MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.—We clip from a Boston paper the following article in regard to the conduct of some of the Government officers in that region. It is another evidence of the manner in which the property of the people is sacrificed to gratify the speculating propensities of some of the officials. We think some regulation ought to be adopted so as to prevent *surveyors* from buying in the property they have condemned, otherwise condemnations of good vessels will be "as plenty as blackberries."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

"THE REVENUE CUTTER HAMILTON.—For some cause or other, a survey was ordered to be holden on the U. S. Revenue Cutter Hamilton, at Eastport, a short time since, and that vessel was reported to be rotten and unseaworthy, and was advertised to be sold at auction. The sale accordingly took place, and it was thought that of course she would be knocked off at a few hundred dollars at most. But it seems that a gentleman residing in this vicinity, who happened to be at Eastport at the time, had the curiosity to examine the Cutter, previous to the sale, and he found her condition to be so different from what was represented by the surveyors, that he concluded to bid for her. He accordingly bid against one of the surveyors, and she was finally knocked off to him at $2400. He was offered on the spot $300 for his bargain, which he refused—and took measures to bring her round to Boston, where she was examined, found to be perfectly sound and strong—& he has since sold her for the sum of $3000, or $3500!

"Such are the circumstances of the case as related to us—and we believe them to be correct.—[illegible] conceive why a survey was ordered to be holden on a vessel that was obviously perfectly seaworthy—and it is difficult to imagine how the surveyors could be induced to represent her as worthy of condemnation. But if they really believed that she was decayed and unseaworthy, it is still more difficult to conceive why one of the surveyors should bid so high for such a worthless vessel.—We hope that all the circumstances of the case will be fully investigated by the proper authorities."

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—When Mr. Cambreleng moved, in Saturday night's sitting, that the House go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union to take up certain appropriation bills:—

Mr. Chambers asked to withdraw the motion to enable him (Mr. C.) to make a statement; and Mr. Cambreleng having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Chambers said he wished to make a statement related to a matter affecting himself, in some degree and would therefore barely submit it to the House to do in the matter what might seem right and proper.—He said he had for some weeks past, and during the last session, been waylaid on the rotunda and on the stairs and passages of the Capitol by a lean, hungry, starved-looking man, who met him at every turn, and the vision of whose ghastly face haunted him even in his hours of rest. This man has been one of the real laboring men—a sub-contractor—who had macadamized the beautiful avenue immediately in front of the Capitol during a period of calamity and distress in the city, when the cholera prevailed. The superintendent of the work having reseserved the right to abrogate the contract of any delay or suspension of the work, refused to permit the contractor to suspend it but sent physicians among the laborers to advise them not to work early in the morning or late in the evening, and not to work hard at any time. Disease, death and alarm dispersed the greater part of the operative force, the contractor was ruined, and the sub-contractor was involved in all the worst consequences of the failure, and in debt for a great part of the labor.

He had repeatedly been imprisoned for debt, and separated from an interesting family for want of bread to feed them; disease had followed, and the man was now, and had been for many months here soliciting justice at the hands of the Government, in a state of actual suffering for the comforts of life, while this Government owed him upwards of five thousand dollars, which for years he has been begging for—yes begging for justice—for he is broken in spirit, and suffering has made him mad. The Senate (Mr. C. said) had at last passed a bill for his relief, and this day while the House was in session, the committee over which he had the honor to preside (and it was a high to preside over that committee, for they earned their daily bread) had examined the bill, and ordered him to ask leave to report it without amendment, and ask a departure from all the rules which might obstruct its commitment to a committee of the whole; and he would even ask that it should go to the committee on the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. begged leave to add that he had some doubt whether this man had not to-day committed a breach of the privilege of the House, for when the Committee of Claims, emerged from their room, the poor fellow, as usual, was in waiting at the door in fear and trembling, and on being told the committee had decided to recommend to the House to pass his bill, and that every effort would be made to get it through, his sallow face turned pale as death, and the fountains of his eyes overflowed, and the members of the committee, without exception, though not greatly given to the "melting mood," joined in the poor fellow's undignified expression of feling. He, unfortunate man, again saw in prospect his suffering wife and little ones assembled around him, and himself from the danger of a return to his prison—it depended upon this House whether it should be so or not.

[The good feeling of the House was manifested by a general cry of "leave, leave." The bill was afterwards specially taken up in committee, reported to the House, and passed after 4 o'clock in the morning.]—Nat. Intel.

Maryland Legislature.

In Senate.

March 16, 1839.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee to which the leave was granted, reported a bill entitled, an act relating to trials before justices of the peace throughout this State;

Which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill entitled, an act prescribing general regulations for the incorporation of manufacturing and mining companies, together with amendments proposed by him on yesterday;

The said amendments were read and assented to.

The bill was then read the second, and by special order the third time, passed, and returned to the House of Delegates.

March 18, 1839.

A bill entitled, an act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax of Dorchester county, and to provide for the election of commissioners for said county by the people, and prescribe their powers and duties;

Which was read the first time, and referred to Messrs. Goldsborough of D., Goldsborough of Q. A. and Potts.

Mr. Magruder, from the committee on judicial proceedings, to which was referred the bill entitled, an act declaratory of the laws concerning contempts of court, reported that the committee were of opinion it ought to pass with the following amendments;

Which were read, and assented to.

At the end of the first section add:

"Or the tempering with or attempting by any means to influence any juror or witness, or attempting in any manner to induce a witness to refrain from attending court or testifying."

Strike out from the word 'five,' in the sixth line, in 2d section, and insert in lieu thereof, 'or confinement, or both at the discretion of the court."

Strike out 2d section, and insert in lieu thereof, 'and be it enacted, that if any person shall in the presence or hearing of a judge abuse or villify, or use offensive language to or concerning such judge for any official act which such judge shall have performed, or may be about to perform, such persons so offending, shall be liable to indictment, for the same as a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court."

The bill was then read the second, and by special order the third time, passed, and returned to the House of Delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

March 16, 1839.

Mr. Page presented a petition of William Short, of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, to hold unmarried females in certain cases, to bail,

Which was read; and,

On motion of Mr. Page,

Referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Woolford reported a bill, entitled an act to abolish the levy court and commissioners of the tax, of Dorchester county, and to provide for the election of commissioners for said county, by the people and prescribe their powers and duties,

On motion of Mr. Townsend,

Leave was given the committee on grievances and courts of justice to bring in a bill entitled, a further additional supplement to an act entitled, an act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing estates of purchasers.

March 18, 1839.

Mr. McNamara presented a petition of sundry citizens of election district No. 6, in Dorchester county, praying for a law to permit William A. Slacum to erect a gate on the public road in said district;

Which was read and referred to Messrs. McNamara, Nichols and Woolford.

The following bill which passed the house, on Saturday, was sent to the Senate: viz.

The bill, entitled an act, to abolish the levey court and commissioners of the tax, of Dorchester county, and to provide for the election of commissioners for said county, by the people, and to prescribe their powers and duties.

Mr. McNamara, (from the same committee,) made an unfavourable report upon the petition of James Wilson, of Dorchester county, praying to be divorced from his wife Julia Wilson;

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

Also the bill entitld an act, to divorce Mary Wills of Dorchester county, from her husband David C, Wills;

Endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendment;"

LATEST FROM MAINE.

Letter From Sir John Harvey to Governor Fairfield.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Fredericton, N. B. March 7, 1839.

Major General Sir John Harvey presents his compliments to Governor Fairfield, and with reference to a communication which he has just received from her Minister at Washington, transmitting a "Memorandum" under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary, of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of accommodation recommended by the Secretary of State and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Governor Fairfield and himself respectively, begs to say that he will be happy to enter into such amicable communication with Governor Fairfield upon the subject as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

Sir John Harvey has answered Mr. Fox's communication, by expressing his entire readiness to give effect to the proposed agreement, so far as may be dependent on him.

His Excellency Governor Fairfield.

LATEST.—The latest intelligence from Augusta is in a letter of the 13th inst. to the editor of the Boston Atlas, the contents of which are in substance as follows:

Col. Jarvis, commanding the Maine constabulary armed force, has arrived at Augusta. He left his encampment at the mouth of the Aroostook, two miles from the line of the State, on the 9th. Not apprehending any attack from the trespassers or form New Brunswick, he had discharged about 400 of his men. The remainder (100) are constructing a boom across the river to stop the timber coming down. Col. Jarvis is come to Augusta to advise the Governor to employ the military force in constructing roads.

Gen. Hodsdon, we are suprised to hear, after the pacific overtures made from Sir John Harvey, has been ordered to the mouth of the Presque isle river, on the Aroostook, ten miles from the encapment of Col. Jarvis.

The Kennebec troops are ordered to No. 4, on the Aroostook road, and there to wait for orders from General Hodsdon.

The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of March 13th. says:

I have no doubt the Legislature will sustain the views of the Governor, and authorise him to keep a sufficient force on the disputed territory to protect the timber from depredations. If Sir John Harvey consents to this, and it is generally supposed here that he will, there will then be an end to our present difficulties.

Gen. Scott was still at Augusta on the 13th, (Wednesday) and to remain there.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

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

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, March, 23rd 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.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The approaching term of our County Court, will be a convenient opportunity, for our patrons to call and settle their accounts. We wish to purchase a stock of new type &c. in order to improve the "Chronicle," and this too for the benefit of our subscribers. To enable us to do this, those indebted to us must liquidate their accounts. We therefore respectfully request all persons who are in arrears to call and settle as soon as convenient. It is extremely unpleasant for us to be dunning our patrons, and when we do it, they may be assured it is the last resort.

THE BORDER WAR.—By the last accounts from Maine, we are gratified to learn that the difficulty, which a few weeks, wore so threatening an aspect, is about to be adjusted without a resort to arms. The Governor of New Brunswick has addressed a letter to Gov. Fairfield; in which he expresses a willingness "to enter into such amicable communication with Gov. Fairfield upon the subject, as may conduce to the attainment of the very desirable and important object thereby proposed to be effected." This will be a sore disappointment to the friends of the administration, the why, and wherefore, we we have not room now to state.

We beg leave to correct the "Aurora" in its construction of our remarks, on Saturday last, relative to Mr. Eccleston. We stated that justice and honor should compel the editor of the "Aurora" to make an explanation of his remarks; and, if a sense of either did not, there was yet an alternative left. This was not intended as a menace. The meaning we intended to convey was simply this—that unless the editor of the "Aurora" made the AMENDE HONOURABLE, Mr. Eccleston would be forced to the ALTERNATIVE of making an explanation in regard to his own conduct. 'Tis strange, passing strange that pistols, balls, caps, and all the "pomp and circumstance of war," should dance through some men's minds, in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion, at an indistinct allusion, and that too created by their own exuberant imaginations. These are the gloomy companions of a mind made up with fantasies, and hallucinations dire; or, as Junius says, "the melancholy madness of poetry without the inspiration. Persons generally put the mildest construction upon language, but the mere mention of the common-place word "alternative" causes others almost to fancy themselves already in the vestry of the temple of Mars, shaking the Ancilla and the spear, and exclaiming "Mars, watch." But, "nature has framed strange fellows in her times."

Although self-respect seems to demand our silent contempt, yet, we cannot resist the inclination to notice, in as brief manner as possible, the remarks of the last "Aurora." The article we allude to is brief, and we suppose the editor thinks, full of meaning.—We have no objection to his thinking so. If it were not for their vanity, a great majority of persons would become sensible of their insignificance, the consequences of which might possibly prove fatal. But however caustic may be his satire, and however lashing his sarcasm, in his own estimation; we feel not their force. His shafts, though sped with all his power, reach us not. We pity his weakness, and though we cannot forgive his obliquities, yet, we are almost inclined to attribute them to that source. He is bound down; and the malignant effusions of his brain, like the fiery belchings of Ætna, produced by the struggling of the giant Briareus; are but the feeble efforts of a depressed and desponding spirit. He is guilty of an oversight in imputing to us any thing like "truckling and servility." We have a soul too proud for that. We scorn party bigotry, and would spurn any man from us who dare breathe in our ears.

No one regrets more than we do, the course which necessity compelled us to pursue. Party rancour is inimical to our feelings, and nothing but the direst necessity, could ever have induced us to adopt it as a weapon of defence. But we could not tamely suffer the integrity of some of the most respectable members of the Whig party doubted. We had submitted to much, rather than engage in an angry warfare. Reluctantly we entered the lists; but, the Rubicon once crossed, we determined to splinter a lance in defence of our rights. Hoping that no other occasion will arise, which will require the exercise of such unsparing invective and denunciation, we dismiss this unpleasant subject.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—This question has often been discussed; and a late act of the Legislature of our State, abolishing it altogether, in connexion with several facts upon which the propriety of the abolition is supported, has produced some dissertations on the subject, of a very liberal and philanthropical, character, in most of the Journals in Maryland. The topic, in almost all the cases that have come under our notice, has been treated too much like a law case: that is, it has commonly been attempted to determine it upon *precedent*. It is well enough to know, in all cases, what other nations have done in affairs about which a living generation are concerned, because that knowledge constitutes the light of experience, which, generally speaking, is a sure guide. But the question is not, as it regards imprisonment for debt, what governments have done, but what they ought to do.

Without entering at large into the law of debtor and creditor, it will be sufficient to remark, in relation to that which chiefly prevails in this country, that no law can be good or wise which is so framed as to allow the rogue with money at command, to escape from the harshness of its provisions, with impunity; whilst it plunges the absolutely poor man into an abyss of wretchedness, and frequently consigns him to the grave. That such is mostly the effect of the law of debtor and creditor, as it stands at present among us, cannot truly be denied; because we always find, and we appeal to the testimony of the whole community for proof of the fact, that a knave who secretes funds, and places himself in the situation of an insolvent debtor, can shuffle off with ease, a coil of pecuniary troubles, and become again, without a sigh and without one pang of suffering, a person of decent standing in society; while the honest poor man sinks into obscurity and contempt. The practice of imprisonment for debt is undoubtedly a remnant of ancient barbarism. In former ages the creditor had great power over the person of his debtor, insomuch that he could reduce him to, at least, a state of temporary slavery; and imprisonment may, itself, be viewed as one mode of slavery. All that the civilization of modern times has done, is to substitute the arm of the law, in the arrest and confinement of the debtor, for the more summary and vengeful seizure of him by the creditor himself.

The difficulty of legislating upon this subject, grows mainly out of the avidity for gain among commercial men and shop keepers. Anxious to sell, they too seldom calculate the ability of individuals to pay, and they credit, too frequently, under the fallacious belief that the law, if mere solicitation should fail, will enable them to coerce eventual payment of the debt. This avidity for gain is often productive of a double evil, of loss to the individual who gives, and to him who receives the credit. By the facility of obtaining credit, the edge of husbandry mostly becomes dulled in the latter; he presently gets embarrassed; one creditor pursues him with the severity of the law, another follows; and, pressed by sheriffs, constables, debts, interests, fees, and charges, his credit, like a wounded porpoise by its more fortunate fellow creatures, is completely run down, and he finds no refuge but in a jail. Bankrupt or insolvent laws afford, in most instances, but a partial relief; a relief which in rendered still more partial by the greater liberality which is shown to those who fail in payment for the largest sums.

In fine, viewing the question on all sides, we should say, that imprisonment for debt is no remedy for insolvency; and that he who trusts, without first ascertaining the ability of the party trusted to pay, deserves no more aid from the law than he does in the case of any other gross folly for which the law affords no remedy.

SUICIDE.—It becomes our painful duty to record the melancholy death of Mr. Tho's G. Harwood, of Warwick County, Va. About three weeks since, he arrived in Cambridge, and took lodgings at the "Steam Boat Hotel." His wild and vacant look, the irregularity of his conversation revealed the deplorable truth of his mental alienation. Unfortunately, he was greatly addicted to intemperance, and whenever in a state of intoxication, his reason was entirely abstracted, and he believed himself beset by an hundred diseases. On Friday evening the 16th inst. he obtained half an ounce of laudanum—retired to his room, and swallowed it. The greater portion of that he vomited up, yet the effect upon his system was very apparent. His eyes became glassy, and his whole frame was terribly convulsed. The following day he kept his bed, add seemed deeply mortified at his conduct the preceding day. On Sunday morning he arose, apparently well, and from his expressed determination to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, a hope was entertained that he might recover. That day he attended church, and the glimmering of gentlemanly and respectable life was visible in his deportment. That night, however, his resolution forsook him, he again resorted to the bottle, and, an entire derangement of his mental faculties was the consequences. On the following morning he purchased two ounces of laudanum—sought his lodgings, and having deliberately undressed himself, he swallowed the poison, and went to bed to await its fatal action upon his system! He was not discovered for more than an hour after he had committed the rash act. His situation then, was beyond the reach of human skill. All that medical aid could do, was rendered, but without avail. He expired in about four hours after taking the poisonous drug.

The reflections caused by this circumstance are of the most melancholy nature. For a man thus to launch himself upon the untried ocean of eternity, without one moment's preparation, is deeply affecting to strangers; and, how harrowing must it be to the feelings of his relations. Little did they think, the sun which rose in unclouded splendour, on Monday morning, would throw his evening rays on the lifeless body of their brother. The cause of his insanity, his reasons for committing an act so revolting to the tender sensibilities of the human heart, are wrapt in deep and impenetrable mystery.

(COMMUNICATED.)

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle.

SIR:—I noticed some commendations in your paper which were published about an individual then absent from the county. Upon enquiring I found them intended for me.

You will be pleased to accept my thanks for those commendations, and as you supposed I would take such steps as the Exigency of the case may require, I have only to say that the exigency requires me to treat the strictures of the "Aurora" with utter contempt. They were uttered in the *next* paper after Mr. Stewart's defeat—and the same paper containing charges against a score of Judges of Election, against the prominent office holders of the county, &c. I am content to remain in such company, and let the world judge the cause of such wholesale denunciation.

Yours BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE—The following elections have taken place to fill the seats becoming vacant on the 4th of March, 1839, for the term of six years from that date:

Thoms H. Benton, (Adm.) of Missouri re-elected

Ephraim H. Foster, (W.) of Tennessee, vice Grundy, Adm.

William D. Merrick, (W.) of Maryland re-elected.

Benjamin Tappan, (Adm.) of Ohio, vice Morris, Adm.

Nathan F. Dixon, (W.) of Rhode Island, vice Robbins, W.

John Henderson, (W.) of Mississippi, vice Trotter, Adm.

Wm. W. Ellsworth, (W.) of Connecticut, vice Niles, Adm.

Samuel L. Southard, (W.) of New Jersey, re-elected.

Albert S. White, (W.) of Indiana, vice Tipton, Semi-Conservative.

Daniel Webster, (W.) of Massachussetts, re-elected.

Ruel Williams, (Adm.) of Maine, vice Shepley, Adm.

———, (W. of Vermont, vice Swift Whig.

Being a substitute of 9 Whigs and 3 Administration men—a gain of 4 Whigs.

Elections for Senators whose terms expires on the 4th of March, 1839, are yet to take place in

Delaware, in place of Bayard, Whig.

Michigan, in place of Lyon, Administration.

Pennsylvania, in place of McKean, Conservative.

Virginia, in place of Rives, Conservative.

New York in place of Talmadge, Conservative.

The Legislatures of three of the above States are Whig and Conservative and one Administration, and one doubtful.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE March 18th, 1839.

WHEAT, (prime red) . . .		$1.71
" (common) . . .	$1.55, a	$1.70.
CORN, (Md. White) .	83 a	84 cts.
" (yellow)		86 cts.
RYE, ...	95 a	100 cts.
OATS, ...	43 a	45 cts.

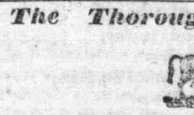
Novel and Interesting Sale.

A collection of beautiful fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale by the managers of the Church Sewing Circle in Cambridge, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 2d and 3d of April, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Richardson, two doors below the Chronicle Office.

Besides the above, the managers will sell a great variety of confectionary and refreshments. The Room will be open on each day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.—as the proceeds are to be devoted to the completion of the Church Steeple, It is hoped that the friends of so interesting an improvement will encourage the sale by their presence and with their purses. No article will be sold for a sum beyond a fair profit on the material, and the labour bestowed upon it.

The "Aurora" will confer a favour on the Managers by inserting the above and continuing it until the sale, if space can be spared.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



THE STEAMBOAT *MARYLAND* will leave Baltimore every FRIDAY and TUESDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for the above places, and return on the next day.

Passage to Annapolis . . $1.
" to Easton . . . 2.
" to Cambridge . . 2.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR

March 23rd, 1839. (tf.)

TAILORING.

THE subscriber begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has recieved, and to inform them he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, at his old stand on High Street two doors below the Post Office.. He recieves regularly the latest city fashions. All garments made by him are warranted to fit, or similarmaterials returned. He hopes by his endeavors to please to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The public's obt. sv't.

EDWARD STREET.

March 23 1839 9m A3t

N. B. Whereas in consequence of the subscriber,s capital being limited, and the difficulty of collecting his numerous accounts of long standing, and being compelled to employ journeymen who require of him prompt payment; he must of necessity, however otherwise disposed, require of his patrons the cash on the delivery of their articles. E. S.

The Thorough Bred Horse,

O'CONNELL.

WILL stand this season, at Cambridge Middletown and Vienna in Dorchester County, and at Barren Creek Springs, Salisbury, and Quantico, Somerset county, on the following terms, $6 the single leap, to be paid when the mare is served: $8 the spring's chance, to be paid by the first day of September; $20 to insure a mare to be in foal, payable when she is believed to be so or parted with; and 25 cents cash to the groom in every instance—all mares tried to the horse will be considered engaged.

Description.

O'CONNELL is a rich chesnut, beautifully marked, eleven years old next grass, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkable for his muscle, and may be said to be unexceptionable in point of form. His speed or bottom has never been tested, but his unquestioned blood and fine proportions—his undoubted strength and great activity—justify the highest estimate of both.

PEDIGREE.

O'CONNELL was got by Sir William, one of the most distinguished runners of his day, having contended successfully with most of the best runners and among them Charles and Henry—Sir William was got by Sir Archy—his dam the running mare Belona, was by Bell-Air, and he by the imported Medley, Bell-Air's dam was by the race horse Yorrick, and his dam black Selima, by the imported Fearnaught—Sir William's g dam, the celebrated mare Indian Queen by Pilgrim—his g. g. dam by the imported Janus—his g g g dam by imported Valliant—his g g g g dam by Jolly Roger—he by Roundhead, and he by Flying Childers, &c., O'CONNELL'S dam Primrose, was by the distinguished race horse Madison, and he by Old Diomed—Madison's dam Priestly (full sister to Magog,) was got by Chanticleer (the best son of Wild Adair,) and out of a Pantaloon mare. O'Connell's g. dam, Vigaro, was by the imported Whip, and he by Saltram of England—Whip's dam was by King Herod, his g. dam by Oronoke, and his g g dam by Cartouch, out of an Arabian mare. O'Connell's gg dam was by the imported Œlus, and he by Regulus, and he by the Godolpin Arabiam—his g g g dam by old Celer, and he by old Janus, &c. For further particulars see Turf Register and English Stud Book.

Beautiful symetry, great muscle, fine action, stately bearing and rich blood, are not all that recommend O'Connell. He has given unequivocal proof that he is sure foal getter; and judging from all the evidence which has yet been obtained it is not hazarding too much to say that his colts are likely to be worthy of their sire. The following extract is taken from a letter to a gentleman in this town, (Cambridge,) written by Gen. Gaines, of Va., Who raised O'Connell. This letter, as well as other vouchers establishing the correctness of the above pedigree, &c., is in the possession of the editor of the Cambridge Chronicle: and they will all be cheerfully exhibited to those wishing to see them. Here is the extract:—

"WARDSFORK, CHARLOTTE, April 25, 1833

Dear Sir—I am requested to give you the character, pedigree, &c of O'Connell, the horse I raised and sold to Mr. Long of whom I hear your association purchased him. As to the character of the horse, I hardly known what to say, as he had never been trained when I sold him, and was too young to have made a season; and of course he had no opportunity of forming a character. I can safely say, however that from eight or ten mares let to him the spring before I sold him, have dropped the largest and finest colts the mares have ever brought from any other horse, and some of them old and approved breeders. I own but one of his colts, (and that not from a thorough bred mare,) which is evidently superior in point of form and action to any colt I have ever had from any mare. And that I consider no little praise. I consider O'Connell inferior to but very few horses ever raised in this part of the country either in form or blood. For few Horses can boast of a richer line of ancestry. I saw his pedigree correctly published in the February number of the American Turf Register," &c &c.

March 23rd, 1839. 3w