THE CHRONICLE.

"The union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union."

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 18, 1840.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

☞ Our town patrons will be waited on this week by our agent. Those who prefer to call at the office and pay their accounts can do so.

For a full account of the proceedings of the Young Whigs' Meeting, the reader is referred to the first page.

The Honorable THADDEUS BETTS, Senator in Congress from Connecticut, died in Washington on the morning of the 7th inst.

CHARLES HAMMOND, the veteran editor of the Cincinnatti Gazette, died on the 3rd inst.

A serious injury we received on Tuesday last by the upsetting of a carriage, we hope will be a sufficient apology for the scarcity of editorial matter this week.

Notice.

Subscribers to the Log Cabin Advocate can obtain them every Tuesday evening by calling at the Chronicle Office.

It is rumored that Gen. Jackson is taking the stump on all occasions in Tennessee. Poor old dotard! He should be put under the care of some friend who would put a straight jacket on him, and send him to the lunatic assylum.

Theatre.

MR. BRITTINGHAM and his company have been amusing the fun-loving people of our town for the last week, with their performances of Vaudevilles, &c. The performances are good, and merit patronage. By reference to their advertisement in this morning's paper it will be seen that an attractive bill is to be performed to night for the benefit of Miss Brittingham, a very talented and interesting little girl. She should be encouraged.

Stung with disappointment at the meagre appearance of the Loco Foco meeting, the "Aurora," makes a ludicrous attempt to ridicule the Whig meeting held at the Court House on the 9th inst. It says in addition to the young aspirants of our own county who tried to enchain by their eloquence the services of some grey beard orators from Talbot were put in to requisition. We wonder if the "Aurora" ever heard of a man whose mind arrived at the *summum maximum*, and began to depreciate before he arrived at the age of thirty years? We know of one and could tell him, but we spare the victim.

"The time was,
That when the brains were out the man would die,
But now 'tis otherwise."

The Meeting.

We were compelled last week from want of space to briefly state the fact of a meeting being held in this town, on Thursday the 9th inst. to appoint delegates to the Young Mens' National (Whig) Convention.

It is conceded by every one to have been the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this county. From FIVE to SEVEN HUNDRED persons were in attendance. The meeting was addressed by several young gentlemen of Cambridge, and by John Leeds Kerr, Esq. of Talbot, who pointed out the blighting consequences of the mad schemes of an administration which seems bent upon the destruction of our country, with a force and clearness which would have done honor to the most practised debaters. The loud and voluntary bursts of applause which followed the speeches gave assurance of the hearty welcome they met from every listener. We wish every Whig in Dorchester could have been present to have caught the enthusiasm that flashed from the eyes of their patriotic bretheren who had assembled to contribute their aid towards the overthrow of the present corrupt and corrupting administration, and the elevation of HARRISON to the Presidency.

On the following evening (Friday) the Court House was again filled with Whigs to hear and accept the report of the Committee appointed the day before to nominate delegates to the National Convention. After the reading of the report, Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., of Talbot, was called for by the meeting. Mr. Loockerman responded to the call in an admirable speech of considerable length. He vividly pourtrayed the wrongs the people have suffered at the hands of the present dynasty, and in a thrilling and eloquent manner he called upon them to arouse themselves for the contest. We discovered several old and heretofore firm supporters of Jackson and Van Buren seated among the Whigs who listened to Mr. Loockerman's eloquent address with breathless attention; and when he told them that the administration had lost sight of the old landmarks and were tossing upon the sea of uncertainty, and that we all feel that the best interests of our country demand a radical and thorough change in the administration of its affairs, they seemed to nod assent. After Mr. Loockerman had finished speaking, the meeting adjourned.

The Young Whigs of Dorchester have a glorious field open before them. The usual course of nature justifies the expectation that some of them, at least, may be participants, for the next half century in the glory or degradation of our country—may be the sharers of her destiny, by being the partakers of her weal, or the victims of her woe. Our sister counties are putting forth their giant energies in this great contest, and are struggling for the palm, and with all these glorious impulses around us, we should be traitors to our party and to our country to fold our arms and shrink from the responsibility of the task. We appeal to them by all that is sacred and just to enter with spirit and energy upon this good, this glorious work. We invoke them by the shades of the departed revolutionary sires to essay one more effort for the sake of expiring liberty. We entreat them to take up arms in defence of their dearest rights—and when they shall have been gathered home to their fathers their memory will be venerated as the band of patriots who threw themselves in the breach between their country, and those who sought her destruction, and saved her from ruin, from shame, and from degration.

We congraulate them upon the flattering prospect every where presented to our view. There is a spirit of enthusiasm pervading our country which is bearing down every opposing influence. Loco Focoism is sinking below par. Even the tenant of the White House is appalled and terror stricken at the manifestations of public opinion. The yeomanry—the laboring class of the country—those who are not ashamed of living in log cabins and drinking hard cider—have aroused from their lethargy to a proper sense of their danger. The name of Harrison floats along the pulses of the air from every quarter. The wild and enthusiastic shouts of the hardy yeomanry of the West come booming across the prairies, and proclaim that the reign of misrule and corruption will soon be over. Let them strike one more blow for human rights ere it be too late. Let them unfurl the standard of Harrison to the breeze, and conquer or die under its folds.

The signs of the times already convince us we shall conquer. We cannot be defeated. Our opponents are commanded by one who possess in no degree the requisite of a skilful general, and they cannot by art or device, surprise or discomfit a patriotic band of young and ardent spirits who "have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." Let us advance then with confidence in the purity and strength of our principles, and the minions of power will be overthrown.

"For oh, have not, for our leader got,
The soldier of Tippecanoe."

The State Convention, which met in Baltimore, on the ninth instant, after discharging the duties for which they met, adiourned on Friday, having appointed the following named gentlemen, a State Central Committee.

Samuel Jones, Jr.	Nat. F. Williams,
John P. Kennedy,	James L. Ridgely,
Abraham G. Cole,	James Grieves,
Hugh Birckhead,	William R. Jones,
George W. Krebs,	Geo. R. Richardson,
James Frazier,	James Harwood,
Asa Needham,	T. Yates Walsh,
Wm. H. Gatchell,	Gustav. W. Lurman,
Charles H. Pitts,	George M. Gill,
Samuel McClellan,	Neilson Poe,
William Chesnut,	

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, April, 11, 1840.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House, after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, commenced the discussion of the resolution before it yesterday, as the morning business, on motion from Mr. Briggs, of Mass. to discharge the committee on expenditures from any action upon the subject. Mr. Briggs is chairman of the committee, and his reasons for asking for the abolition of the committee is the fact that the committee, when appointed at preceding sessions of Congress, have taken noraction. Again, as another roason, it is said there is no room in the Capitol in which the committee can meet.

Mr. WISE occupied the morning hour in opposition to the request of the committee, and in recital of some of the acts of maladministration of those in power which ought to have received the attention of the committee. Mr. W. said that in the examination of the conduct of a single defaulter,—Samuel Swartwout,—the committee were employed for six weeks, fourteen hours of the day. There were sixty defaulters in the Land Offices alone, during the last few years, and work enough to employ 240 committees each subdivided. In view of this state of things he suggested that the committee ought not to be abolished, but that the House should require an investigation of the expenditures and a Report.

Mr. Wise spoke through the morning hour and closed his remarks. The subject, however, was not disposed of, but will be further acted upon on Tuesday morning.

The Senate bills upon the Speaker's table were referred to their appropriate committees, when the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. CASEY of Illinois, was called to the chair, & Mr. GEDDINGS, of Ohio, was entitled to the floor. Mr. G entered upon a general examination of the merits of the bill, and made a reply to Mr. Duncan in part. He spoke of the abuses of the Administration, of the enormous expenditures of the different Departments in items which he pointed out, and of various matters calculated to draw public attention to the party in power; and its course of policy.

Mr. GEDDINGS spoke for an hour and a half, and was followed by Mr. DROMGOOLE, of Virginia, who addressed the Chair upon a point of order at some length. Mr. D. contended that it was not in order to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. WISE is speaking and will close the debate of to-day in a speech in reply to Mr. Jones, of the committee of ways and means.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1840.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

A great fire broke out in the heart of this city between two and three o'clock this morning. The printing office of the Madisonian is destroyed, with all the furniture, types, three good presses and a large quantity of paper. Mr. Allen, the proprietor's, loss is estimated at five thousand dollars, and no insurance. The office and bindery of the Democratic Review were destroyed, including many copies of the Madison Papers and the plates. The propeietors have an insurance of six thousand dollars.

The Medical College of the City was also burnt and other buildings. I have heard no estimate of the loss, and hardly know its extent. Mr. Allen slept in one of the rooms of the building adjoining his printing office, and went through every part of it an hour or two before the conflagrotion. In the room adjoining the office there had been no fire, and the general opinion is that the building was set on fire.

Tee Madisonian of this date had been wholly issued. The puelication of the paper will not be suspended, but will appear as usual on Tuesday.

The Globe adds—

The roof and the upper floor of the Medical College were burnt: insured for $3,000; and it will require that sum, it is supposed, to repair it. The Baptist Church was injured to the amount of $500 or $600. A frame soap factory was entirely destroyed, worth, probably, between $800 and $1000.

VAN BUREN'S FORMER SUCCESS, NO GUARANTEE OF HIS SUCCESS AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

Why? Because then, General Jackson with all his power and popularity, was in office; Van Buren who never had, or deserved any personal popularity, held on to the General's skirts; and was by his strong arm lifted into the Presidential chair. The people voted for Jackson himself.—They knew his anxity on the subject—up to the last minute his correspondence was co-extensive with the Union—he held the means to reward and the power to punish—he was a gallant man who had covered himself and his country with glory in the batle field—he made—every one knows—that he made Van Buren President of the United States—but how is it now?

General Jackson is beyond the mountains, the country is in the deepest distress, and the people reasoning from the head to the pocket and from the pocket to the head, are crying aloud for a change!—any change must be for the better—no change can make things worse;—though appeals were made to reason, and all our present ills were predicted in vain, the instinct of interest and self preservation will yet save the country; thus it is that Harrison will come in for a single term, as he says, nothing shall induce him to offer again. Moreover, how many voters of the United States have come of age since Van Buren's election, who are not committed, by having voted for him before. They have no pride of consistency to be appealed to, or wounded. The old man say, let us have a change, things may get better, the young men are almost unanimous for a change. How many have come of age since next October four years? The doom of the Kinderhooker is sealed. He never yet put cordial trust in any man, no man should put trust in him; such a man, unaided by some strong adventitious influence, can never succeed. He has, by a lucky chance for him, been put into the highest office. But he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting! His disgrace will be most exemplary and most salutary for the country. Will the great Nullifier visit him in his retirement at Kinderhook?—Annapolis Republican.

From the Newburg Gazette.

DEMOCRACY VS. ARISTOCRACY.

The hue and cry raised by the sainted Loco Foco journals against John Quincy Adams, during his Presidency, for furnishing the "White House" at an expense to the U. S. Treasury of THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, is within the memory of all. Mr. Adams was denounced as an Aristocrat of the first order, and the whole vocabulary of Loco Focoism was exhausted to find an epithet sufficiently harsh to apply to him. It was in vain that the Whigs urged the importance of furnishing the Executive Mansion liberally, and in a style that should forbid the application to us, as a people, of the epithet "parsimonious." Those who became the apologists of Mr. Adams shared with him the wrath of his indignant opponents. Argument availed nought. Nothing short of the displacement of Mr. Adams could appease the anger which his unbounded extravagance had excited in the bosoms of these self sacrificing patriots! But behold! times have changed; what was Aristocracy in Mr. Adams is Democracy in Mr. Van Buren! By a public document recently reported to Congress, we find the following item:

"For furnishing the President's *House* under the direction of the President, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!!"

General Jackson expended in 1829 for the same purpose FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!! being one thousand more than Mr. Adams used, & six thousand less than the sum used by Martin Van Buren!!! Yet Martin Van Buren is a Democrat, & fond of simplicity and economy, while Mr. Adams was an Aristocrat, given to Court parade and Kingly extravagance.

Again let the reader peruse the following comparative table of National Expenditures and he will find that here too Mr. Van Buren exceeds Mr. Adams by many millions of dollars. Yet so capacious is the throat of Loco Focoism in these days that it can swallow all this at a gulp.

Expenses of the United States Government under

	J. Q. Adams. (4 years)	A. Jackson. (8 years)	M. V. Buren. (3 years)
Total,	$50,501,862 00.	145,792,735.00.	111,406,963 00
Year,	12,525,465.50.	18,224,091.88.	37,135,654.33
Month,	1,052,142.12.	1,518,674 32.	3,094.637.86
Day,	34,590.31.	49,929.02.	101,743.52
Hour,	1,441.26.	2,080.13	4,339 15
Minute,	24.02.	34.67.	70.75
Second,	.40.	.58.	1.17 1-2

By the above schedule it will be perceived that the Daily expenses of Martin Van Buren's government, exceed those of J. Q. Adams; the enormous amount of $67,151 21; and the present Administration's expenses, per year, are $24,510,188,83 more than those of J. Q. Adams per year. Furthermore, every minute that takes its flight, adds $46.63 more to our expenses, than it did under Mr. Adams; and every second of time, 77 1 2 cents more. About all the mints in the world will soon be required to coin specie currency sufficient to grease the wheels of our Loco Foco Government; and where, in the name of common sense, will be found gold and silver bullion for the purpose? Unless new mines are discovered, it cannot be done. Think of this, be advocates for an entire metalic currency. Ponder, pause, and reflect.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—A meeting was held at Cumberland, Md. on 1st inst., at which a Committee was appointed with instructions to address the Governor in favor of calling an extra session of the Legislature of Maryland, for the purpose of making a further appropriation to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

EFFECT OF THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.—The Norwich (Connecticut) Courier gives the following dialogue, as reported to have taken place, a few days since, in that vicinity. An honest farmer had occasion to call upon a lawyer—both being supporters of the present administration—when the following discussion was had, concerning the operation of the sub-Treasury, its "favorite measure."

Farmer. Good morning, Squire. What news to-day?

Lawyer. Why, nothing particular. It is said the sub-Treasury bill will soon pass in Congress.

Farmer. Well, what do you think of it?

Lawyer. Think? Why, it will be one of the most salutary bills which Congress could pass. It will make gold and silver plenty, and reduce the price of every commodity 75 per cent. and labor too. You could employ your workmen at half the price you now do.

Farmer. Well, I like that. But, Squire, I gave three thousand dollars for my farm; but, according to that, I could only sell it for about fifteen hundred.

Lawyer. That is true; but you could buy as much with that fifteen hundred as you can now with double the amount.

Farmer. But they say I could not buy coffee, or tea, or sugar, or any other foreign article, cheaper than I do now.

Lawyer. That is true; but it is the fault of the foreigners, who love to grind up our people.

Farmer. Well, you say that farms and labor, and all that, would cost only half as much as now—how would it be with the office-holders—for the plaguey Whigs say that they would get as much, and that would be worth twice what it is now?

Lawyer. That is because they have their pay in money—and that will not sink in value, though every thing else will.

Farmer. Then, if I want to raise money to pay my tax, I must sell twice as much corn or produce as I used to; and the office-holder gets it? I lose a little in that way, and I do not see how I gain any thing. But, Squire, I want to know another thing. Will lawyers work for half what they used to get?

Lawyer. Why certainly not. They have a rule of charges, and cannot conveniently alter them.

Farmer. Well, I want some business done, but as you think the sub-Treasury will pass, and every thing be a great deal cheaper, I calculated you would charge less. Won't you agree, if the sub-Treasury bill pass, to take half price?

Lawyer. No, sir; it would break into our rule, and that is very inconvenient.

Farmer. What shall I gain, Squire, by this plan?

Lawyer. Gain? Why, it will break down those banks, which ruin the county; all of them?

Farmer. Well, I suppose that is all right; but it seems to me pretty tough, that my farm and all my butter and cheese, and corn; and land wont be worth but half as much as now, and yet I have got to pay as much for taxes, and tea, and coffee, and sugar, & the lawyers, too, faith. I'll call again, Squire, about that business.

A Loco Foco Argument.

The straits to which the office-holders' party are reduced, and the difficulty they find, in opposing the march of opinion in favor of General Harrison, are well illustrated in an incident that lately took place at Dayton, Ohio. There was a gathering of the people there, on some occasion, when Mr. Baer, an intelligent blacksmith, addressed his fellow-citizens against the Van Buren Sub-Treasury-low wages party; and strongly urged upon his hearers, comprising a large number of his fellow working men, to give their support to the "Log Cabin Candidate," whom many of them knew, personally, and whom every one admitted to be able, honest, and true, in all his past transactions. A working man himself, there was no ground of belief that "Old Tip" would favor measures that would press hardly upon the working men. Knowing what it was, as a tiller of the soil to earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, we need not fear (said Mr. Baer,) that the Farmer of North Bend, will ever attempt to circumscribe the comforts of the working man, or permit others to do it, by "rekucing the prices of products, and the wages of labor." Such a scheme might do for office holders administration, but it would never pass current with the inmate of the Log Cabin—the Candidate of the people.

In the midst of these remarks of the honest working man, of Licking county, and while the plain truths which he told were going home to the conviction of his hearers, certain members of the Van Buren loco foco party, who were within hearing, and alarmed at the effect, threw rotten eggs at the speaker, so as to compel him to desist. They did not, however, accomplish their object. The honest blacksmith went ahead until he had "spoke his mind," regarding the abuses of the office holders' party, and the necessity of a change change of rulers. But the outrage was very much in character for desperate retainers for a desperate cause. Having no other argument left, they would answes the facts of the working man with 'rotten eggs.'

It must be o bad cause indeed whose supporters resort to such arrangements! What say you, friends of the People's Candidate.

A LOG CABIN BOY.

Good signs for the Good Cause.

The subjoined communications, which we find in the Cadiz (Ohio) Organ of the 24th ult. will tend to show the progress of opinion among the Buckeyes of that region.

Mr. J. S. THOMAS:—I desire you to give notice to the Van Buren party, through the Organ, that I am no longer one of them. I believe the policy of the President and his supporters strikes at the interest of us poor men. The recent move in the United States senate, by Senators supporting the Administration, to reduce the value of labor and property one half, is, in my opinion, tending directly to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer." I am loth to leave the party I have uniformly acted with; but when I see that they are wrong, I consider it my duty to withdraw from them.—More especially do I consider it my duty to do so when I find the opposing candidate [Gen. Harrison] to be a man who has served his country gallantly in war and faithfully as a civilian; who has disbursed thousands of the public money, and never appropriated a cent to his personal use.

As every man has more or less influence in society, although I am a poor man, I conceive it my duty to give publicity to this brief statement.

Respectfully, GEORGE RIDWELL.

Nottingham township, March 20, 1840.

To the Editor of the Organ:

Sir:—Since the communication of my friend and fellow-laboring man appeared in your paper—I mean Levi Mallernee's—I have taken pains to examine, with care, whether he was warranted by facts and circumstances, in renouncing his allegiance to the Van Buren party—I have given you a cordial support heretofore, but since I discover the object of the office holders to reduce the price of labor and break up the channel thro which men of my condition of life have sailed along pleasantly and comfortably, I have concluded that it is time for me to get out of their political house! For this reason and many more, you may set me down as another deserter from the office holders camp and a supporter of General Harrison's. History teaches me—that history which which was recorded previous to the day that fees of office wielded the minds of men—that Harrison has filled all the important trusts committed to him by the people, with honesty and bravery. The vote he received for Governor in Harrison county; the testimony of Congress and his brave comrades in arms, warrans me in asserting this, Finally, I think Levi was right, and at the election I will go with him. Office-holders and the editors they feed may chide me and assert that I have been "cajoled," but spirit of liberty! I possess you under our free government, and such sneers fall harmless before your protecting mantle. So then three cheers for Harrison! fearlessly and conscientiously.

HARVEY BUMGARNER.

Cadiz, Marce 23, 1840.

Governor GRASON has very properly declined to call an EXTRA SESSION of the Legislature of Maryland in reference to the affairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Compaay. To the committee of citizens of Alleghany County who were delegated to address him in favor of the measure, he has made this reply;

ANNAPOLIS, April, 7th, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—Your memorial, in behalf of a public meeting held in Alleghany county, requesting me to convene the Legislature "for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of granting immediate aid to the canal," has been received and carefuly considered.

In relation to the adjournment and meeting of the legislature, the constitution of Maryland provides; "that the senate & delegates may adjourn themselves respectively, but if the two houses should not agree on the same time, but adjourn to different days, then the governor shall appoint and notify one of those days, or some day between, and the assembly shall then meet and be held accordingly; and he shall, if necessary, by advice of the council, call them before the time to which they shall in any manner be adjourned, on giving not less than ten days' notice thereof."

My opinion has always been, that the power of calling the Legislature together ought not to be exercised by the Executive, unless in the case of some great emergency which may arise during the recess. During the recent session, the Legislature had the question of greating aid to the canal, fully under consideration; and, immediately before the adjournment, decied against it, without making provision, or expressing a wish, for an earlier meeting than the time fixed by the constitution This decision was made under a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the subject, and of the consequences that were likely to ensue from a suspension of the work. The probability, is, that a majority of the members who were absent when the question was taken, would have voted against it; and, that if an extra session were now called, the result would be the same. I have not heard that any members who were opposed to the canal bill, have changed their opinions or expressed a wish to meet again for the purpose of changing their votes. While an extra session; therefore, would not be likely to afford relief to the canal company, it would be objectionable on the ground of serious inconvenience to the members, and of considerable experse to the State. In addition to these reasons, I think it would be disrespectful to the members of the Legislature to call them together for the purpose of requesting them to reconsider their votes; especially in a case, in which none of them had intimated a change of opinion; and when there was reason to believe that a large majority of the people would disapproved of such a proceeding on the part of the Executive.

Entertaining these views, which have been carefully and deliberately formed, it is impossible for me to comply with the request of the citizens of Alleghany, for whose disappointment I feel a deep concern, and whose wishes it would give me pleasure to gratify, if it were in my power.

I remain very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. GRASON.

To S. M. Semmes, C. M. Thuruston. T. J. McCaig, H. M. Pettit, Wm. Taylor, Committee of a public meeting in Alleghany.

From Mobile (Alabama) we learn that the Harrison whigs, at the charter election which has just taken place, elected their candidate for Mayor (Edward Hall) by a majority of 180 votes, and elected also three fourths of the Aldermen, and the entire Common Council. One year ago the whig candidate for the mayoralty was defeated by a majority of 353 votes. Whig gain in one year, out of 1,600 and odd votes, 543 votes! This is going ahead in reality.

We would call the attention of the Whigs to the subjoined prospectus. The first three Nos. of the "Pilot" have been received at our office, and can be seen by any one who may wish to subscribe.

Prospectus.

THE PILOT, EXTRA.—This paper will be published once a week, in pamphlet form, and double royal size, from the first of May until the 15th of November, and be devoted exclusively to the Presidentiol election. It will furnish a cheap and efficient means of distributing documents, facts and argument bearing on the contest, and AT THE PRICE OF ONE DOLLAR.

Tippecanoe Clubs—Whig associations, and especially the Whig Young Men are requested to act as our agents in obtaining subscribers. The papers. friendly to the cause are requested to send us theirs in exchange and to insert this Prospectus.

*** Persons desiring to obtain subscribers can cut this prospectus from the paper and attach it to a sheet of blank paper.

DUFF GREEN.

Baltimore, 3nd April, 1840.
Subscriptions received at this office.