CHARLES LEWIS FLEISCHMAN,
Graduate of the Royal Agricultural Institute of Bavaria.

PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, December 27, 1838.

PATENT OFFICE, December 28, 1838.

SIR: At the request of the author of the accompanying memorial; I have the honor to submit the same to your care, for such disposition as you shall deem best calculated to promote the wishes of Mr. Fleischmann and the interests of the country.

Allow me to state that Mr. Fleischmann is a gentleman of varied practical and scientific information, and has been for the last two years a resident of this city, and employed by me in the Patent Office. He is a native of Bavaria, and was educated in the Royal Agricultural and Polytechnical school at Schleissheim, near Munich, at which he graduated with distinguished honor, and was appointed *Inspector of the public Domain*—an office of great responsibility, and rarely conferred but on men of advanced age; he was also director of the estates of Count Seinsheim, comprising twenty-four villages. Emigrating to this country with much experimental knowledge, and well versed in the French and German languages, he has, at my suggestion, draughted this memorial, which I believe cannot fail to be read with deep interest, comprising as it does the most important and latest discoveries in the manufacture of beet-sugar, drawn from publications recently received at this office from Europe.

Should the Government desire the services of an agent to investigate this subject by visiting the manufactories of Europe, I would respectfully recommend the author of this memorial.

With the highest respect, I remain your ob't ser'vt.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

Hon. Mr. LINN, U. S. Senate.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We have received from N. Hickman, THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, for May 1839, and observe that it contains more than usual of political matter.

This periodical, published at the City of Washington, and supported and encouraged by the administration, will go abroad as an exponent of the views & opinions of the Van Buren party, and as such we feel it to be our duty to point out some of the objectionable principles which it advocates.

The articles entitled "The General Banking Law of the State of New York" and "Causes of Poverty," may be taken together, and are well calculated abroad to effect injuriously those interests of commerce and Internal Improvement, which at home the administration had endeavored, with too much success, to overturn. The General Banking Law of New York is odious to the administration, *because* it was the offspring of a Whig legislature as a measure of relief and advantage to the people. Efforts had repeatedly been made in former legislatures to accomplish the same objects, but the Loco Focos, having the ascendancy, went to work incorporating new Banks, the stock of which was distributed by Loco foco commissioners to Loco-foco stockholders, who elected Loco-foco officers, and thus converted the whole banking system of New York into electioneering machines; but it so happened that the instruments of their creation, which were intended to perpetuate the power of the Van Buren party, became in their turn the objects of the attacks of the Loco focos and turned upon former friends the weapons they were expected to use against the Whigs, and thus the Locofocos were defeated. The Whigs, upon obtaining the ascendancy, feeling no partiality for the safety-fund banking system of Mr. Van Buren, determined to open the door of banking freely to those citizens who might choose to embark therein, without the necessity of applying for charters. These institutions are prohibited from issuing bank notes until they shall deposite with the Treasurer of the State stocks or well secured mortgages as security for the payment of the notes. The system has only been in operation a year, and the time is too short to enable us to judge of the effects of the law upon the people. The Review frankly admits that the free banking system has introduced foreigh capital into N. York, and thereby greatly assisted the trade of that State, but fearing that benefits are likely to accrue to the State, it has commenced an outcry against the system, with a view of shaking the confidence of foreigners in these institutions, for fear that the money will be loaned to the farmers, who will mortgage their property to pay their debts. Of course, in the opinion of the Review, all persons connected with these Banks are speculators, federalists, aristocrats, &c., who will require security, such as real estate, for their loans. The farmers who borrow, with a view of stocking their farms and preparing them for a rich return at harvest, are denounced as willing to become the slaves of the Wall street money lenders. They are warned not to borrow money, not to mortgage their lands, because, as man is a speculating animal, they may lose, and their property must be sold to pay their debts. Such appeals may come very well from Editors who become indebted to Banks for several thousand dollars which they settle by paying less than a hundred, but the honest yeomanry of the country, who find it necessary to borrow enough to put their farms in a condition to be profitable, would scorn, any advice to evade the payment of their just debts. The main object of the article on Banking is to impair the credit of the free Banking institutions with foreign capitalists, and, if possible, carry out the wishes of the Loco focos by destroying the usefulness of those institutions altogether.

But we regard the article on "The Causes of Poverty" as an attack upon the enterprise of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as well as several of the Western States, in embarking in works of Internal Improvements, by the raising of loans on the credit of their respective States. The Reviewers labour to prove that a public debt is the cause of individual poverty, and then passing from the main argument, they go on to show that the public debt of the States is already too large, that the proposal to increase those debts is founded in error, that the people must ultimately be called upon in the shape of taxes to pay the principal, and they will refuse, and, as no suit can be instituted against any State, the public creditors will be without any remedy. This of course is intended for effect abroad. The State of New York is about to raise a loan to widen and deepen her great canal and for other improvements. The States of Pennsylvania and Maryland are also about to negotiate loans in Europe to complete the works in which they have embarked, and it would appear to be the design of the Loco Focos to prevent the success of those States. When it is recollected that most of the public debts are for works of Internal Improvement, it will hardly be admitted that the debts are too large. When those works are completed they will represent the debts, so that the capital cannot be considered as sunk. The profits of th se works will pay the expenses, the interest, and furnish a surplus for the liquidation of the principal. This has been the case with the New York canals. This is expected to be the case with the Pennsylvania and Maryland works. Even if such should not be the result, yet the effects of those works upon the business and property of the community will be so beneficial that they would cheerfully submit, if called upon, to be taxed to pay off the debts. The works will then remain as monuments of the enterprise and public spirit of the people, whom in return they have assisted in their career of prosperity and happiness. The idea that any State will refuse to fulfil its plighted faith could only originate with a Loco Foco, to whom public faith, the constitution, or the laws, are but as idle wind compared to the demands and requisitions of party. As long as that public virtue remains which is essential to the preservation of the Republic, so long may we hope to see the predictions of a want of public faith on the part of any State, falsified;—when the counsels of the Loco Focos prevail over public justice, then, indeed, will our citizens prove that they are unworthy to be a free and independent, as they shall show themselves to be an unwise and unjust people.

CHRONICLE & REGISTER.

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

CAMBRIDGE, MD.,

SATURDAY MORNING, May 25th 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 10th June next.

All JOB WORK, done at this office, must be PAID for at the time of its delivery.

The Lady's Book for May is rich with a variety of pleasing and instructive articles. Among the contributors we notice the names of Mrs. S. J. Hale, Grenville Mellen, Mrs. Harrison Smith, B. B. Thatcher, Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, and Joseph R. Chandler. This Number is also embellished with a plate of Fashions, a steel engraving, two pages of music, & two splendid wood cuts.

What a miserable position the administration of Mr. Van Buren occupies. The friends of liberty and social order may well rejoice, that the weakest and most imbecile administration with which the American people have ever been cursed, is fast hastening to its dissolution. Mr. Van Buren came into power with the sympathies and prejudices of a majority of the people in his favor. He was the selected successor of Gen. Jackson, whose name cast an enchantment over the minds of the people on account of his military fame. But by yielding to the dictates of self constituted juntos throughout the Union, by his partiality and partizanship, his wild and dangerous currency scheme, which he still attempts to press forward and fasten upon the people, against the resistless torrent of popular will, and the indignant rebukes of an insulted and outraged community, and by the odious insult which he cast upon the freemen of his own State for honestly voting as their convictions dictated, he has forfeited all claim to the support of the American people. He has added fuel to the exasperated spirit of party, which threatens the perpetuity of our idol zed confederacy: an inordinate ambition is creeping upon us, by as noiseless and inaudible steps as those which are discernible in the progress of time, and although it conceals itself in numberless disguises, may prove as fatal as the sweep of its scythe. Instead of endeavouring to soften the virul ence and restrain the violent movements of party, Mr. Van Buren has sought to agitate and convulse the political parties of the country, instead of cultivating relations of amity with his political opponents he has inflamed their opposition, has attempted to exercise undue influence over the votes of his fellow citizens, has brought the patronage of government in conflict with the freedom of elections, and has bestowed offices of trust and profit upon men notoriously destitute of character, and possessing no other qualification than that of partizan zeal. These added to numerous other acts of equal criminality have estranged him from the American people, and he now stands almost friendless and alone, the blasted monument of political intrigue and dishonesty.

How proud and commanding is the position occupied by the Whig party. They have, Spartan like, for years been struggling against power and oppression, and are about beholding the glorious results of their firm and patriotic course. Whig principles are diffusing themselves into every section of the Union, no potent spell enshrouds the present chief Magistrate which dazzles all who behold him, and the people are fast abjuring their faith in his dangerous and destructive policy, and embracing those principles, the object of which is to advance the glory and interest of our common country, and restore our repub ican institutions to their pristine purity. In after years, whoever has aided in consummating the triumph of Whig principles, may well be proud that he was denounced and ostracised as were the patriots of the revolution.

OFFICIAL OBLIQUITY.—In our last paper we commented with some severity upon the unwarrantable conduct of the chief judge of the Orphans' Court of this county. Want of space compelled us to treat briefly, a subject which we think, from its novel character, requires more than a passing notice. Although the act *per se* seems to be of not much magnitude, yet, according to "a lover of Consistency"—"as very trifling circumstances sometimes indicate very truly the character and disposition of the inner man, so do *public acts*, trifling in themselves, sometimes show *what public agents would do*, were they clothed with sufficient authority." This is a principle avouched by one of the chief judges own political friends, and the circumstance alluded to, though trifling in itself, serves to "show what this *public agent would do*, were he clothed with *sufficient authority*." It must be readily admitted that his motive was either a good, or an evil one. If he honestly believed he was discharging his duty, he is destitute of common sense, and utterly unfit to occupy the station he does. We contend it was an evil motive which prompted him; first, because the act of Assembly empowering the Orphans' Court to appoint their own crier, also authorizes, if it does not require them to fix his compensation; and secondly, because the act was a wilful evasion of the law, and was committed with a view of rewarding a political friend. The Levy Court at the time of the appointment was composed of a majority of Loco Focos, and it was doubtless expected they would allow Mr. Corkran one dollar per day, although Mr. Wingate had proposed to perform the duties of crier for twenty five cents per day. The Orphans' Court holds its session about thirty times during the year, and had Mr. Wingate been appointed crier, his salary would have amounted to about $7,50. The difference between this sum, and that which it was *hoped* and *expected* Mr. Corkran would obtain is $22,50, which is more than the difference between the sum Mr. Rea received for disbursing the school fund, and that offered by Mr. Anderson; and about which the County Commissioners were charged by "a lover of consistency" with wanton extravagance and a wasteful expenditure of the peoples money.

We ask of the intelligent people of this county, was there ever a plainer and clearer case of official tergiversation? or was there ever a more aggravated act of petty tyranny than was committed by this Loco Foco chief judge, in destroying the petition of Mr. Wingate? We cannot believe the people will sanction such violations of faith and duty, but we entertain the hope that the thunder of their indignation will reach the seat of this judge, where corruption is generating under the guise of patriotism. Such conduct has a direct tendency to sap the purity of our republican institutions, and open their avenues to every species of corruption. Nero fiddled in the streets of Rome when the whole city was enveloped in flames—Cromwell usurped the throne of England and drenched her plains with human gore—Bonaparte filld all France with grief and mourning, and almost depopulated the empire, and were he not "half hid in dim obscurity" this supercilious judge would break down the barriers of freedom, and claim despotic sway over a civil people. We say to the people of this county, if you wish to bring upon your country all those calamities and sorrows with which the nations of the old world have been so long afflicted—if you wish to see her cities sacked, her fields devastated, her sons butchered, her daughters defiled, and tyrants grinding her citizens with exactions, trampling upon their rights, and subjecting them to all the torments of injustice and oppression,—if your eyes would be regaled with these objects of horror, and you would willingly exchange those peaceful scenes of still and quiet life, which you now enjoy, for such stirring events as would be occasioned by their recurrence, then sanction and applaud such official obliquities as the chief judge of our Ophans' Court has been guilty of, and you will obtain your desires.—We repeat that we consider such conduct derogatory to the responsible trust he fills, and a direct insult to the majesty and intelligence of the people, and "shows what this, and other *public Loco Foco agents would* do, were they clothed with *sufficient authority*."

PRACTICAL LOCO-FOCOISM.

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig.

The Locofoco party have acquired and retained power by means of political machinery that will yet prove the ruin of that party, and overturn all the ambitious and corrupt schemes of the leaders. To reward friends and punish enemies was the first declaration of its principles, and hope and fear were severally addressed to hungry expectants and those enjoying favors, until their ranks were swelled to plethora. A blind hope and a blind fear urged many a confidence in this multitude won more, until but a comparatively few remained

——"Unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified."

And the country has been sapped and sucked almost dry to supply the extravagant demands for the performance of extravagant promises; and now the deluded and hard-ridden expectants, who have so long waited the fulfilment of the promised hope, have become uneasy and restless.

We have a pretty strong indication of this in the late movements in Baltimore, where the second class leaders have held meetings, waited upon the Collector and other United States officers there, and requested them to resign: and, in default of which, sent a committee to lay the case before the President, and insist upon a share of the spoils. Another indication, and of a more tangible shape, we find in the N. York New Era, a Locofoco paper of the stiffest kind, and we cannot resist the inclination to copy it into our columns:

"To all men of impartial observation and truly republican feeling, it must be obvious that even the democracy are deplorably apathetical concerning the indisputable rights and privileges which are created, and the broad mutual obligations which arise among themselves, by their common victory over their anti-republican opponents. Why else is it that our poorest and most needy democrats, consciously possessing as high qualifications as others, have not the moral courage to apply for the highest offices in the gift of the public servants whom they have exalted to power? Why else is it that these democrats apply only for the poorest and most laborious, and therefore the least remunerative offices? Why else is it that what are termed the higher, because the best paid offices in the gift of the People, are supinely, and, as it were, by common consent, surrendered to the competition of men who, in private circumstances, the least require them, and who, in point of ability, are often the least competent to discharge their duties to public advantage? And is the Federal maxim, that 'riches are the test of merit,' to be thus practically acknowledged by the very democracy which so earnestly repudiate and denounce it? ☞Yet, humiliating as is the fact, such is practical democracy at present.☜

"The time, we trust, will yet come, ☞when a bad coat and seriously defective pantaloons on the limbs of an honest, intelligent, able, and faithful democrat, shall not virtually constitute a disqualification for even the highest offices in the State. Why should they, when any tailor could reverse that disqualification in a few hours, and make the most objectionable candidate, on these grounds, as highly eligible as the most purse-proud and aristocratical office-holder in the city? Ay, and 'the fair round belly, with good capon lined,' might all come in good time to a lean and meager man, who is now as flat in spirit, in purse, in person, as dried haddock. Many such a man there is in this city, who could fill the first offices of State with more ability, honesty, and discernment, and to more universal satisfaction, than those who now undeservedly occupy them.—☞When shall we become democrats in practice?"

This is genuine, double-distilled Locofocoism in practice. The great leaders, (and this has been the acknowledged principle in the reward and punish Administrations, where to the victors belong the spoils)—the great leaders, we repeat, must first be rewarded, and Swartwout and Price, and other pearls above Price, have dipped into the spoils with heavy hands.

The Whig party, as is well known, do not select men for office on account of their property or poverty, or for their subserviency to political rulers, or their ability to cheat or buy voters, or their personal sacrifices as brawling demagogues. Is he honest, is he capaple, are the only tests required, and these are the only tests that should be required. We look for the dawning of that day when the country shall be brought back to honest professions, carried out in practice; and the late expressions of the People prophesy of its coming.

What encouragement, we ask, can the capable and honest mechanic, laborer, unassuming man have for sustaining a party that passes them by with such cold and heartless neglect as the extract we have furnished from one of their own papers declares?—What of honesty, or consistency, or uprightness, can govern those in power, who reward the rich for their influence, while, for the support of the meritorious poor, they point the finger of scorn to his "seriously defective pantaloons!"

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

A cunningly devised and very labored article has lately been published in the Richmond Enquirer to divert the public attention from the true state of the case as to the expenditure of public money by the Administration which have had the control of it during the last ten years; and that article has been reproduced elsewhere in a manner to prove that it is relied upon for effect as much as if there were any substance in it—as if it were not an ingenious piece of sophistical deception. In view of that article, we have thought this would be a proper time to produce the following official paper, the authenticy of which cannot be doubted, nor its facts denied, asking the reader not to forget, whilst he reads it, that the years 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1838, were the four years of Mr. Adam's Administration; that the effects of the Jacksonian reform of pretended abuses under that Administration began to be felt in 1829 and have continued through the whole of the late Administration, and under the present Administration nearly down to this day; and that during the whole of that time the Administration party has had the upper hand in Congress, and, of course, the power of controlling the expenditures.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Transmitting a statement of Expenditures; exclusive of the Public Debt, for each year, from 1824, to 1838.

Treasury Department,
June 27, 1738.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive, of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838.'

I am, very respectfully your ob't. ser't.
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. Polk,
Speaker of *H.* of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the *House* of Representatives of the 25th June 1838.

For the year	1824,	$15,320,144 71
do	1825,	11,490,458 04
do	1826,	13,072,816 27
do	1827,	12,655,095 65
do	1828,	13,296,041 45
do	1829,	12,660,460 62
do	1830,	12,229,532 33
do	1831,	13,864,067 90
do	1832,	17,516,288 77
do	1833,	22,713,755 11
do	1834,	18,425,417 25
do	1835,	17,514,959 28
do	1836,	30,868,164 04
do	1837,	*39,164,745 37

Note.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which in 1837, was $5,610, 404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.
Treasury Department,
Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

[The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838 (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress, December, 1838) amounted to $28,427,218.]

[Nat. Intel.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.

From the Tallahassee Star, May 8.

Once more we are compelled to darken our columns with the atrocities of the unrelenting and wakeful Seminoles. All has been quiet for some time past, but it was only the fearful calm which precedes the storm.

Lieutenant HULBERT was a native of New York, and a graduate of West Point. We sincerely mourn the loss of these valuable young officers of our army.

The following letter from Captain PEYTON we publish *verbatim:*

ST. MARKS, May 7, 1839.

Sir: I have this moment returned from Deadman's Bay, and have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Lieutenant HULBERT and private O'DRISCOLL, of the 6th infantry, by the Seminoles.

The express rider between Fort Frank Brooke and Fort Andrews did not arrive in season, and Lieut. HULBERT, with ten men, went out from the place on the 3d of May to ascertain the reason.—About half way between the two posts, the command was halted, and Lieutenant H. with O't DRISCOLL, of (F.) Company, went on in advance intending to pass the night at Fort Frank Brooke.

They were both shot by a party of Indians a, the Fourteen Mile Creek, probably while watering their horses. O'DRISCOLL's horse run into Fort Frank Brooke, slightly wounded, and gave the first news there.

Four balls were shot through Lieutenant H., but neither he nor the soldier was scalped. Both bodies were interred on the 4th ultimo, at Deadman's Bay. The express rider has not yet been found, and but little doubt is entertained of his death.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. PEYTON.
Captain and assistant Quartermaster.

Col. W. DAVENPORT,
First Infantry, Commanding.

From the news received from Tampa Bay, it would appear that the Indians are determined not to treat with a view to emigration. They have heard that the land which Government had assigned them west of the Mississippi cannot be found on their arrival—that country is no longer theirs, and they are naturally angry, and resolved to remain where they are at all hazards. The chief of the Tallahassees said at Tampa that, if the soldiers were sent after them, they would fight until their powder and lead was gone, and then with bows and arrows. He would not agree to hold council with General MACOMB, for he was certain the whites had two faces; he said he spoke the sentiments of all the Indians north of Tampa Bay, and that any Indian who attempted hereafter to come into the whites, would be killed. On the night of the 22d of April, about one hundred hostiles went into Tampa, and took away some thirty friendly Indians, who were waiting to emigrate. During the night the Tallahassee chief held a long talk with a Spaniard, named Jeane Mantes De Oca, who speaks the English language well, and communicated to him what we have narrated above.

AN OFFICE-HOLDER DEFENDING DEFAULTERS.

The Enquirer has published two or more articles, signed "A Southron," in defence of the extravagance of the Administration, and the defalcations of its agents. These articles teem with sophistry and perversions of fact. They are understood to come from a source not at all discreditable to their undoubtedly character. They are the productions, we hear, of an office-holder at Washington—a clerk there, with a salary, with few or no duties to perform, appointed originally as a a reward for some partison productions, and for the purpose of writing for the Government.—He is endeavoring to approve himself worthy of his hire.—[Richmond Whig.

We marked the first of the articles alluded to by the Whig, both on its first appearance in the Enquirer, and subsequently on its transfer to the congenial columns of the Globe, and had some thought at the time of noticing it so far as to contradict an impression which it might make in regard to ourselves. But, on second thought, concluded to let the anonymous statement pass unnoticed, presuming that it would receive no more credit with the Public than the rest of the base coin which is occasionally sent forth from the official mints. As, however, the Richmond Whig appears to know the fabricator of these labored essays, and has assigned this city as his habitation, and the Government as his employer, we will recur to his first production, for the purpose of stating that his assertion that the documents and debates furnished to Congress "have been distributed predistributed, session after session, the "old copies being bought up by agents of the con"tractors for a song, and presented to new mem"bers," is, so far as it is intended to apply directly, to the publishers of this paper, utterly, and in all its parts, false, unfounded, and calumnious.

The editor of the Enquirer having endorsed this calumny, with the rest of the article which contained it, he will doubtless seize the earliest opportunity of disabusing his readers in regard to it.

As to what the writer says of the compilation of Debates being "rubbish," and the "merest farrago, containing scarcely a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff," that is a matter of taste, about which, proverbially, there is no disputing. We can only regret that one who aspires to instruct his countrymen on public affairs should so disparage the history of his country, and place so low an estimate on the views delivered on the great questions of the day by the eminent men who from time to time occupy seats in the Halls of Congress.

These few remarks are merely thrown out by the way. At some time of greater leisure we shall examine more particularly into the merits of the Vandal war waged, through our sides, in pure malignity, upon those records which alone protect and preserve the history, the wisdom, and the eloquence of our country.—Nat. Intel.

VIRTUOUS AND VICIOUS AMUSEMEETS.

It is said of Diogenes, the cynic, that on a certain occasion, while he was discoursing of virtue, he suddenly ceased, and commenced singing.—Every body immediately crowded to hear him, which brought from him the exclamation, "Great gods! how much more is folly admired than wisdom." In this respect times have not altered since the days of Diogenes. The inculcations of wisdom and the desire to attain knowledge, now, as then, with a vast majority of the human family, are placed in a position secondary to light and trifling amusements. Amusements are as necessary to the well regulation of the mind, as the unstringing of the bow is to its continued elasticity. But they should not be allowed to take precedence. Let pleasure be ever so innocent, the excess is criminal. Recreation may always be made, too, more or less subservient to the acquisition of knowledge, even while you are engaged in it, and the man is truly to be pitied who cannot relinquish for a short time his accustomed business, and enjoy some wholesome amusement. But we started with the exclamation of the philosopher, "how much more is folly admired than wisdom." This is exemplified almost every day—indeed daily, in all the walks of life. Humbug attracts its thousands while the more steady occupations of life are disregarded and derided. The gewgaw trappings and juggling tricks of a travelling mountebank are run after with eviddity, while a scientific disquisition, calculated to impart both amusement and instruction, is passed by with scarce a turn of the head, to its whereabouts. The simple announcement that Monsieur Nimbletoes would throw a somerset, lighting upright on a slack rope, would "draw" a crowd—a lecture on political economy would scarcely attract attention. The nonsensical rhapsodies of some "scientific Jim Crow" would de applauded to the echo, and encored again and again, while the pure and unadulterated recitation of the English language would be regarded as dull, prosy, and beyond endurance. Did Diogenes now live, even in this enlightened day, he would find no excuse for leaving his tub, if that consummation depended upon the predominance of wisdom over follo, or the pre-disposition of mankind to follow the former rather than the latter.—Balt. Sun.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

Who does not recollect the intense interest felt for the fate of this vessel and her gallant crew, and how long and how anxiously every arrival from the south was looked for to see if any intellegence there was of her melancholy fate. At length the news came that but a single tarpaulin, and a few planks were left to tell the tale—they were picked up in the Gulf of Mexico, and bore marks of having belonged to the ship. She went to the bottom, and not one, it was thought, had been left to account the story of the sad catastro-