trespassers from Carlton county, N. B. plundering timber on the disputed territory, and that he had been authorized by the legislative council to arrest them, and to request the co-operation of General H.—Generrl H. is said to have replied that he had no such authority, nor would his instructions permit him to allow any Provincial force, armed or unarmed, to go on to the territory for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, but that he would lay the whole subject before the Governor. which was done by special messenger. The Governor replied that General H's. answer was perfectly proper.

The Portland Advertiser says:

That the recommendation of the President to withdraw the troops from the disputed territory, would not be complied with, unless Sir John Harvey removed his forces further from the boundary line; and even then the Governor of Maine would keep a sufficient number of men on the territory to protect the timber from being cut and carried off by depredators.

The interview held by Col. McLaughlin with General Hodsdon, mentioned in the extract from the Boston Post, was under the following order of the Executive council of New Brunswick.

Whereas we have learned that trespassers are going or have gone—up from Carleton, to the disputed territory,—Therefore

Ordered,, That Mr. McLaughlin go to the said territory, *with an unarmed force,* and drive those trespassers off.—But that before thus proceeding, he repair to the commander of the American forces, and show him his directions, and request him to order his troops not to interfere with those thus sent, and under his (McLaughlin's) command, for the purpose of expelling the intruders.

APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Feb. 24th 1839.

George Brent Esqr., Deputy Attorney General for Charles County, in place of William B. Stone, resigned.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

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

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, March, 16th 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Whig Convention.

The Orphans' court of this county will sit on Monday, the 25th inst.

WANTED at this office, an apprentice to the printing business. A boy from the country would be preferred.

"Was the fact of Mr. Eccleston having resigned, not kept a profound secret from us as long as possible, in order to give Mr. Goldsborough, (the PROTEGE of certain whigs, who have kindly taken that gentleman into their sacred keeping,) the start of any other candidate, either on our side, or their own?" "Dorchester Aurora," of the 4th Inst.

By the above remarks, the idea is conveyed that Mr. Eccleston had some agency in the "shuffling and manœuvering" charged upon the Whigs by the "Aurora." We are authorized to state, upon the responsibility of that gentleman; if the remarks quoted above, are intended to insinuate that Mr. Eccleston used any "shuffling or manœuvering," "in order to give Mr. Goldsborough the start of any other candidate, or that he revealed his intention of resigning to any one, or that any one was apprized of the fact until it was announced by the President of the Senate, they are false and unfounded; and from their nature, require an explanation on the part of the editor of the "Aurora." Justice and honor require this from the Editor of the "Aurora," and if a sense of either does not impel him, there is yet an alternative left.

Teackle Townsend Esq., will please accept our thanks for sundry public documents.

In a spirit of vindictiveness worthy of that press, and, no doubt chagrined at the defeat of Mr. Stewart, the "Aurora" charges some of the Judges of Election with suffering their "feelings to get the better of their judgment;" by which fraud they think they lost at least "forty votes in the county." We have heretofore believed the "Aurora" entertained some little respect for private character, but it has now thrown off the mask, and reveals its deformities in colours too glaring to be misapprehended We are personally acquainted with almost the whole number of Judges, and the mere asseveration of the "Aurora" unendorsed by respectable evidence, cannot induce us, nor any one else who is acquainted with the Judges, to believe for a moment, but that they acted with an eye single to justice, and suffered not their political feelings to bias their sense of impartiality and right. They are men, who enjoy the confidence of their neighbours, and are respected for their inflexible honesty, and unbending probity. Knowing this, we consider the charge a base libel and foul slander upon the character of the Judges, and should be met and repelled with that manly dignity so conspicuous in their characters, and so alien to the corrupt and prostituted organ from which it emanated. Heaven save us from the ruin attendant upon the administration of Loco Focos. We had rather see the streams of our county flow with blood, rather that our hills and vallies should present to our eyes, one continued sheet of lurid flame, yes, we had rather see our firesides desolated by the blast of a pestilence, than behold our native home groaning under the galling chains of Loco Focoism. When the moral honesty of our most worthy citizens is questioned, we shall, reckless of consequences, speak in language expressive of our abhorrence and detestation of that spirit which seeks to drag private character before the prejudiced gaze of the public.

The "Lady's Book" is again welcomed at our table. The present number (March) abounds with delightful and entertaining matter from the pens of the ablest writers in the country: The leading article, "who is happy," by Mrs. Harrison Smith is very interesting. The poetry is very good compared with the elaborate nonsense published in most of the periodicals. It is also embellished with a beautiful engraving illustrative of the article, "who is happy." If any of the ladies of our town wish to subscribe (and we advise them to do so) to this delightful monthly, we will take pleasure in forwarding their names. The April No. will be gotten up in unusually attractive style, and persons who wish to secure it should forward their names immediately. The price is $3 per annum, or two copies for $5.

We have received the March No. of the "American Museum," it is full of entertaining and instructive matter. "History," by Jared Sparks Esq., well known to the reading public as the author of "The Writings of Washington," is a capital article.—"Early literature of the Germans," by Professor Smith, is an article of considerable length, and bespeaks its author to be a ripe scholar, and well versed in classic lore. It also contains an article from the agreeable pen of David Hoffman Esq. 'To Alethea,' from the chaste pen of N. C. Brooks, one of the editors, possesses superior merit.

The last "Aurora assumes a sort of mock-boldness in attacking an inestimable citizen of our town, by vulgar and false inuendoes. The character of that individual is too well known, and too highly appreciated to suffer from the mean and dastardly attack of the Aurora; and when he returns home, we have no doubt, but he will take such steps as the exigencies of the case may require.

With regard to office holders, (whom that press also assails) we consider that State officers violate no law of propriety by interfering in Elections. But we insist that Federal officers, such as NAVAL OFFICERS &c. who have been sucking "Treasury pap" for ten or twelve years without rendering any service, have no right to use their *easily-earned* salaries for the purpose of influencing popular suffrages. If our government was administered upon principles of justice, or retained any of its pristine purity; instead of allowing its officers to remain idle, poisoning the minds of the people, and adding force to the spirit of corruption, now rife in our country; they would either be compelled to perform the duties incident to their offices, or be discharged from the service of the government. Incensed at the venal attempts of some Federal officers to influence popular opinion, some of our citizens have determined to make a representation of their conduct to the proper functionary; and, for the honor of our country, we do hope he will institute a full investigation of the matter.

We cannot dismiss this subject without a short comment upon the vicious and vindictive course pursued by the "Aurora." The Liberty which the press enjoys, has, in many instances, degenerated into a shameful licentiousness; the course of the "Aurora" furnishes a striking illustration of the remark. Instead of paying that deference and respect, which is due to private worth; it poisons the public mind against the profoundest learning, the most exalted talents and the purest patriotism, which is not within the pale of party politics. The dogmas of the day, the prevailing humours of the passing moment, the slavish sycophancy of party, these, with that press, are the abominable substitutes of virtue, learning and mind. It is strangling the best faculties of society, and attempting to destroy the most valuable members of the community, whose exertions redound to the prosperity and glory of the country. Does it not then imperiously behove every honest man, every citizen attached to the good of his country, (and what virtuous man can be insensible to it) to shake off his party bigotry, and to despise the prostituted press that exerts its influence over the public mind, but to debauch it with party bigotry, and exclusive pretensions? For ourselves when we relax into such desperate and destructive habits, we hope the good sense of an enlightened people may leave us to wither in our own corruption.

Contrary to our expectations, the last "Aurora" congratulates its friends upon "the rapid increase of their strength;" and, by a series of calculations, which would puzzle the mind of the venerable Day to understand, attempts to demonstrate the truth of that assertion. We are aware of the object of the "Aurora," in making such garbled statements. It is to incite its friends to renewed exertions next fall. We ask our readers attention to the following statement of facts; facts, which the ingenuity of the editor of the "Aurora" cannot controvert, and which must carry conviction to every sober mind. In order to a full explanation of matters relating to the last Election, we shall take up the case *de novo*; beginning at the period of Mr. Goldsborough's arrival in Dorchester.

On Monday night the 18th of February, Mr. Goldsborough arrived in Cambridge, bringing the intelligence of Mr. Eccleston's resignation of his seat in the Senate. On the following day, (Tuesday) his addresses were printed at this office, and before 3 o'clock P. M. that day, were publickly circulated.—Then followed a series of incidents which are perfectly unimportant; we shall therefore pass them by. It was thought by a great many whigs, that the Loco Focos would run no candidate; this opinion they adhered to until Thursday evening preceding the Election. On Monday the 25th of February, the "Aurora" threw out a vague and indefinite insinuation respecting the propriety of the Locos running a candidate, "in order to maintain their relative strength." From the indifference manifested by the remarks, those whigs who had formed the opinion, that no candidate would be run by the Loco Focos, saw no good reason why they should abandon that impression; but, believed the remarks were made by the "Aurora" in idle pastime, merely to alarm the Whig candidate. Up to Thursday evening preceding the Election, this was the prevailing opinion; when, suddenly, Mr. Stewarts addresses made their appearance, and thus resolved all doubt upon the subject. Up to this time, no effort had been made on the part of the Whigs, to bring their strength to the polls, believing there would be no opposition. We have now stated the circumstances so far as regards the whigs, and will proceed to detail some facts connected with the movements of the Loco Focos.

On *Tuesday night*, the 26th of February, (as admitted by the "Aurora,") Mr. Stewart's tickets and addresses were printed. (Our readers will recollect, that the fact of Mr. Stewart's being a candidate was not known by the Whigs in Cambridge, until the *Thursday evening subsequent* to the printing of his addresses, and but *three* days prior to the Election.) Either on the first or second day after his addresses were printed, a large bundle of them was carried to the neighbourhood of New Market, by a man of this place, professing to be *religious* (heaven save the mark!) for the purpose of distribution among the Loco Focos. When this *religious* (?) man arrived in New Market, he was asked by several Whigs, whether Mr. Stewart was not a candidate? He responded negatively, and expressed a willingness to affirm, to the best of his knowledge, that he was *not*; while at the same time he bore a package of his addresses. We have now exposed a part of the desperate and contemptible means which were employed to lull the Whigs into inertness, and thereby elect the Loco Foco candidate. We will not dilate upon this point; the pangs of their own consciences is a sufficient punishment for their turpitude. We now come to the last part of the subject, viz: the calculations of the Aurora, by which it appears the Loco Focos have considerably augmented their strength in this county. Though they are in themselves perfectly absurd and ridiculous, yet they need a passing notice.

At the fall Election last year Mr. Eccleston, the Whig candidate for the Senate, received 1073 votes, which was not the strength of the party by at least 40 votes. Mr. Eccleston thus fell behind his ticket in consequence of some malicious lies which were circulated against him by the Loco Focos. Mr. Breerwood, the Loco Foco candidate for the Senate received 857 votes, 10 more than Mr. Grason received; and it is but reasonable to suppose that Mr. Breerwood received the full strength of his party. Add the 40 votes to the number Mr. Eccleston received, and it will make 1113, the number of votes which were cast for Mr Steele. Deduct Mr. Breerwood's vote, 857, from Mr. Steele's 1113, and it leaves a Whig majority of 256 votes. At the special Election Mr. Stewart received 870 votes; deduct this from 1113, the number of votes Mr. Steele received, (and we have no doubt but Mr. Goldsborough would have received as many, had there been a full turnout on the part of the Whigs,) and a clear majority is left to the Whigs of 243 votes. To make the statement more simple—at the fall Election Mr. Rowins, the Loco Foco candidate who obtained the highest number of votes, received 866. Mr Stewart, at the special Election received 870 votes, being a gain, if they please, of 4 votes, and these we could put our finger upon. This plain, unvarnished statement proves conclusively that the Loco Focos have gained but 4 votes, and about these they keep as much splutter as a child does over an acquisition of a "toy horse" to his stock of "notions." We shall be egregiously mistaken if they do not give them some trouble before the next Presidential Election. If this rude sketch does not satisfy them of the absurdity of their boasted gain, we can but say

"Peace to such reasoners, let them have their way,
And shut their eyes against the light of day."

In our last we adverted to the negligence of the Postmaster at McKnight's, in leaving the duties of his office for the more delectable sport of fox hunting; it now devolves upon us to notice, again, the indefensible negligence of the mail-carrier between Cambridge and that point. The terms of his contract require him to transport the mail to that place, every Wednesday; yet at the time alluded to in our last paper the mail was not carried until Thursday. Persons residing in the neighbourhood of McKnight's expect to receive their papers &c., on Thursday, yet, forsooth, if the mail contractor feels indisposed, or has any other business, of a more profitable nature, to attend to; the mail is not carried; and those persons who have gone to the Post Office with the expectation of receiving their papers, are compelled to return home disappointed. Is not such conduct inexpiable? Can there be a single substantial reason given, for such repeated violations of duty? Does not the voice of justice require his dismissal? When such flagitious violations of a solemn engagement are tolerated by one of the chief officers of our government, without any effort to correct them; we may truly exclaim, farewell liberty! This is but a species of that corruption which is infusing itself into every department of our government. Others may wink at such abuses, but, as long as we can guide a pen, our humble efforts shall be enlisted to drag the conduct of such recreants to the sun-light, heedless of their displeasure and enmity.

From the Morgan Observer, Alabama.

A MOST HORRIBLE MURDER.—We are informed from private sources, that on last Saturday, a poor man who was moving westward with his wife and three little children, and driving a small drove of sheep and perhaps a cow or two, which was driven by his family. on arriving in Florence, and while passing through, met with a citizen of that place who rode into his flock and caused him some trouble to keep it together, when the mover informed the individual that he must not do so again or he would throw a rock at him, upon which some words ensued, and the individual again disturbed the flock, when the mover, as near as we can learn, threw at him; upon this the troublesome man got off of his horse, went into a grocery, got a gun and come out and deliberately shot the poor stranger in the presence of his wife and little children. The wounded man then made an effort to get into some house, when his murderous assailant overtook and stabbed him to the heart with a *bowie knife.* This revolting scene, we are informed, occurred in the presence of many citizens, who, report says, never even lifted their voices in defence of the murdered man. The blood of a stranger rests upon them, and the cries of a widow and three poor little orphans, among strangers, who suffered a father's blood to be spilt for so trivial a cause, must certainly pierce their very hearts, and send the vengeance of remorse to the guilty soul of such a diabolical murderer.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Judge Marcus Morton, the oft defeated Loco Foco candidate for Governor of Massachussetts, and Ex-Governor William L. Marcy, of New York, are spoken of as persons likely to be appointed special Envoy to Great Britain.

The New York Courier & Enquirer persists in asserting that Mr. Calhoun will be appointed, and even goes so far as to say that Mr. Van Buren declared to the Maine and New Hampshire delegations that he had intimated to Mr. C. that the appointment was at his service, and that Mr. Calhoun, by the advice of the South Carolina delegation, had accepted it. We have reason to believe that all this is a mistake. The Journal of Commerce objects to the appointment of any member of the Senate whose term has not expired upon the ground that it would conflict with the following provision of the constitution of the United States:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

The objection is a strong, and, as it appears to us, an insuperable one, unless a distinction is made between a civil and a diplomatic office. The office has been created during the time for which both Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun were elected, and comes, therefore, strictly within the prohibitory provision of the clause we have quoted, if it be a civil office. The constitution, in the clause vesting the appointment of officers in the President, makes no distinction between Ambassadors, Judges of the Supreme Court, 'and all other officers of the United States.' The authors of the Federalist—that most profound of all the contemporaneous expositions of the Constitution—evidently saw no distinction; for in discussing the dangers to be apprehended from the dispensation of executive favor, it expressly refers to this provision as one of the chief safeguards against the corrupt influence of the Executive over Congress. The following is the emphatic language of Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, upon this point:

"The members of the Congress are rendered ineligible to any civil offices that may be created, or of which the emoluments may be increased during the term of their election. No offices, therefore, can be dealt out to the existing members, but such as may become vacant by ordinary casualties, and to suppose that these would be sufficient to purchase the guardians of the people, selected by the people themselves is to renounce every rule by which events ought to be calculated, and to substitute an indiscriminate and unbounded jealousy, with which all reasoning must be vain."

Whether this reasoning will be held conclusive by the President, we have no means of ascertaining; but we confess we are at a loss to discover how the prohibition of the constitution can be evaded.

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans Court, 11th day of March 1839.

ON application of Samuel Vaine, administrator of Robert Kirkly, late of Dorchester county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have here ||L. S.|| unto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of March in the year of our Lord. 1839.

THOMAS H. HICKS.
Register of Wills, Dorchester Co

In compliance with the above order, This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of administration on he personal estate of Robert Kirkly late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there of, to the subscriber on or before the 11 day of Sept'r. 1839, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of March 1839

SAMUEL VAINE, admr.
of Robert Kirkly.

March 16. 1839 3w

The Thorough-bred Horse

HICKORY.

WILL travel in Dorchester County the ensuing season at the following moderate prices—$10 to ensure a mare with foal—$5 for the Springs chance ($4 will discharge the debt if paid the last time round,) and $3 for a single leap.—Twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

His colour is dark bay with black legs mane and tail, and for the farm, road or draught is inferior to no horse in the county.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,

March 9th 1839. 4w