EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XII. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1829. NO. 12.

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ADVERTISEMENTS
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A LIST OF LAWS

Made and passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1828.

(Concluded.)

83. An act for the opening of a street in Boonsborough, in Washington county, to be called Patrick street.

84. An act to authorize the Justices of the Levy Court of Washington county to levy a sum of money for the erection of a bridge over the Antietam, at or near the old bridge on Samuel L. Hitt's farm.

85 A supplement to an act, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others, passed at December session, 1827, ch. 117.

86. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to appoint Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Chester Town, in Kent county, and for other purposes.

87. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to authorise the Governor and Council of Maryland, to appoint the inspectors of flour of this State, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 174.

88. An act supplementary to an act for the opening of Pratt treet, passed at December session, 1817, ch. 71.

89 An act to authorise the laying out and opening a road through a part of Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

90. An act to incorporate the Maryland Society for promoting the culture of the vine.

91. An act to alter the time for the transaction of equity business in the First Judicial District of this state, and for other purposes.

92. An act to authorize the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county to have perfected and recorded certain papers and instruments of writing. left incomplete and unrecorded by the late Register of Wills for the said county.

93. An act to provide for the building a bridge over the Patuxent river, at the place called Mulliken's Ford.

94. An act for the relief of Victor D. Montalt of the city of Baltimore.

95. An act relating to the owners and occupants of the shad, herring and ale wife fisheries in any of the waters of this State.

96. An act relating to the alms or work house of Dorchester county.

97. An act to authorise William Thomas, of Prince George's county, to hold real estate.

98. An act to repeal an act, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways, passed at December session 1024, ch. 171, and for other purposes.

99. An act for the benefit of certain proprietors of lots in the city of Baltimore.

100. An act to incorporate certain Trustees to build an academy or school house in or near the town of Manchester, in Baltimore county, to be known by the name and style of the "Manchester United Academy or School."

101. A further supplement to an act regulating fences in Charles and Allegany counties, passed at December session, 1826, ch. 82.

102. An act empowering the Commissioners of Harford county, in their discretion, to build two fire-proof offices for the use of the Clerk of the county and Register of Wills, for the safekeeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices in the town of Belle-Air.

103. A supplement to an act entitled an act to authorize the Trustees of the Poor of Charles county to purchase land and build a new Poor House.

104. An act to provide for the filling up vacancies in the Board of Trustees of the Severn Church.

105. An act for the relief of Samuel Messinger, of Frederick county.

106. A act to exempt certain persons from serving as jurors in the courts of Anne Arundel county.

107. An act relating to the records in the Register of Will's office of Harford county.

108. An act to authorize Samuel R. Turner, of Kent county, to cut a canal or head race, and to raise a dam or dams through and on certain land therein mentioned.

109. An act to lay out and open a road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, to the Eastern edge of the fording place on the Eastern fork of the Patapsco falls; near Wampler's mills, in Baltimore county.

110. A supplement to the act to incorporate a company, to make a Turnpike road from near Ellicott's lower Mills towards Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

111. An act to authorize the Levy court of Frederick county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein specified.

112. An act for the destruction of Wolves and Panthers, in Allegany county.

113. An act to exempt the property of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, from taxation.

114. A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the city of Baltimore.

115. A supplement to an act to provide for the repair of public roads in Montgomery county, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 229.

116. An act to confirm the marriage of Basil Grimes and Mary Grimes of Frederick county.

117. An act for the relief of George King, of the State of Ohio.

118. A supplement to an act entitled "an act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Queen Ann's county.

119. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to provide for the making the several Turnpike Roads, and for the extension of the charters of the several Banks therein mentioned," passed at December session 1827, chapter 42.

120. An act to incorporate the town of Boonsborough, in Washington county; a company to be called the Boonsborough fire company.

121. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Prince Georges county, to convey certain lots therein mentioned, in the town of Nottingham.

122. An act to make good and valid the acts and duties performed by James McGuire as a justice of the peace for Caroline county.

123. An act to change the divisional line between Dublin and Brinkley's election districts in Somerset county.

124. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Somerset county, to alter and straighten the public road in said county, which leads across Dames Quarter Neck.

125. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to incorporate the village of Port Deposite in Cecil county.

126. An act for the benefit of James H. H. Mitchel of Worcester county.

127. An act for the compensation of the Judges of Baltimore county court.

128. An act to preserve the breed of fish in the waters of the river Patuxent.

129. A supplement to an act, entitled an act to amend the lottery system.

130. An act to divorce John B. Scott, of the city of Baltimore, from Adeline, his wife.

131. An act to authorise the Governor and Council to appoint an Inspector and Measurer of Lumber and a Measurer of Coals in the town of Williamsport, Washington county.

132. An act to incorporate the Stockholderers of the Carralvo Mining Company of Baltimore.

133. An act altering and changing the name of Andrew Jackson Guyton to Andrew Jackson Clingan.

134. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace to convey certain land therein mentioned.

135. An act for the benefit of the heirs at law of John Eagar Howard.

136. An act to incorporate the members of Christ Church, in the City of Baltimore, as a separate congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. States.

137. An additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make the several Turnpike roads therein mentioned, passed at December session 1815, chapter 190.

138. An act to repeal part of the act therein mentioned.

139. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company.

140. An act to incorporate Abingdon in Hartford county.

141. An act for the repairing of a bridge over the main falls of the Patapsco and the liberty road in Baltimore county.

142. An act incorporating a company for the improvement of the public road from the city of Frederick, to Harpers Ferry.

143. An act to divorce James Poteet and Margaret Poteet of Hartford county.

144, An act to authorise the Trustees of the Primary School district No. 9 in Queen Ann's county, to deposite in the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the sums due to the representatives of John Deford for a school lot in said district.

146. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Frederick County, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a Bridge over the Catoctin Creek, in said Country.

147. An act to incorporate the Catoctin Mining Company.

148. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act to regulate sales by public auctions" passed at December session 1827.

149. An act to repeal certain parts of acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

150. An act for the relief of Walter Cross, of Anne Arundel county.

151. An act to prevent the assemblage of persons of colour, in Prince George's county.

152. A supplement to an act, entitled; "an act to authorise the levy court of Frederick county, to levy a sum of money to purchase a tract of land, and build a house thereon, for the use of the paupers, and sell the present poor house of said county, and for other purposes.

153. An act to authorize a transfer of a part of a lot of ground in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

154. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Maria Marthian Society of Baltimore.

155. A supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the Fredericktown Savings Institution, passed at December session, 1827, chapter 42.

156. An act for the relief of Robert Johnston and John Mallay of Cecil county.

157. A supplement to an act, entitled an act for the relief of Leah H. Hubbell, of Dorchester county, passed at December session, 1818, chapter 68.

158. A supplement to the act entitled, an act to regulate the guaging of casks and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors, in this State, passed at December session, 1827, ch. 181.

159. An act to incorporate the Canton Company of Baltimore.

160. An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act to regulate elections.

161. An act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore County Court.

162. An act to prevent obstructions in Smith's and other private docks in the city of Baltimore.

163 An act to authorise certain alterations in the court house of Baltimore county.

164. A further additional supplement to an act, to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.

165 An act to provide for taking testimony in civil cases.

166. A supplement to the act to appoint State Wharfengers, in the city of Baltimore, and to authorise the collection of wharfage in certain cases in said city.

167. An act relating to certain unsubscribed stock reserved for the State in the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

168. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

169. An act to provide for the public instruction of Youth in Primary Schools in Anne Arundel county.

170. An act to incorporate the Maryland Mining Company.

171. An act to incorporate the Maryland Iron Company.

172. An act to divorce Sarah Sandman & her husband Jacob Sandman, of Washington county.

173 A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the relief of the poor of Queen Ann's county.

174. An act to provide for the execution of certain trusts.

175. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Harford county.

176. An act for the relief of Mary Beckly, of Washington county.

177. An act to exempt The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution from taxation.

178. A supplement to an act entitled an act to Incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike Road Company.

179. To prevent the operation of the Escheat laws of this state in certain cases.

180. An additional supplement to an act entitled an act to Incorporate a Company for the purposes of making and cutting a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay.

181. An act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange company, of Baltimore.

182. An act to reduce into one, the several acts, relative to the time of holding the court of Appeals and the several county courts in this state, and for other purposes.

183. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Potomac Steam Packet company.

184. An additional supplement to the act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases.

185. An act to provide for the distribution of that part of the school fund which is appropriated to Baltimore county.

186. A supplement to the act, entitled, "an act relating to the Police of the city of Baltimore.

187. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, "an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.

188. An act relating to the sheriff of Baltimore county.

189. An act to incorporate the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

190. An act to make valid a certain deed of mortgage therein mentioned.

191. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.

192 An act relating to the Sinking Fund of this State.

193. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company.

194. An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Charles county.

195. An act to authorise Samuel Peaco of the City of Annapolis to have recorded a deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

196. An act for the relief of Jacob Hoblitzel of Allegany county and for other purposes.

197. An act to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers of the civil Government.

198. A supplement to the act to authorize the New-Castle and Frenchtown, Turnpike Company to make a Rail Road, from Frenchtown, on Elk river, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New Castle, passed at December session 1827 chapter 207.

199. An act relating to Pleas of Misnomer.

200. A further supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

201. A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act relating to lunatics insane persons, passed at December session 1826, chapter 197.

202. A supplement to an act, entitled, 'an act to reduce into one, the several acts relative to the times of holding the Court of Appeals, and the several county courts in this state, and for other purposes.

From the National Journal of March 10.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

A number of Citizens having determined to offer a parting tribute of respect to this distinguished individual, invited him to partake of a public dinner, at Barnard's Hotel, on Saturday last. The invitation was accepted, and at half past five o'clock, upwards of a hundred persons sat down to an excellent dinner, General Walter Jones having taken the Chair, assisted by George Calvert, Esq. of Maryland, Col. R. C. Weightman, of Washington, and Col. J. Stull, as Vice Presidents. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were given from the Chair:—

The late Administration.—Happy the people who can afford, out of the abundance of moral and intellectual resources, to postpone the ministry of servants so pure and magnanimous, so devoted and capable, for more cherished opinions on Government or policy; and fortunate as happy, if they have found others better endowed to prosper and adorn the Republic.

The new Administration.—To the constitutional, impartial and wise selection of national means, for national ends, the candor and patriotism of all parties must accord applause and support, unqualified by any of the personal or political predilections or collisions agitated in the recent canvass for the choice of rulers.

Majorities and Minorities.—As they make up the aggregate of the body politic, so mutual injury or inveterate feud would be as irrational among them, as among the different members of the same natural body: the aliments proper to both, are knowledge, virtue, and public spirit, which can no more be monopolized by the power or the tyranny of the many, than by the violence of the few.

State Rights—and one of the most precious & indefeasible of those rights—UNION—having neither its distinctive properties amalgamated and confused by the too intense and pervading action of federal power, nor its principles of cohesion weakened by the impatient ebullitions of its constituent parts.

Health, prosperity, and happiness to our highly valued and esteemed guest and fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY. Whatever the future destination of his life, he has done enough for honor, and need desire no higher reward than the deep-seated affection and respect of his friends and his country.

After this toast had been given, MR. CLAY addressed the company as follows:—

In rising, Mr. President, to offer my respectful acknowledgments for the honors of which I am here the object, I must ask the indulgence of yourself and the other gentlemen now assembled, for an unaffected embarrassment, which is more sensibly felt than it can be distinctly expressed. This city has been the theatre of the greater portion of my public life. You and others whom I now see, have been spectators of my public course and conduct. You and they are, (if I may borrow a technical expression from an honorable profession, of which you and I are both members,) jurors of the vicinage — To a judgment rendered by those who have thus long known me, and by others, though not of the panel, who have possessed equal opportunities of forming correct opinions, I most cheerfully submit. If the weight of human testimony should be estimated by the intelligence and respectability of the witness, and the extent of his knowledge of the matter on which he testifies, the highest consideration is due to that which has been this day spontaneously given. I shall ever cherish it with the most grateful recollection, and look back upon it with proud satisfaction.

I should be glad to feel that I could with propriety abstain from any allusion, at this time & at this place, to public affairs. But considering the occasion which has brought us together, the events which have preceded it, and the influence which they may exert upon the destinies of our country, my silence might be misinterpreted, and I think it therefore proper that I should embrace this first public opportunity which I have had of saying a few words, since the termination of the late memorable and embittered contest. It is far from my wish to continue or revive the agitations with which that contest was attended. It is ended, for good or for evil. The nation wars repose. A majority of the people has decided, and from their decision there can, and ought to be no appeal.—Bowing, as I do, with profound respect to them, and to this exercise of the sovereign authority, I may nevertheless be allowed to retain and to express my own unchanged sentiments, even if they should not be in perfect coincidence with theirs. It is a source of high gratification to me to believe that I share these sentiments in common with more than half a million of freemen, possessing a degree of virtue, of intelligence, of religion, and of genuine patriotism, which, without disparagement of others, is unsurpassed, in the same number of men, in this or any other country, in this or any other age.

I deprecated the election of the present President of the United States, because I believed he had neither the temper, the experience, nor the attainments requisite to discharge the complicated and arduous duties of Chief Magistrate. I deprecated it still more, because his elevation, I believed, would be the result exclusively of admiration and gratitude for military service, without regard to indispensable civil qualifications. I can neither retract, nor alter, nor modify any opinion which, on these subjects, I have at any time heretofore expressed. I thought I beheld in his election an "Awful Foreboding" of the fate which, at some future (I pray to God that, if it ever arrive, it may be some far distant) day was to befall this infant republic. All past history had impressed on my mind this solemn apprehension. Nor is it effaced or weakened by contemporaneous events passing upon our own favored continent. It is remarkable that at this epoch, at the head of eight of the nine Independent Governments established in both Americas, military officers have been placed, or have placed themselves. General Lavalle has, by military force, subverted the Republic of La Plata. General Santa Cruz is the Chief Magistrate of Bolivia; Colonel Pinto of Chile; General Lamar of Peru; and General Bolivar of Colombia. Central America, rent in pieces, and bleeding at every pore from wounds inflicted by contending military factions, is under the alternate sway of their Chiefs. In the Government of our nearest neighbor, an election, conducted according to all the requirements of their Constitution, had terminated with a majority of the States in favor of Pedrazo, the civil candidate. An insurrection was raised in behalf of his military rival; the cry, not exactly of a bargain, but of corruption, was sounded; the election was annulled, and a reform effected by proclaiming General Guerrero, having only a minority of the States, duly elected President. The thunders from the surrounding forts, and the acclamations of the assembled multitude, on the fourth, told us what General was at the head of our affairs. It is true, and in this respect we are happier than some of the American States, that his election has not been brought about by military violence. The forms of the Constitution have yet remained inviolate.

In re-asserting the opinions which I hold, nothing is further from my purpose than to treat with the slightest disrespect those of my fellow citizens here or elsewhere who may entertain opposite sentiments. The fact of claiming and exercising the free and independent expression of the dictates of my own deliberate judgment, affords the strongest guaranty of my full recognition of their corresponding privilege.

A majority of my fellow citizens, it would seem, does not perceive the dangers which I apprehended from the example. Believing that they are not real, or that we have some security against their effect which ancient and modern republics have not found, that majority, in the exercise of their incontestible right of suffrage, have chosen for Chief Magistrate a citizen who brings into that high trust no qualification other than military triumphs.

That citizen has done me much injustice—wanton, unprovoked and unatoned injustice.—It was inflicted, as I must ever believe, for the double purpose of gratifying private resentment and promoting personal ambition. When, during the late canvass, he came forward, in the public prints, under his proper name, with his charge against me, and summoned before the public tribunal his friend and his only witness to establish it, the anxious attention of the whole American people was directed to the testimony which that witness might render. He promptly obeyed the call, and testified to what he knew. He could say nothing, and he said nothing, which cast the slightest shade upon my honor or integrity.—What he did say was the reverse of any implication of me. Then all just and impartial men, and all who had faith in the magnanimity of my accuser, believed that he would voluntarily make a public acknowledgment of his error.—How far this reasonable expectation has been fulfilled, let his persevering and stubborn silence attest.

But my relations to that citizen, by a recent event, are now changed. He is the Chief Magistrate of my country, invested with large and extensive powers, the administration of which may conduce to its prosperity, or occasion its adversity. Patriotism enjoins, as a duty, that whilst he is in that exalted station, he should be treated with decorum, and his official acts be judged of in a spirit of candor. Suppressing as far as I can, a sense of my personal wrong; willing even to forgive him if his own conscience and our common God can acquit him; and entertaining for the majority which has elected him, and for the office which he fills, all the deference which is due from a private citizen, I most anxiously hope that under his guidance the great interests of our country, foreign and domestic, may be upheld, our free institutions be unimpaired, and the happiness of the nation be continued and increased.

Whilst I am prompted by an ardent devotion to the welfare of my country sincerely to express this hope, I make no pledges, no promises no threats, and I must add, I have no confidence. My public life, I trust, furnishes the best guaranty for my faithful adherence to those great principles of external and internal policy to which it has been hitherto zealously dedicated. Whether I shall ever hereafter take any part in the public councils or not, depends upon circumstances beyond my control. Holding the principle that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country if necessary, whether in private or public station, my friends here and every where may rest assured, that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of liberty, the Union, and the national prosperity.

Before I set down I avail myself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to make my grateful acknowledgements for the courtesies & friendly attentions which I have uniformly experienced from the inhabitants of this City. A free and social intercourse with them, during a period of more than twenty years, is about to terminate without any recollection on my part of a single painful collision, and without leaving behind me as far as I know, a solitary personal enemy.—If, in the sentiment with which I am about to conclude, I do not give a particular expression to the feelings inspired by the interchange of civilities and friendly offices, I hope the citizens of Washington will be assured that their individual happiness and the growth and prosperity of this City will ever be objects of my fervent wishes. In the sentiment which I shall presently offer, they are indeed comprehended. For the welfare of this City is indissolubly associated with that of our Union, and the preservation of our liberty. I request permission to propose,

Let us never despair of the American Republic.

Mr. CLAY, who appeared to be suffering from a severe cold, almost immediately retired. The social enjoyments of the evening were prolonged for sometime by the company, with great vivacity and a display of fine feeling and good-fellowship. Their conversation was enlivened by many sprightly and good-humoured sallies; of some of which, in the form of volunteer toasts, from various gentlemen, we have collected the following:—

By Jno. M. M'Carty, Esq.—The people's will should always be respected, yet sometimes *reformed*.

By Gen. Walter Jones.—Reform; like charity let it begin at home.

By the Honorable Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania.—The principles of the Constitution, administered and applied by those who never *practised* aught against them.

By Mr. Sergent of N. Y.—'A judicious Tariff,' a Tariff for the protection of politicians, not of manufactures.

By the Hon. J. C. Wright.—The present administration; may they reform abuses where they find them and not pretend to reform where none are found to exist.

By Mr. Barkeley Ward of Virginia.—The cause of domestic industry in the middle States; we will be clothed by those who will be fed by us; and after a while we will clothe ourselves.

By Mr. Wm. Steenbergen.—Henry Clay; the sterling friend and advocate of civil liberty and the rights of man; the meridian of whose life has been dedicated to maintain the sound and important principles of this republic: May she in gratitude, reward him in the evening of life.

By Mr. W. C. C. Claiborne,

"He who climbs to mountain tops will find
"The loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow:
"He who surpasses, or subdues mankind,
"Must look down the hate of those below."

By Mr. P. Thompson.—Richard Rush, the pure patriot, the accomplished scholar, and the perfect gentleman.

By Mr. Wm. Prentiss.—Gen. P. B. Porter; the gallant soldier; the able statesman—The undeviating republican, and the honest unassuming man.

By Maj. Stull.—Samuel L. Southard; always a patriotic citizen of the United States, though an alien in his native State.

By Mr. D. J. Caswell of Ohio.—Wm. Wirt, Esq. the learned Jurist; the accomplished orator, and finished gentleman.

By Gen. Wm. F. Thornton.—Public sentiment; better *inferred* from the present scene, than *expressed* by that which has just been acted.

By Mr. G. Anderson—Our guest—"the lofty Alleghany" will soon hide him, from our view, but his parting ray will cheer us with the hope of again feeling his meridian beams.

By Mr. D. J. Caswell of Ohio.—Let aspirants for office hail the rising sun—I look towards the *west*, and cheer the *mild* radiance of that which is setting.

By Mr. Nathan Smith.—Henry Clay: When the waters of bitterness and calumny, that now deluge the land, shall have subsided, like Noah from the ark of refuge, he will find himself on a proud eminence, unharmed by the Storm.

By Mr. J. S. Tyson of Baltimore.—Our Union—the key-stone of the mighty arch of this Western Empire—the bond of twenty four States: Long as the American Eagle shall wing her flight, may *e pluribus unum* be engraven on her countless images—long as the breezes of heaven shall rustle our forest leaves, may *e pluribus unum* glitter on the undulations of our flag.

In the mass of the documents submitted to Congress, in relation to Mr. Monroe's claims, there is the annexed piece of testimony to the zeal and diligence of the ex-President:

"From the day Mr. Monroe accepted the office of Secretary of War, to the end of the war, we had no office hours: we worked day and night, Sundays not excepted. Our usual time of shutting up the office, and leaving Mr. Monroe was from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. In January, 1815, on an occasion of this sort, and after a day of incessant labor, Mr. Monroe at 12 o'clock, P. M. observed to us that it was time to take some rest; and in turning round to pull off his boots, he tumbled on the floor exhausted with fatigue, and apparently lifeless. Mr. Graham, being near, luckily caught him in his arms. He remained for two weeks dangerously ill, unable either to know or to attend to business.—The department was conducted during this time by Major Macpherson, Mr. Graham and myself, under the direction of the President, who was also confined by severe indisposition. The moment Mr. Monroe was restored to his senses, and had strength to dictate his instructons, we were summoned to his sick room, and engaged daily in transcribing the communications which he had to make to all sections of the United States: for many days he was propped up in his bed by pillows, to write despatches.

TENCH RINGGOLD.

"Washington; Feb. 2, 1829."

ANECDOTES—Mr. Kryglas, one day being dressed in a handsome pair of new boots met a friend, when the following conversation ensued:—"Mr. Frad. These are handsome boots Mr. Kryglas, who made them?" Mr. K. "Willy Lop."—Mr. F. "I suppose you talked him over in the old way." Mr. K. "No that wont do now." Mr. F. "Then when they came home you ordered a half dozen more!" Mr. K. "No."—Mr. F. "Perhaps you gave a cheque on Hamnersley, which you knew would not be honoured." Mr. K. "No, no, no. in short you might guess till to-morrow before you would hit it—*I paid for them!*"

A Butcher being ask by a lady who was possessed of an uncommon share of sensibility, "how he could find a heart to kill sweet, little innocent lambs," replied, "why ma'am, you would not eat them alive, would you?"

"Why the devil do you bate your wife so, Paddy?" said an Irisman, the other day, to a fellow countryman. "Sure you ought to mind father Murphy's text last Sunday—"the merciful man is merciful to his baste."

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