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*ADVERTISEMENTS*
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# Legislature of Maryland.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

*ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.*

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

*Petitions presented by*

Mr. Spencer—from John M. Freburger, of Talbot, for divorce—referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Hughlett—from Paul Sheppard, of Easton to be paid out of the treasury for attendance on the court of appeals—referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Hughlett—from Ann Speddon for revolutionary pension—referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

*Election of President and Vice President of the U. States.*

Mr. Steuart, of Baltimore, submitted sundry resolutions proposing a change in the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of the President and Vice President.

1st—Goes to prevent the election of the President for more than one term;

2d—That the election of President and Vice President, through the agency of electors chosen by the people, has been found convenient in practice, is a system well adapted to the nature of our republican institutions, and only requires proper amendments, (which are within the power of the people,) to bring about uniformity, and thus to secure to the system, all the benefits expected from it by the wise framers of the constitution."

The method proposed, is to have the elections for electors held in April instead of November, and that they shall meet in May in each state and give their votes as now prescribed by law. On the 4th July the votes are to be opened and counted by the Vice President, pro tem; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Secretary of State; and proclamation forthwith to be made of the result. In case neither of the candidates should have the required majority, a second election by the people is to take place in November following, in which only the two persons having the greatest number of votes at the former election shall be candidates The candidate having at this second election, a majority of the States in his favor, to be the President—if neither should have a majority then the person having the greatest number of all the votes given by the people shall be the president.

*Internal Improvement of the Eastern Shore.*

Mr. Lee, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The committee on internal improvement, which was instructed to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of Pocomoke river, and more especially that section thereof which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county and the line of the State of Delaware, and of connecting the same, by a navigable canal, with Sinepuxent Bay, and also to inquire into the practicability and expediency of improving the navigation of the said river by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county, to the waters of Tangier Sound, have considered the several matters of this reference, and beg leave to present the following report:

From a view of the topography of that section of the state into which the committee have been instructed to inquire, and from information to be relied upon, they are convinced that the river Pocomoke passes through a very fertile region, covered with valuable timber, a considerable distance between the town of Snow Hill in Worcester county, and the line of the state of Delaware; and they are induced to believe that the navigation thereof may be improved to an extent very beneficial to the internal commerce of this state, to the augmentation of the public capital, and to the immediate interests of a numerous and enterprising population.

And from the same sources the committee are of opinion that the connexion of that division of the said river, by a navigable canal with the waters of Sinepuxent Bay, would very essentially tend to draw into the trade of the chesapeake not only that vast amount of produce, which is now constrained to seek an outlet through uncertain and dangerous channels, and exposed through all the hazards of the Atlantic coasts, to find a market without the state; but also and more especially in time of war, to supply our navy with masts and spars, and other rich productions of the forest and the indispensible article of salt to any extent which the wants of many millions may demand.

Pursuing the downward course of the Pocomoke, the committee perceive that it meanders through a large extent of Worcester and Somerset counties, until it debouches in an expanded bay of the same name on the northern border of Virginia, and they have been informed that the difficulties of the shallow water, which interrupt the navigation of the mouth of that river, might be overcome by a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county.

The committee, therefore, in pursuance of that liberal policy which has distinguished the legislature of this state, with intent to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of the several improvements in contemplation, beg leave to recommend the adoption of a resolution authorising Littleton U. Dennis, of Somerset, and David K. Hopkins and Johnson Gray of Worcester counties, to act as commissioners to employ engineers, and cause a survey, and to report upon the subject to the next legislature—The executive to pay expenses incurred therein.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Denny reported an act authorising the shutting up a road in Talbot county.

Mr. Hitch reported an act to confirm an act entitled, an act to alter and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, passed December session, 1827, chapter 50.

Mr. Teackle, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the 21st section of the act of 1827, chap. 111—(appropriating $20,000 annually to deepening the Harbor of Baltimore.)

*Tax on Pleasure Carriages.*

Mr. Lee, proposed an order, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying a tax upon all Hacks and Pleasure Carriages, &c. over the value of one hundred dollars each.

Mr. Teackle moved to amend the order by adding instructions to said committee to enquire whether such a tax was allowed by the bill of rights.

Some conversation took place on the two propositions.

Mr. Grason observed, that they had before them a general assessment bill, which designed to include every single thing upon the face of the earth—and when every thing upon the face of the earth was taxed, he supposed pleasure carriages must be included. If the gentleman was serious in attempting a specific tax upon carriages over and above the general tax in which they were to be included, he should regard it as an attempt to tax the Eastern Shore specially and should move to exempt the Eastern Shore from its operation.

Finally Mr. Teackle's amendment was sustained, and the order adopted.

*General Election Law.*

The bill reported by Mr. Teackle, reducing into one the several Acts of Assembly in relation to Elections, was again called up on Wednesday last. Some amendments were made in the progress of reading the bill. We found a motion made by Mr. Ely, under debate, for striking out the clause which provides for the employment of constables on the days of elections to attend the polls—after debate

The question was taken on striking out the clause, and determined in the affirmative.

The final question was then taken upon the bill, which passed by a large majority.

*Closing the Session.*

Mr. Phelps proposed a resolution to prevent the introduction of new business after the 10th February.

Ordered to lay on the table.

Mr. M'Mahon of Baltimore, proposed an order of considerable length, which we shall be able to insert in our next paper proposing to recommit the General Assessment bill, with various instructions, going radically to change the system of taxation in this state.

The order was laid upon the table.

*License Law.*

A debate of some considerable length occurred on Thursday, upon the second reading of the law reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, for amending the present law regulating licenses to dealers, &c.

The bill proposes a remedy for the grievance of the original bill, requiring persons who had taken out license under the former license law to take out license again under the new law, on the 1st day last—The omission to provide for these cases in the new law, it appeared in the course of the debate, had been occasioned at the last session by inadvertence in the course of consultation between the two branches, on the financial bills at the last session. The bill as originally reported, had a provision upon the subject.

The debate upon the subject, arose only as to the best manner of remedying the injustice.—Something seemed to be admitted to be due to those that have been agrieved—

Amendments were proposed embracing projects for this object, by Mr Done chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. McMahon of Baltimore and by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Buskirk, each of whom as well as Mr. Semmes Mr. McMahon of Allegany and Mr. Shower, partook of the debate.

After amendments, the bill was passed.

THURSDAY Jan. 29.

*Internal Improvement on the Eastern Shore.*

Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, called for a second reading of the report and resolutions submitted by that committee upon the subject of certain examinations and surveys proposed to be made upon the Eastern Shore.

Mr L. made some observations in favor of the resolutions which he conceived the house would not refuse to pass, when it was recollected that so much had been done for the Western Shore, and so little for the Eastern.

Mr. Grason was opposed to the resolutions.

Mr. Eccleston said that, if he could for one moment be persuaded that a real benefit was to be produced to the Eastern Shore, by adopting the resolution, he should not oppose it. But he feared it was but a lure held out to entrap gentlemen from that section.

We are obliged to abridge the debate—Messrs. Thomas, Grason Lee and Mr. Teackle, each made some remarks The amendment limiting the appropriation for the examination to $500 was at first adopted—but upon motion of Mr. McMahon, the vote was reconsidered, & it was afterwards rejected.

The question was then taken, on the passage of the resolution—Ayes 39, Nays 31.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

*Petitions presented by*

Mr. Burchenal from the clerk of Caroline county, praying the passage of a law, to authorise the Levy Court of said county to levy a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned—committee Messrs. Burchenal, Wright of Q. Annes, and Hardcastle of Caroline.

*Bills reported by*

Mr. Turpin—repealing the supplement to the act, for the distribution of a certain fund, for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hitch—An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act, to renew an act of 1811, ch. 153, and to repeal an act of 1826, ch. 144, concerning the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester—To amend the constitution so far as relates to filling vacancies in the House of Delegates of this state.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill to authorize a levy upon Caroline county, for the purpose of enlarging the clerk's office of said county.

*County Clerks.*

Mr. Teackle had leave and subsequently reported a bill "relating to county clerks." It is designed to avoid the necessity on their part to return a levy list to the governor and council and to the legislature.

*General Election Law.*

The act reported by Mr. Donoho, and passed by the House of Delegates on Saturday, (we erroneously stated that Mr. Teackle reported it,) "to reduce into one the several acts of assembly of this state in relation to elections," was rejected by the senate on Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Donoho, a message was sent to the senate yesterday, asking that body to reconsider their vote on this bill, & assigning reasons why it should pass.

The bill to change the constitution as relates to the time and manner of electing senators & filling vacancies in that body, reported by Mr. Sutton and passed by the house. was rejected by the Senate on Saturday.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT BILL.

The consideration of this bill from the Committee on Ways and Means, was resumed in committee of the whole on Saturday last. Mr. Hawkins in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the clause subjecting property abroad to be assessed, was again considered, and a vote taken, by which such property was exempted; but on suggestion of Mr. Buskirk, that vote was immediately re-considered by the committee, and a long debate ensued upon the question.

Mr. Lee opposed taxing property without the state—How was such property to be come at? The bill of rights (which he read) expressly confined the powers of the Legislature to taxing property "within the State" He should consider the re-instating that clause as a death blow to the bill.

Mr. Buskirk called upon the friends of the bill to stand firm to its provisions—though it might be unpopular now, it would be popular hereafter. He cautioned them not to permit it to be destroyed in detail.

Mr. Hughes, avowed his decided friendship for the bill, but with him the exclusion of property without the state from being assessed by us, was a sine que non. If that was retained, he would be obliged however reluctantly, to vote against the bill. He had under very peculiar circumsatnces voted for the bill at the last session, even with that clause in it, but he had in vain taxed his ingenuity since, when called upon, to find a plausible excuse for this clause; besides he feared it would be particularly injurious to the county he represented.

They were adjoining the District of Columbia where they flattered themselves that the period was not remote when a Great City would be situated. The inhabitants of that city might look around for convenient summer residences—but if the consequence of their coming to Maryland was to subject their property, whether stocks or whatever else, to taxation, he feared but few of them would select Montgomery county.

Mr. Donoho said, he was himself the guardian of children possessed of considerable property in the state of Delaware, and if the bill was so framed as to leave that property to be doubly taxed, once in Delaware because it was there situated, and once in Maryland, because the owners resided here, he should himself oppose the bill—but such was not the case.—The bill expressly exempted all property 'abroad,' on which tax was paid to any other state or to the United States. He observed that the difficulty about ascertaining the amount of property abroad, was not so great as gentlemen supposed. It was only to go to the custom house and take an abstract of their books in regard to property afloat, &c.

Mr. Phelps, could not conceive how gentlemen could reconcile the exercise of a power to tax property without the state, with that clause of the bill of rights who said that the taxes for the support of government should be laid upon every person (excepting paupers) 'according to his actual worth in real and personal property within this state,' he was of opinion that if they would provide to have all the property within the state properly assessed, that a very moderate levy thereon would amply supply the deficiencies of the treasury.

Mr. M'Mahon, of Allegany, would like to know how far this 'abroad' was to extend.—Were we to tax property in Turkey under this clause?

Mr. Teackle explained.—A ship was in harbor to day, the assessor goes round, takes it down to the owner's account, and he is levied upon for that amount, ship and cargo—this you say is all right—But if the ship had happened to have sailed yesterday, it is 'abroad,' and the owner is exempt from the payment of your tax.

Mr. Grason said, that we frequently fall into mistakes in legislation for want of duly considering our powers. Gentlemen who talk of going to the custom house and taking abstracts from their books, and of taxing goods that were either for importation or exportation, surely have forgot that the power to regulate commerce is delegated to Congress.

It is one thing to be friendly to a good system of taxation, and another thing to be friendly to this bill. He considered some of the provisions of this bill to be like those adopted by Bonaparte at the period alluded to the other day by our late chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, when that chieftain wanted money and must have it. It was a kind of Berlin and Milan decree, in taxation, operating upon that we had no right to touch.

Mr. M'Mahon, of B. read an amendment by way of argument, which he thought of offering if the motion prevailed.

"And be it further enacted, That so much of the constitution of the United States as delegates to Congress the right to regulate commerce, &c. be and the same is hereby repealed'

Mr. Teackle, thought that if the provisions of this bill had been inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, those states east of us, that had laws exactly corresponding in this particular with this bill must have found it out He drew a distinction between property owned by persons residing in the state which was permanently situated out of the state; and property which was in transite; coming and going—here to day and away tomorrow, and liable to tax no where. It was the object of the bill to tax the latter—the former was exempt from assessment by the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Lee, read extracts from the General Assessment Law of New York, on which the gentleman relied as a precedent, and insisted that it contained no such provision as authorised taxing property abroad.

Mr. Donoho, wanted to know if he or his neighbor should send his wife with a servant, carriage and five horses into Virginia the week before the Assessor came round, whether he would not be bound to give in the property thus 'abroad' for the moment, along with his other property? If he was, why should the merchant who sends his ships abroad with an expectation of making thousands, be excused?—Gentlemen say the ship may be lost—Why, sir, my wife may die—my servant may run away with my carriage and horses—will your tax gatherer pay me back my money if they should? Gentlemen have great sympathy for the adventurers in trade—but as the gentleman lately at the head of the committee of ways and means observed, if your poor ploughman's last horse dies of want, your tax gatherer will take his last cow to pay his direct taxes without compunction.—He could see no reason in such distinctions.

Some further conversation occurred between Mr. Lee and Mr. Teackle, after which the question on re-inserting the words 'at home and abroad,' was taken, and carried.

The bill underwent some few 'verbal amendments,' and on being read throughout, the committee rose and reported the bill as amended.—It was then laid upon the table.

Mr. M'Mahon gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the order submitted by him in relation to this system of taxation, and to the system of licenses, on Wednesday next.

# CONGRESS.

MONDAY, January 26, 1829.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was renewed on the resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of the public stationary for the putting up of packages and pamphlets not ordered to be printed by the House,—Mr. Vance modified his amendment, so as to make it a prohibition of stationary of every kind from the passage of the resolution. Mr. Cambreleng withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, to move to lay the resolution on the table, which motion he accordingly made, stating, in explanation, that the subject matter, contained in the resolution, would be embodied in a bill about to be reported, to curtail the contingent expenses of the two Houses: and as that bill would provoke considerable debate, it would be economical to have all the discussion at once. The motion to lay on the table was carried in the affirmative. The House then passed the various private bills which had been acted on the preceding day. A motion made by Mr. Daniel, to reconsider the vote of Friday, by which Mr. Thompson's proposition to reverse the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the claims of certain citizens of Georgia, was negatived, was carried in the affirmative, and the report of the Committee was ordered to be laid on the table. The House then acted on a number of private bills, in Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Holmes, elected a Senator from Maine, vice Mr. Parris, resigned, appeared and took his seat. Two or three hours were occupied in the discussion of private bills, and some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Select Committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States, reported the bill with an amendment.

In the House of Representatives yestreday, the petitions, two thirds of which were against the transportation and opening of the mails on Sunday, occupied nearly an hour in their presentation. The various bills ordered on Saturday to a third reading, were read a third time and passed, excepting a Bill for the relief of Richard Eppes, which, on a little opposition rising, was postponed, and made the special order for to-day. The Bill concerning the Supreme Court, which stood as the special order for yesterday, was committed to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on motion of Mr. Mercer. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and after refusing to take up, on motion of Mr. Duncan, the bill for the graduation of the public lands, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road. Mr. Mercer having been compelled by indisposition, yielded the floor to Mr. Fort, who made some observations against the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Barney, to the same effect. Mr. Anderson of Pennsylvania then obtained the floor, but before any observations were made, on his motion the Committee rose.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, several private bills were acted upon. The Senate refused, by a vote of seventeen to twenty one, to go into the consideration of executive business. The bill for the relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association, called the "Mississippi Land Company," was considered, and debated at length, by Mr. Seymour in favor of the bill, and Mr. Kane in opposition to it.

The House of Representatives, after some preliminary business, went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when the Committee was addressed by Mr. Anderson of Pennsylvania in favor of the bill, and Mr. Ramsay against it and in favor of the amendment. Mr. Stewart then spoke at some length in favor of the bill, when Mr. Weems obtained the floor and the Committee rose.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution fixing the hour of meeting after Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock. There are about thirty-six bills of a private nature, reported at the last session, to be acted on, independently of the bills of a similar character reported during the present session; and Mr. Whittlesey stated that he had been given to understand, that any of this class of bills sent from the House to the Senate after the first days of the next month would scarcely be acted on.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Berrien gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the U. States, to the Louisville and Portland Canal was discussed for several hours, and ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 24 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the discussion was resumed on the resolution offered by Mr. Weems, relative to the distribution of the public lands; but the hour having expired before any question was taken the discussion was arrested. Several bills were then reported, from different Committees and among others, a bill making appropriations for Fortifications, and a bill from the Committee on Retrenchment, relative to the compensation, mileage, and allowances to Members of Congress. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Weems made some observations against the bill, and in favor of the amendment of Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Smith of Indiana spoke at some length on the other side. Mr. Mercer obtained the floor for to-day, and the Committee then rose.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. Mercer gave notice that if the discussion on the Cumberland Road bill should not be brought to a close to-day, he should on to-morrow move to dispense with the rule which sets apart Friday as one of the days for the disposal of private bills, 'in order to bring the debate on this subject to a termination without further delay. As there are many Members who have prepared themselves to take a part in the discussion on the Cumberland Road, it is not probable that the debate will terminate to-day, unless by the interposition of the previous question; and as there is such a mass of private business to be acted on, it is scarcely more likely that the usual course of legislation will be interrupted to-morrow. In that case, the Cumberland Road will occupy another week.

The Committee on Retrenchment have reported a bill which retrenches the pay and allowances to members of Congress. It will be found in our report of proceedings. It provides that for four months members shall be allowed their present pay, provided Congress should remain in session, and the members shall certify that they have not been absent from the seat of government during any day when the House to which he belongs may have been in session. Should a session be protracted beyond four months the *per diem* to be reduced to *two* dollars a day. Stationary to a specified amount only is to be allowed: a regulation is to be made with respect to the pay for mileage; and no newspapers to be furnished on the public account to members.

It is difficult to determine how these propositions will be received; but there is no difficulty in predicting that whenever they shall be submitted to be acted on in detail, they will give rise to a warm and lengthened discussion. The subject matter of the resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe is embraced in the bill; and, judging from the excitement which was then produced, we may be assured that much feeling will be displayed, and much time consumed, before the matter shall be finally disposed of.

FRIDAY, January 30, 1829.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dudley, elected a senator from the State of New-York was qualified and took his seat. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of United States, to the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, was passed. The bill to authorize the several States to relinquish the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and to enter other sections in lieu thereof, produced much discussion. The bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. Weems, on the subject of the distribution of the Public Lands, which has been under discussion for the two preceding days, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama. After some other resolutions had been adopted, the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Mercer being absent from indisposition, Mr. Buckner took the floor in defence of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker, who made a successful motion that the Committee rise, and, consequently is entitled to the floor when the House shall resume the discussion.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr Marks presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to endeavor to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. At half past 12 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, some short discussion took place on the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Talliaferro some days since, in relation to a change in the rules of the House as regards the priority of business on the calendar. The resolutions were finally laid on the table. The other resolutions on the table were then taken up and agreed to. The House then passed to the special orders of the day, the first of which was the bill to continue in force an act to authorize the City of Washington to draw Lotteries. Some discussion ensued upon this bill, which was opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, and also by Mr. Sergeant, chiefly on the ground of the pernicious consequences to the public morals which would result from giving a legislative sanction to a species of gambling so ruinous, and so manifestly on the increase. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a provision prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the District. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Harris and Farrow, which was not disposed when the House adjourned.

About half an hour was consumed in a call of the House, a quorum not appearing at 11 o'clock which was the hour to which the House adjourned.

## THE WITCHES OF KINTYRE.

If it be true that the Gaelic language which once so universally spoken has at last taken up its abode in the Highlands of Scotland, as a sanctuary wherein it may expire, it may with equal credibility be affirmed that the ancient traditions and supernatural legends which cheered the firesides of our fore-fathers during the dreary nights and stormy blasts of winter, have also lingered longest, and are still most fondly cherished among the solitary hills and glens of the north, Many of these traditions are serious and pathetic, but by far the greatest number are ludicrous and supernatural. Men are more easily moved to smiles than tears—and in the spirit of this maxim, which we verily believe to be true, we shall tell an old story still current, and still firmly believed by many "donce and sponsible folk" in the district of Kintyre, in Argyleshire. Once upon a time, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," a weary traveller was benighted among the wilds of Kintyre. He looked long and anxiously on all sides for the shelter of some cottage, and at length espied a light issuing from a bothy at no great distance. He instantly repaired to the spot, lifted the latch and entered; but, contrary to the laws of hospitality then so religiously observed in the district, all shelter there was peremptorily denied him.

The traveller, however, like Bailie Nicol Jarvie waxed valiant in the Highlands and insisted upon remaining with his reluctant hostess, who was alone in the house. During the altercation another female made her appearance, but she joined her neighbor gossip, and was equally determined that the stranger should be excluded. A third next 'hove in sight,' and also voted against the Sassenach; but the traveller was not to be daunted, and seeing that all remonstrances were in vain, the defeated trio sat down and composed themselves. They proceeded leisurely to dress as if for a journey, each pulling out a *mutch* or cap, which she carefully adjusted at a small mirror indented in the wall. When this important operation was concluded, the first cried out "Off for London" and away she darted as fast as the witches that sallied out after poor Tam O'

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