From the United States Gazette.

———Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark
At a beggar?

Glo.—Ay, Sir.

Lear—And the creature run from the cur?
There thou might's't behold the great image of
Authority:—a dog's obey'd in office.

In two of the Gazettes of last week, the removal of Commodore Bainbridge from the command of the naval station, was noticed, but as neither of the writers explained the cause which led to that measure, it seems to me but fair that the matter should not yet be closed.

The facts are these:—In January last, a Court Martial was convened in this city, for the trial of Captain John Orde Creighton, of which Commodore Bainbridge, by right of seniority was President. This Court continued in session for 40 days. In consequence of his extra services *at* this Court, Commodore B. considered himself entitled to the allowance of $1 50 cents per diem, which is provided by law, for the benefit of all officers performing any duty extra from the duties of the station to which they are attached. It seems, however, that either the law is so worded, or it has been left discretionary with the Secretary to adopt such a rule in the department, as will withhold this allowance from any officer who is not actually in the performance of duty upon a station entirely remote and distinct from his own. This regulation is altogether proper, and no man will dare to gainsay its correctness—provided no instance can be given wherein it has been departed from. The law in fact was created solely for the benefit of individuals in the service, who were obliged to incur extra expenses, in the discharge of duty entailed upon them by orders from the department; and hence the reason for giving to the Secretary of the navy the entire control of any funds appropriated in pursuance of this act—(which, I believe is the fact!) It would very naturally be presumed, therefore, that in the discharge of this trust, the gentleman now at the head of the Navy Department, would have been governed by the rules of consistency and impartiality; but it appears from the proofs which have been related to us. that the contrary has been the fact! They are these:—

The officers in attendance upon a Court Martial, held at Washington and those composing in part a board for the examination of Midshipmen, which was held at New York, have had this allowance made to them, by and with the consent of the powers now in existence at the seat of government; and with this precedent before him Commodore Bainbridge wrote (as we have been informed) for the allowance due to him, as a member of the Court of [illegible] already spoken: His claim, of course, was not granted. I say of course, because he was not a political favorite. He replied and stated that he was aware of the allowances having been made in the cases which I have previously noticed; and that he considered the circumstances under which the duty was performed, as altogether parallel with his own case: in answer to which some trifling excuse about the distance from the Navy Yard to the city of Washington, where the Court was held, was given for the ground upon which the allowance at Washington was made—(the excuse for New York I have not heard.) And, in a later letter he was informed that his claim had been submitted to the redoubted and magnanimous Amos, who had decided against him. To this the Commodore, as in duty bound, replied, that he humbly conceived inasmuch as the control of the funds out of which claims such as his were paid, was by law given to the Secretary—he alone ought to decide upon it; that he did not wish a decision by any subordinate of the treasury, & particularly by one whose malignity could not let him suffer this opportunity to revenge himself upon Commodore B. for giving him a check some time since, when he attempted to transcend the limits of his authority—pass by him unimproved, and further, that if Mr. Branch did not deem the claim within *his* jurisdiction—he (the Commodore) would be obliged by, and abide by the decision of the President, to whom he respectfully requested to have the matter referred.

The return mail brought him such a notice of his removal from his command, and the appointment of his successor—as according to the usages and practice of every age and country, has generally been considered a disgrace to the officer receiving it, and in this case it might possibly have the same tendency, had not the public known well the source from which it emanated, and the undignified as well as tyrannical measures by which the course of the present Secretary has been marked.

Here have we another of its victims who has grown grey in the service of the State—the vigor and the decline of whose life have alike been characterised by a patriotic devotion to the land which gave him birth, who has elevated the standard of your LIBERTY proudly above the haughty emblem of the British King, and at the peril of his life written **GLORY** upon the brightest pages of your country's history—marked, reviled and insulted, by a minion of power whose views are too contracted, and whose soul is too base to understand the feelings of a man of dignity.

Fellow citizens!—The *years* of Commodore Bainbridge, as well as his character, claim our respect—his services our grateful remembrance, & the insult which has been offered to him, our most expressive indignation; and by every means that is within our reach, let us make known the disapprobation with which we view the measures that have lately been pursued towards him. It is not a question of politics which we are called upon to decide, it is a case wherein every man who professes to be governed by the feelings of an American, may freely give his voice. Let us then, if at present nothing else is within our power, offer some testimonial of our respect, by which we can assert our willingness and our ability to espouse the cause of a faithful but injured public servant.

BRUTUS.

From the N. Y. American.

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—This testimony of respect to the eminent statesman and jurist, who on a recent occasion so victoriously maintained the sound doctrines of the Constitution, was, in every way, worthy of the occasion, of the city, and of the distinguished guest.

The company, amounting to about two hundred and sixty of the most respectable of our citizens of all pursuits and of all parties, appeared animated as by one sentiment,—that of doing homage, in the person of one of its ablest expositors and champions, to that Constitution, which under God, has made us what we are. At the main table, Chancellor Kent presided; at the others, Mr. J. Hone, Mr. P. A. Jay, Mr. H. Maxwell & Mr. E. M. Greenway. Among the guests were Com. Chauncey; Senor Mosquera, late President of Colombia; Hon. A. Spencer, H. R. Storrs, Col. Trumbull, Col. Troup President Duer, Mr. Daggett of Conn. Mr. Appleton and Mr. Cabot of Boston.

The following are the regular toasts:—

1. The supremacy of the law, "to which all owe homage—the very least as feeling its care—and the greatest as not exempt from its power"
2. The President of the United States.
3. The Governor of the State of New York.
4. The Constitution of the United States, the monument of our country's wisdom—the instrument of its safety, its liberty, and its greatness.
5. The Judiciary of the United States—a coordinate branch of the Government—every patriot will support and defend it, in the exercise of its constitutional authority.
6. Our Guest, Daniel Webster—to his talents we owe a most triumphant vindication of the great principles of the Constitution.
7. The Army and Navy of the United States.
8. John Marshall—Chief Justice of the United States.
9. The memory of Washington.
10. Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.
11. The progress and triumph of the pacific Arts—developing the resources and concentrating the power of the Republic.
12. The great contest of the age—liberty against despotism. Success to every struggle to meliorate the condition of man.
13. "The glorious Ensign of our republic—known and honored throughout [illegible] one and inseparable."

The fifth toast respecting the Constitution, was received with such thunders of applause, as to denote most strongly the deep and united attachment of those assembled, to that instrument of our country's greatness & union; and fully to prelude the reception which would be given to the next toast to Daniel Webster. On Monday we hope to be able to publish at length, and carefully revised the address of Chan. Kent, in proffering that toast, and the reply of Mr. Webster.—They were both too good to be lost, or worse than that even, to be *travestied* by an inadequate and unskilful report. Suffice it now to say, that a flattering, and in the mouth of the eminent person who pronounced it, a most valuable tribute to the able and triumphant services of the great Champion of the Constitution, introduced the sixth toast: and hardly was it announced, when the whole company rose, and with acclamations loud and long, reiterated the name and health of *Daniel Webster*. It was a scene that might well affect any man; and Mr. Webster *was* affected by it. As soon as silence was restored, he rose, struggling with emotions; which, however, seemed rather to inspire, than to impede him; and for nearly one hour and a half, held breathless an audience, sympathizing in every phrase and sentiment he uttered. No American,—loving his country and its constitution as he ought,—honoring its mighty dead as he should—and grateful, as it would be shame and dishonor not to be, to its living benefactors,—could have listened to that address without assent as well as admiration. No mean question of temporary politics—no mere interest of party—no miserable squabbles of personal ambition and selfishness, could find place in this lofty discourse. It was one that men of all parties must have approved, both in its tone and in its topics.

It was a dissertation upon the benefits of the Constitution; upon the perils from which it sprang upon the gifted men—the Hamiltons, the Jays, the Madisons—who were its framers; upon the duties which it enjoins upon us; upon the dangerous fallacies which would sap its foundations; upon the obligations, common to all Americans, to sustain it,—and now, more than ever, when all Europe is convulsed and this land and its laws are looked to as the certain refuge alike of the republican fleeing from the wrath of successful tyranny, and of the monarchist driven forth amidst the ruins of crumbling thrones.

At the conclusion of his speech, which was once and again interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause, Mr. Webster gave this toast:

The City of New York—Herself the truest Eulogy on the Union of the States.

Judge Spencer, on being called on for a toast, returned his sincere thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him. If, he said, it had been his good fortune, during a pretty long career of judicial service, to add any thing to the strength of the judiciary, he had been amply rewarded in the good opinion entertained by his fellow citizens. It had been his fortune to change his character from a judicial officer to become the representative of the people in congress for two terms, during which period an attempt had been made to destroy the Federal Court, by an increase of members, under the idea that the west required these additional members. He had given his feeble efforts to arrest & defeat so dangerous a practice and had the satisfaction of seeing that the project dropped, and at the last session was not taken up. He said he had also had the satisfaction during the past session of recording his vote against the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, which he considered in fact a repeal of the branch of the government, and he was happy to say, it was rejected before it reached a second reading. He said he felt proud in calling their distinguished guest his friend—he had had the high enjoyment of witnessing his mighty effort in defence of the principles of the Constitution, and he could say with truth that it surpassed all reports that had ever been given of it, & the individual who had called forth his denunciation had received completely vanquished. That discussion, which had been spread before the people, had done more, in his opinion, to secure the stability of the government than any event that had ever happened. He closed by offering the following toast:

By Judge Spencer—The memory of those Statesmen who formed the Judiciary in '89. The keystone and monument of our country's prosperity.

The following volunteers were then given:

By Judge Daggett of Conn.—The legislature provides the casket—the Judiciary protects the Jewel.

By President Duer—A National University to be established at the Seat of the General Government, with a provision for a *Websterian* Professorship of Constitutional Law.

By Vice President John Hone—The memory of John Jay, the inflexible defender of his Country's Rights, at home and abroad.

By Edward M. Greenway—Our own happy Country: the brightest example of the blessings derived from a Republican form of Government.

By J. Sparks—Franklin: The Sage, whose wisdom enlightened the world; the unceasing, the incorruptible patriot second to none in defending the rights, and establishing the liberties, of his country.

By a Guest—Henry R. Storrs—who has ably supported, in the councils of the nation, the forensic reputation of our state, and defended those great principles the perpetuity of which we this evening meet to celebrate.

Mr. Storrs returned thanks, and in an [illegible] but most happy strain, bore his testimony to the value and services of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to the character of the eminent individuals who compose it.

By a Guest—The Exiles of South America: May our country afford them an asylum, until their own country affords them a home.

After this toast, Senor Mosquera rose and, apologizing for his imperfect use of English, (which however, he seemed fully to understand) made some remarks upon the freedom and security afforded to all in this country. He spoke with admiration of its institutions and prospects; and concluded in saying, it might well be proud of the statesman, whom he begged to propose as a toast,—the *Hon. Daniel Webster.* Shortly after, Mr. Webster rose, took leave respectfully and cordially,—in a few brief words, to the company,—and retired. The whole assembly rose on his departure, as they did upon his entrance, and cheered him with great enthusiasm.

By a Guest—Chief Justice Spencer: The illustrious compeer of our eminent President in the Judiciary of this State—par nobile fratum.

The learned Chairman gave this latter toast as it was put into his hands, and did not perceive, till it was read, the allusion to himself. The application was immediately made by the company and produced a hearty laugh.

The following volunteers were then drunk:

By Dr. Hosack—The Constitution, of the United States—Hamilton, one of its most efficient framers, our guest, its ablest expositor.

By Philip Hone—That part of our delegation in the last Congress who stood up for the Constitution, and determined by their votes. that not only should no question be taken on the constitution, but that the Constitution, should be *unquestioned.*

By Mr Appleton, of Boston: The State of New York—In her extent and power, a natural bond of Union to the States.

After, which, Chancellor Kent called Mr. James G. King to the chair, and then with all the guests retired.

The festivities were kept up till a late hour, and many volunteers were drunk, among which we have the following.

By Isaac S. Hone—The Orator of the Bunker Hill Monument: May he and his theme soon reach the elevation to which they are destined by their strength and solidity of foundation, & grandeur of design.

By M. C. Paterson—The Mechanics of New York: None superior in virtue, nor any having a larger stake in the community.

By Mr Townsend: New England "where American Liberty raised its first voice, where its youth was nurtured and sustained. There it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and, full of its original spirit."

By Wm. B. Lawrence: Henry Clay of Kentucky: the associate and fellow labourer of Daniel Webster, in the support of sound constitutional principles.

By Mr Davis: Commodore William Bainbrige—A true Patriot, a scientific Officer, and an accomplished Gentleman. Patria Victisque laudatus.

By Dr. John W. Francis: Nullification to all Nullifiers.

By Mr. Robinson—(Extracts.) The Federal Union—Its Parents, "a disordered finance, prostrate commerce and ruined credit;" its offspring, "safety at home and consideration and dignity abroad."

By Charles King: The political innocent—Who has no *motive* for supplanting a rival—no *knowledge* of the means of effecting it.

By R. R. Ward—The memory of our countrymen who have fallen in the public service: Stranger, tell at Lacedæmon that we lie here in obedience to her sacred laws.

By Jos. Blunt—The Chief Magistrate of a Republic: Whose duty it is to obey, as well as to enforce the law.

By Mr. Foot: The constitutional powers of the Supreme Court of the United States—The last Anchor of our Union.

By C. Bolton: Lafayette et les trois jours de Juillet.

By Col. M'Kenney—The Indians—being ably Marshall'd. their position is visible to all. Are they then "Wards?" Be it so May their rightful "*Guardian*" "temper the wind to these shorn lambs."

By Mr. Sedgwick. Nullification—the American guillotine, designed for the Constitution. May it be immortalized by the political death of its inventors.

By Mr. Wells—Oliver Ellsworth—One of the founders of our happy Constitution—Connecticut and the Union owe him a debt of deep gratitude

By R. Terry. Our beloved and happy country, blest with a sound and vigorous Constitution—May it never be impaired by political quacks, or unprincipled demagogues.

By Mr Berryman. Constitutional Workingmen—May they serve a regular apprenticeship under good masters, and be sufficiently skilful not to spoil good materials.

By Mr. Nevins. The cause of the People—May it prevail in every land, and may its triumphs be unsullied by excesses, and unstained with crimes.

By a Guest. The 4th of March 1789—a day second only to the 4th July, 1776; the one proclaimed our independence, and the second, when that independence was achieved, made us "E Pluribus Unum."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Some hints on breeding horses.—There appears to be a strong disposition to improve the breed of horses in this part of the country, and as it is a subject well worthy the attention of farmers, how much soever it may have been hitherto neglected—a few observations may not be inappropriate, because, erroneous opinions are known to exist, and many breed without any definite or proper views of the matter. A few short extracts will be given, from one or two celebrated men in England, who have devoted their attention to this subject, and whose views and opinions, are highly appreciated. Sir John Sebright remarks:—"Were I to define what is called the art of breeding I should say, that it consisted in the selection of males and females, intended to breed together, in reference to each others merits and defects." "It is not always by putting the best male to the best female, that the best produce will be obtained; for should they both have a tendency to the same defect, although in ever so slight a degree, it will in general preponderate so much in the produce, as to render it of little value. Regard should not only be paid to the qualities apparent in animals, selected for breeding, but *to those which have prevailed in the race from which they are descended*, as they will *always show themselves, sooner or later, in the progeny:* it is for this reason that we should not breed from an animal, however excellent, unless we can ascertain it to be what is called *well bred*; that is descended from a race of ancestors, who have, thro' several generations, possessed, in a high degree, the properties which it is our object to obtain." The slightest reflection on the contents of these extracts must convince any thinking man of the truth of the matter contained in them, and we have a fine opportunity of profiting, by the introduction among us, by the Board of Agriculture, to whom by the way, we should all feel much indebted, for a noble animal, of the most approved stock of our country, and calculated in an eminent degree to improve the defects both in colour and shape which exist generally in the mares here. It is well known, that bay is the most fashionable, and the color most sought after in our cities, and horses possessed of it, accordingly sell for more money. The Sir Archy horses, the most celebrated race in our country, are generally bay. The sire, of John of Roanoke, possessing more beauty and symmetry of form, with all the ample size of his renowned progenitor, begets bays almost uniformly, on mares of all colours. We have few, if any, mares of fine colour—being mostly greys and sorrels descended in various degrees from old Medly, Black and all Black, Canton, Silver Heels, Chance Medley &c. &c. and it may be further remarked, that they are mostly defective in the quarters. Now it is obvious, that we have an opportunity of remedying both these defects, by breeding from John of Roanoke. The male most generally impresses the color, and the fine rich bay has prevailed for successive generations, in the family of this horse; and his deep and full quarters are still a stronger recommendation. It is matter of history* that the celebrated Eclipse of England, had a low shoulder, which gave his fore quarters an awkward appearance: but this was compensated for by the fine form of his hind quarter, which, being particularly strong and muscular, threw his body forward at every leap, in despite of his low fore quarter,—for running is no other than the leap reiterated." It is remarked, in one of the best works on the horse ever published, that "from the loins to the setting on of the tail, *the line should be carried on almost straight*, or rounded only in a very slight degree. Thus the haunch bones will be most oblique, and will produce a corresponding obliquity, or slanting direction in the thigh bone—a direction in which, as we stated when describing the fore legs, the muscles act with most advantage. This direction of the *haunch is characteristic of the thorough bred horse;* and by the *degree in which it is found, we judge as much as by any thing of the breeding of the animal.*"

That we have had some good thorough bred horses among us, is beyond all question, but that they have been generally defective in size and color, is equally certain. And although there are few, very few, full bred mares, yet there are scarcely any entirely country—but they are of various degrees of blood from one fourth to three fourths. That we can improve our stock of horses, by putting such mares, to a horse of unquestionable blood, ample proportions, and fine color can I think, hardly admit of a doubt. It is too, strongly asserted, that some of the best racers of the present day bred in Virginia and North Carolina, are but three quarters blood—and such assertions have not been disproved.

It must be conceded that considerable errors have been committed in the mode of breeding among us, for the purpose of producing fine road horses. About 30 years ago, a large horse called Leonidas was put to such mares as above described, and the consequence was, a race of long leged, unprofitable, unthrifty animals. And more recently, an English Hunter, Emperor, has produced a race with some exceptions, by no means, admired. The main cause of failure in these cases, has been the excessive disproportion between the Sire and dam. One of the most eminent Surgeons in England, Henry Cline, whose opinions have great weight, with all practical men, treating on the forms of animals—says "When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionably larger, the offspring is of an improved form." "The size of the foetus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent; and therefore when the female parent is proportionally small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling." Notwithstanding the failure in breeding from these excessively large horses, I am of opinion, the error may be corrected by putting the mares of that cross, to a fine, thorough bred, strong horse, an highly improved race, will be the consequence. It may be laid down as a principle in breeding, that a half blood mare of good size, will produce a foal of finer form, and in all respects superior, from a thorough bred horse, than a full blood mare will, either from a Hunter, or half bred horse. If you could induce your brother Editors, to give a place to these crude remarks, it might induce more reflection on this subject.

RUSTICUS.

*Hinds Veterinary Surgeon.

Some of the Harrisburg letter writers endeavour to produce the impression that the State of Pennsylvania will not consent to destroy the obstructions in the Susquehanna river notwithstanding the solemn compact existing with other states to keep the navigation of the river perfectly free. It is fully admitted that the navigation is rendered extremely unsafe and frequently very dangerous, and that the state has thus far violated her pledged faith to Maryland and New-York, yet as she has expended millions of money in the erection of Canals which will become useless when the obstructions are removed, policy dictates that the claims of justice should be merged in those of self interest. But this is the mere badinage of scribblers, who having no just notions of the importance of the faith of a state, are willing to imagine that for the attainment of any pecuniary advantage, however insignificant, every principle of honor may be violated with impunity.

Pennsylvania can justly boast of having in her assembly many individuals of splendid acquirement, generous views and noble sentiments, who would scorn the imputation that any local or pecuniary advantage could for a moment induce them to violate the obligations of honor, or forget even under the excitement of sectional jealousies the rights of others. We therefore are willing to believe that when the subject shall have become fully understood, Pennsylvania will promptly comply with her written obligations, and render the navigation of the Susquehanna free and uninterrupted to those who have the right to claim it.—*Balt. Gaz.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The law recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts giving liberty to all white individuals of both sexes to intermarry with the blacks of that state, has produced many sage speculations among several of the Editorial fraternity. Johnson the comic Hood of this country, however hits the matter off in his usual happy style of ridicule, and has published a most excellent lithographic print, entitled '*Mortified* pride,' which gives some important objections from a quarter least expected to the general introduction of the law. The print represents the interior of the shop of a boot cleaner—the master of the shop in a violent passion, tearing up a city newspaper, apparently the Boston Gazette; a female, who has just entered with a whitewash-brush, exclaims, "Why Sambo honey! what's de matter wid you?" Sambo answers, "Enough's de matter—I read in dis paper dat dey make law for 'low de *white trash* fur marry into de fust coloured circles." Sambo's journeyman, who is up to his lips in Day and Martin's best, remarks—"Well dese here whites is getting too sassy fur any ting in dis world—dat's sartin."

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11030-0031.jpg