some folks thought he never would cut his eye teeth, tho' I always thought in the long run he had a pretty considerable share of mother wit, but took his own way in showin on't. Well, when they came to divide off the sheep, (for the Deacon had one of the biggest flocks of sheep in all them parts,) Ezra thought he'd try and git the best of the bargain and he got up early in the morning and put all the fine healthy and clean sheep in one pen; and all the scabby and snuffle noses and tag locks in another pen, and then he put Old Billy along with 'em—Old Billy you know was a pet ram, and Ichabod loved him almost as much as he did any thing in this world, for he had taken care of him ever since he was a lamb. So Ezra thought that Ichabod would take that share, seein that Old Billy was among 'em. Well, arter breakfast they went out & says Ezra, here says he, Ichabod, the sheep are all divided off, and seein it's you, and I don't want to take no advantage on you, you may take your choice of pens. Ichabod he got *on the fence*, and he looked at one flock, and then agin he looked at another, and as soon as Old Billy see him he began to ba-ha-ha right out arter him as he always use to do when ever he see Ichabod, and Ichabod he looked agin, and to rights he took up the tail of his coat and wiped his eyes, (for he was an amazin tender hearted critter,) and says he—my old friend Billy it's plagy hard for me to part with you, I tell you; I like you says he nigh upon as well as ever I did, but you are surrounded by sich a raft of snuffle nose, scabby set of tag tails, that I cant have nothin more to do with you. And with that Ichabod telled Ezra he'd take tother flock, and so Ezra got the worst on't after all his pains. He got Old Billy to be sure, but then he got an everlastin set of scabby scamps along with him. And all the neighbours about say to this day, that upon the hull, tho' Ezra is a pretty sharp felly, they some how think Ichabod got the best of that bargain.

I have hearn tell, but I wont say sartin its true (for I won't say nothing is true now-a-days unless I see it,) that when the Gineral got my letter containing this story, he read it over two or three times, and couldn't somehow git the bottom on't.

He said he was sartin there was somethin in't important to the "*Government*" for he never knew the Major to take the trouble to write about a story without there bein something in't of that natur, and so he slated round and ordered Amos, and Levi, and Ruben, and Barry, and Blair, and pritty nigh the rest of the Cabinet to get together and to lend him a hand in understandin this matter. As soon as they got into the Cabinet room and found out what the Gineral was arter and all of 'em had read my letter over, they began to whisper round among themselves, and to rights one on 'em tell'd the Gineral there was one story almost as important as the Major's sheep story, and that the Gineral better take that up at once, and that was that Biddle had refused to let the Committee, sent by Congress to examine into the Bank, have the books and papers of the Bank, to take over to their lodgings out of the Bank and to examine them there. And that he wouldn't let the Committee have his private letters, that he had written and received, nor his wife's nor his children's private letters. Nor would he tell the Committee how much it cost him every day to go to market, nor whether he roasted his potatoes or boil'd em.

And when the Committee ask'd him if he wore a wig or his own natural hair, he tell'd them it warn't none of their business; that if they wanted to examine the Bank, and all the money, and books and papers in't, there it was for 'em, and a good room in the Bank for 'em to do all their work in they wanted, and that he or some other officer of the Bank would all the while be present to explain every thing, and keep an eye on every thing and he wouldn't let a single book or paper go out of the Bank so long as he was President on't; that once when Congress sent a Committee there afore, Reuben Whitney swore pint blank to some things that took place on a *certain day*, 'twixt him and *the Squire* at the Bank, he was sure on't for he mark'd it right down on paper; and if it hadn't been for a little piece of paper that the Squire found by accident, he never could have shown that on that very day *he* was at Washington and not in the Bank, and so, as it's important to keep all the papers of the Bank in order, he won't let nobody handle 'em without keepin some one at hand to have an eye out, and put 'em all strait agin, and so forth. The Gineral got hoppin mad at hearin this, and especially when they tell'd him it was impossible to find any mistake or error in the Bank unless the Committee had the siftin and mixin all the papers and unless they had all the Squire's private letters, and those of his wife and children; and also knew what it cost the Squire to go to market every day, and whether he roasted his potatoes or not; and more especially, nothing could be done unless they knew whether the Squire wore a wig or his own natural hair.

Well says the Gineral, *I'm* glad of this, and it's jist what I expected; now says he, I'll order the Committee back to Washington, and all on you must turn to and lend the Committee a hand in writin a report to Congress that will blow Biddle and the Bank all to splinters; it will help keep folks from lookin into other matters, wont it Barry? says the Gineral. The Major give the gineral a look as knowin as old *Sile* did at old Miss Crane's Tavern. Now says the Gineral, let us take up Major Downing's Letter agin, and jist then another one of the Cabinet he spoke up, and says he Gineral, you hain't heard yet about the Frenchmen refusin to pay up Rives' Treaty? hadn't we best take up that business?—and so he tell'd the Gineral all the news jist receiv'd from France, about that matter. The Gineral some how din'nt seem to think much about that—he said he always had a kinder notion that Rives had quit France a leetle too soon, and that he had boasted too much about it, and that there was a plagy deal of difference atwixt making a bargain and clinchin on't, howsever, says the Gineral, if we don't git the money, we have got the Treaty, and that's more than Mr. Adams got of the *Frenchmen*, and we have had our full share of *glory* out on't any way, I reckon. I wish though, says the Gineral, instead of Mr. Livingston, I had sent Major Downing right out there in the two Pollies, along with Captain Jumper," and says he, talkin about Major Downing, let's take up that Letter of his'n agin, and the Gineral began to hunt for it among a hull pile of papers on the table, and not findin it, he got 'em all huntin for it, and he began feelin for it as he did for his spectacles a spell ago, and was jist gittin into the same trouble and was tellin what difficulty he met with in keepin things in order ever since I left him, when another member of the Cabinet seein the Gineral wouldn't give up or forgit that sheep story, asked him what he thought of that new plan of making Whiskey, that it was one of the most important things that ever was for seein now that Masonry and Anti-Masonry was pritty much all one, and goin to vote the entire Whig Ticket, all over the country and all the foreigners too, and if somethin warn't done to git up another party they were all gone—and seein that the Temperance Society was now the biggest and strongest in the country, it was all important to git that on the Gineral's side. But that's impossible,' says the Gineral, 'for some of our strongest leaders would jist as soon go barefoot as to give up Whiskey." What says the Gineral, would become of —— and he was jist goin to give a good list of whiskey folks, when the other one went on tellin how it could be done, that a new invention was discovered to make Whiskey that any man could drink, and git drunk too, without showin on't no more than if he drank water all the while and the hull trick on't was, in altera the worm, and insted of having that crooked, to make it straight, for the crook of the worm was the hull cause of folks reelin round when they drank Whiskey. So now by this discovery any man could be a good temperance man and drink as much Whiskey as he pleased, and no one would be the wiser on't. The Gineral was so taken with this notion, he stop'd lookin any further for my letter, he telled the Cabinet right off to go to work and git up a proclamation in favor of temperance; and to have all the crooked worms altered to strait ones. Why says he, there is no tellin to what a pitch my Government will go yet, when any man may drink what he pleases, and no mortal can tell the difference? and whilst Mr. Jefferson could say "we are all Federalists and we are all Democrats," I'll say in my next message "we are all drunk and we are all sober."

I begun this Letter, by tellin you I'd be in New York nigh upon as soon as this would, and I haint tell'd you yet why I am goin there—Well you see the Senate has ben waitin for a long spell to get a report from Mr. Taney, of the exact condition of the Pet Banks, where the Gineral keeps the money now—and as "The Government" don't chose to tell much about it, *I* have offered to go & look into the work myself—I ask'd some of the Senators if they wanted to give me any directions about it, and how *I* was to act, but they say I know as much about it as any on em; but seein that tother House had jist sent a committee to examin Squire Biddle's Bank I best follow the same track they took and give the pet Banks a siftin arter the same fashion; and so I am off for New York in a day or two, as soon as *I* can get my boots footed, and some shirts mended. I want you to tell Zekel Bigelow *I* calculate on him to act as my Secretary—and he can be gittin things in order, for a rale genewine and close examination—I think it will be best to begin in New York, for I shall have the aid of Zekel and if I give them Banks a siftin and I find ev'ry thing there free from all party business and corruption, and no *monsters* among 'em, my notion is, there wont be no occasion to look no further—as I want to be as nigh Wall street, as possible; tell Zekel to try and get a room for me in Howard's *Exchange Hotel*, Broad street, and one big enuf for spreadin books and paper about.

You need'nt say much about my plans, as *I* should like to hop in upon the pet Banks as *I* did upon *Squire* Biddle's Bank last summer, without lettin 'em know of my comin Yours, &c.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following brief sketch of the individuals who at present compose the Senate of the United States is by the Washington correspondent of the Portland Advertiser and we think will not prove unacceptable to our readers:

'Leigh (pronounced Lee) is a lawyer of great eminence in Virginia, reputed to be one of the strong men of the Old Dominion, never before in the National councils, but known as the writer of the celebrated essay under the signature of "Algernon Sidney.' Leigh has often been spoken of in Virginia as a candidate for the Presidency. Clay, every body knows, and has been heard o these twenty-five years past. *He* sits in the Senate with one finger on his nose, listening to the speaker, or goes about cracking jokes, or beggin pinches of snuff from his neighbors, Southard and Prentiss. Ewing is a lawyer in Ohio of high reputation as an acute reasoner—a self made man who has risen from obscurity solely by his own exertions. Smith is a lawyer from Connecticut, a gentleman of the old school, with a powdered head, breeches and white topped boots, the only link "the grave and reverend Senators" now have on antiquity. Tomlinson is a lawyer from Connecticut.—Wilkins is from Pittsburg, and was formerly the United States (District) Judge in Western Pennsylvania. Wright is from New York, formerly the Comptroller of the Treasury of that State, and now probably more in the confidence of the administration than any other man in Congress. *Hill* was formerly editor of the New *Hampshire* Patriot. Swift is a lawyer in Vermont. Black was taken from the bench in Mississippi, and sent to the Senate. McKean was Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, an office probably more lucrative and important than the like office in any other State. Talmadge is a lawyer in New York. Morris is a lawyer in Ohio. Mangum is a lawyer in N. Carolina. Grundy is a lawyer in Nashville, Tennessee, and has been in Congress many years. The firm of John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the D—l is well known—Tyler is a lawyer in Virginia, formerly Governor of that State.

Kane is a lawyer in Illinois. Benton is a lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri. Shepley is a lawyer in Maine. Linn is a physician in Missouri. Porter is an Irishman by birth—come to this country—opened a law office in Attakapa country, Louisiana, and was taken from that Bar to the Supreme Bench in Louisiana, and sent from thence to the Senate. Southard is a lawyer of eminence in New Jersey, and is well known as Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Adams. Webster as a lawyer and a Senator divides his time in Washington between the Supreme Court and the Senate Chamber and works hard in both. Ask him, and he will say, intellectual eminence is not to be won in this country, without hard labor.—Prentiss is a lawyer, formerly a Judge in Vermont. Frelinghuysen is an eminent lawyer in N. Jersey, well known for his efforts in behalf of Temperance and African Colonization. Naudain is a distinguished physician in Wilmington, Delaware. Knight was a farmer in Rhode Island. Chambers is a lawyer of reputation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—Robinson is a lawyer in Illinois. Moore is a planter in Alabama, formerly Governor of that State. Brown was a lawyer; but is now a planter in North Carolina. Forsyth is or was a lawyer in Augusta, Geo., but practices little or none now. Waggaman is from Louisiana, a lawyer, I believe originally—lives in New Orleans—and owns a plantation. He was formerly from Maryland. King of Alabama is not an old man, nor the oldest member *in the* Senate—but yet the oldest member of the Senate. He was Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James under Mr. Pinckney. He was a lawyer and lives somewhere in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa. He has a law but has never practised. He is now a planter in Pendleton District the North West corner of South Carolina—a man near, or from among the mountains. Preston is from Columbia, S. Carolina—a lawyer; a most accomplished speaker; the Garrick of the Senate. Sprague is well known as a lawyer in Maine. Bell was formerly Governor of New Hampshire. He was a lawyer. Clayton is the most eminent lawyer in Delaware. Hendricks was formerly Governor of Indiana; a printer *I* believe originally, but afterwards a lawyer. Tipton was formerly an Indian Agent in Indiana. Robbins was a lawyer in Rhode Island. Poindexter was a lawyer in Mississippi, formerly Governor of the State. Silsbee is a merchant in Salem. King of Georgia was Judge and lawyer in that State. White is from Knoxville, Tennessee, and was a Judge in that State.

Bibb was a Judge and a lawyer in Kentucky. Kent was Governor of Maryland. He is a physician by profession and a planter by practice. Thus you will see what were the starting points of eminence with all these Senators, and through what grades of honor they have run. It is a body of intellect, eloquence, and political resources, probably unsurpassed by any political assembly in the world. There are men in it, who would have filled the world with their names, and would have glittered like stars on the Historian's page, if they had lived in the *illustrious* days of Greece and Rome. History would then have embalmed their acts and Poetry would have embellished their fame. Looking through the mist of antiquity, they would have bloomed forth upon us as the Demosthenes and Ciceros of other centuries. This is strong praise I know, but I have not been an incautious reader of classic oratory, and what history has told us that the orators of antiquity have done, I have seen in the American Senate.'

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Annual exhibition of the *Maryland Horticultural Society* was held on the 14th 15th and 16th May, in the spacious Saloon of the Athenæum and was attended with the most pleasing results both to the Society and the numerous visiters so much so, indeed, that the Society have abundant cause to congratulate the citizens of Baltimore on the good effects of this infant association, already visible.

The collection of *Culinary Vegetables* was not very great, but there were several articles of unsurpassed excellence. The Cauliflowers presented by Thomas Dixon, gardner to Mrs. Donnell, of Willowbrook, were superior to any heretofore produced here, and equal to the best raised in Europe. The early York Cabbages presented by Thos. Doran, were unequalled by any heretofore produced at this season of the year. These two items indicate a spirit of industry, attention and skill, in their cultivators, highly creditable to them, and the Society deems the expression of its sense of their merits in this mode due them, in addition to the Society's Medals. Nor should we omit to notice the Cauliflowers presented by Edward Keen, and Thoms Dorsey, and the early York Cabbages by the same both of which were of excellent quality.

The following articles also were excellent viz: superior Asparagus and Lettuce, by Peter Nantz, Radishes, by Thos. Doran; Carrots, Cabbage and Lettuce, by Thomas Dorsey, Cabbage and Lettuce, by Edward Keene, Cucumbers, Potatoes and Helianthustuberosus (Jerusalem Artichoke) by Lawrence Herring, gardener to Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. Radishes, Cabbage and Lettuce, by Caleb Whittsmore; Cucumbers and Beans, by Mr. Wilhelm, gardener of John Ridgely, Esq. of Hampton; a fine bunch of Rhubarb, (Rheum-undulatum) by Gideon B. Smith, and Green Peas, by Robert Blanchard, gardener to Col. Benjamin C. Howard.

PREMIUMS

Awarded for the Products of the Kitchen Garden.

For the best Cauliflowers, a silver medal valued at $5. to Thomas Dixon, gardener to Mrs. Donnell, of Willowbrook.

For the best Asparagus, forced, a silver medal, valued at $5, to Wm. Blanchard, gardener to Col. B. C. Howard.

For the best Asparagus, from the open ground, a silver medal valued at $2, to Peter Steuart.

For the best Rhubarb, for tarts, a silver medal valued at $5, to Gideon B. Smith.

For the best Carrots, a silver medal valued at $2, to Thos. Dorsey.

For the best Lettuce, forced, a silver medal valued at $3, to George Duncan.

For the best Lettuce, open ground, a silver medal valued at $2, to Edward Keen.

For the best Onions, from seed same year, a silver medal valued at $3, to Samuel Feast.

For the best Tomatoes, a silver medal valued at $3, to Charles Scheigle.

For the best Beets, a silver medal valued at 3, to Thos. Dorsey.

For the best Early York Cabbage, a silver medal valued at $2, to Thos. Doran.

For the best bushel of Irish Potatoes, with mode of cultivation, the Amateur premium, a silver cup, valued at $10, offered by Thos. Edmondson, to Caleb Whittemore.

For the best Cucumbers and Snap Beans, a floating premium medal of $5, to Mr. Wilhelm gardener of John Ridgely, Esq. of Hampton.

For the best new Potatoes, a floating premium medal $5, to Peter Nantz.

For Cucumbers and Early Potatoes, a floating premium medal, $3, to Lawrence Herring, gardener to W. H. Freeman, Esq.

We notice with commendation, some very fine Rhubarb plants, (Rheum raponticum,) and garden Leeks, sent by Capt. Wm. P. Matthews, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

FRUIT.

The season of our exhibition was that of flowers, rather than fruit, and therefore we had but few objects of interest in this department, except from the green houses. The severe frost in the latter part of April had materially retarded the strawberries: notwithstanding which, however, we had some very fine specimens from Robert Dore, J. B. Smith, and J. Coates. It was too early for gooseberries, but there were some fine specimens presented by Samuel Feast, consisting of about 25 select varieties, and by Richard Valentine, gardener to Robert Oliver, Esq.—The latter were very large, and both those of Mr. Feast and Mr. Valentine, afforded indications of great excellence when they shall arrive at maturity. Fair specimens of the Catawba, Isabella, Bland, and Constantia Grapes, were exhibited by Robert Sinclair; senr.

Of green-house fruit, the specimens were very superior, particularly the Lemon, Oranges, and limes, of Mrs. Edmondson, Mrs. Emory, Miss Eliza Schroeder, Mr. Mann, and Mr Ackerman, to each of whom the thanks of the Society are due for their exhibition.

Premiums awarded for Fruit.

For the best Strawberries, a silver medal, $5 to Robert Dore.

For the best Apricots, a silver medal, $3, to Andrew Clary, gardener to Major Isaac McKim.

For the best Grapes, (native) a silver medal, $5, to Robert Sinclair senr.

For the best Gooseberries, a silver medal, $4, to Richard Valentine, gardener to Robert Oliver, Esq.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the ornamental department; we were relieved from the restrictions of the season and location, with which we were hampered in those of vegatables and fruits, and all climes and all seasons became tributary to our festival of flowers. The collection of rare and valuable exotics was very extensive, as also was that of indigenous plants. The following are some of the most prominent articles:

From the collection of Mrs. Edmondson, a Rhododendron ponticum—a splendid specimen, in full bloom the largest we have seen: a splendid Viburnum chinensis; Aloe arborea, 8 feet high; Ardisia crenata several fine specimens of Pelargonium, and various others.

From the collection of Mrs. Emory, a very large Streitzia resigna, a splendid collection of Pelargoniums, and fine specimens of Pittosporum tobira, carmine cluster rose, Banksia Grandis, and other species, Melaleuca imbricata, Aster argophyllus, Daphne dauphine, &c.

From the collection of St. Mary's College, fine specimens of the Musa Sapientum, and the Must rosacea (Banana and Plantain tree) the latter in flower, Ficus nitida, Dracena fera, Eucliptus evata, Polygala Speciosa, Broneia Caracas, or Caracas pine apple, Protea Stroheline, several specimens of acacia, metrosideros in flower, Banisteria fulgens, &c.

From the collection of Edward Kurtz, a splendid specimen of the Azalea indica, near six feet high and profusely covered with bloom. For this plant the Society's medal for the finest and rarest Exotic, was awarded to Mr. Kurtz, besides which he exhibited fine specimens of correa pulchella and virid flora, Lihum longiflorum, Thea bohea, and viridis, (bohea and green tea plant) Olea fragrans, seven splendid specimens of Pelargonium, Azalea cuprea and pontica pallida, Verbena mellindris, magnolia fuscata and pumila, Ardisia crenati, Fuschia arborea, &c.

From the collection of George Ackerman, a splendid specimen of Cactus Speciosissimus near five feet high, with two full blown flowers, and a large number of buds, and fine specimen of cactus Speciosus. These plants were in a fine state of perfection.

From the collection of Zebulon Waters, variegated, curled leaved and China orange trees; 25 specimens opelagoniums, 5 of aloes, 2 of canna indica, 2 of Phlox: Anemone thalictroides, *double*, Cactus Speciosus and quadrangularis, Mimulus moschata, Rhododendru poncum, Hibbertia volubilis, Amaryllis rutila and fulgida, Malixis lilii, folia Heliotropium peruvianum, Eugenia jambos and myrtifolia, magnolia grandiflora and purpurea &c.

From the collection of Mr. E. P. Thomas a fine cactus Jenkinsonia, Cupressus Sempervirens, or Ceder of Goah, a most beautiful evergreen, which excited universal admiration, Cycus revoluta, Eugenia myrtifolia, Ruellia Speciosa, Magnolia purpurea, and fuscata, Pelargoniums of many varieties, Banksia ericoides, Myrtle leaved Orange, full of fruit a very fine specimen, Ardisia crenata, &c.

From the collection of *Mr.* Wm. G. Thomas, a fine Metrosideros marginata, Rhododendron ponticum, Myrtle leaved Orange, in full fruit, Jasminum, revolutum, &c.

From the collection of Joseph King, Jr., a fine specimen of Jasminum revolutum Punica granatum, Plumbago, capensis. &c

From the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Keerl, a very fine Rhododendron ponticum, Pittosporum tobira, &c.

From the collection of *Mr* B. I. Cohen, a splendid specimen of Ficus elastica, 25 feet high and well branched; Yucca aloefolia, ten feet high; Erithrina crista galli, Aloe corina, Dianella cerulea, Agabanthus umbellatus Punica, granata Justicia albatod a, Albuca altissima, &c.

From the collection of Mr. *Henry* Schroeder a very fine Yucca aloefolia; Cycus revolutum; Vinca major, a fine fig tree in full fruit, lemon tree, orange trees, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Robert Oliver, a splendid cactus tuna, 12 ft. in circumference, finely fruited, a fine air plant, Oncidium bifora, &c.

From the collection of Mr. Samuel Feast, a large number of rare and valuable plants, among which were fine specimens of Laurus cinamomum, (cinamon tree,) and camphora, (camphor tree.) Amaryllis Johnsoniensis and longiflora, Calceolaria salvifolia, Metrosideros, marginata and salicifolia, Cactus spiciosus, cylindricus, and Brazilhensis, Eschalzia californica, Erica pubescens minor and verticillata, Brunia capitata, Bletia, Verecunda, Leptospermum Multiflora and Baratum, Geum chilensis, acæna armata, angustifolia, &c. and several varieties of Ixias, Strelitzia regina, Euphorbia neriifolia, a large number of Pelargoniums of the most beautiful and rare varieties, Musa rosacea, (Banana tree,) Sarracenia flava and variolus, Acacia heterophyla, Melaleuca pubescens, Calothamnus quadrifida, Eucal p tus ovata, Dracena fera, rosa sempervirens, cactus Hexacanthus, &c.

From the collection of Mr. J. Feast, the number of specimens was also very large and rich; among them were Justicia persicifolia, Hesperis alba pleno, Budlea globosa: Banksia cunning hamia, 2 verticellata, cassia, 2 varieties; Metrosideros grandiflora, styphilandis, &c. cactus speciosus, and many others: Aloe variegata and arborescens, Saccharum officinale, (sugar cane,) Magnolia fuscata, Rhododendron ponticum, Sterculia platanifolia, Bletia verecunda, Andropogon paniculata, many varieties of Erica, upwards of seventy varieties of Pelargoniums, (Geraniums,) Mango tree, (Mangifera indica) several varieties of roses, clematis florida pleno and purpurea, Roncalmia nutans, Melaleuca, 3 varieties; Pittosporum tobira, Musa rosacea, (Banana tree) Lilium martogon and longiflora, Moss rose, Protea lanceatosa, Justicia coccinea and cerulia, Calothamnus quadrifida, &c.

From the collection of Mr. James Wilkes a fine champney rose, Pelargoniums, Rhododendron ponticum, Viburnum nitidum, Ficus elastica, Westringea rosmarinifolia, &c.

From the collection of Mr. J. B. Bastian, a splendid specimen of Cactus Speciosissimus in bloom, Cactus Cylindrica, and hexangularis, Eugenia uniflora and Jambos, Plumbago capensis and rosea, and a fine collection of other plants.

From the collection of Mr. Thomas Dorsey, some fine specimens of Aster argophyllus, geisomeria longiflora, Clematis florida, Thea bohea (bohea tea plant,) Calceolaria integrifolia, Jacobea elegans, gnaphalianus, rosa adamsoni, Ficus elastica, Jasminum revolutum, Letospermum, Nauclea domestica, Bouvardia tryphylla, Ixias gladiolus undulatus, Albuca altissima, Trades, camelia crassifolia, Pelargoniums, Anemia, japona, Mesembrianthemum trinellum, Aloes, four varieties, Fuschia macrostema, &c.

Premiums awarded in the Ornamental Department.

For the best conducted Green house, a silver goblet valued at $20, to Mr. Samuel Feast.

For the best collection of Camelias, a silver cup valued at $10, to Mr. John Feast.

For the best collection of Pelagoniums, a silver medal $5, to Mrs. Thomas Emory.

For the best collection of Chrysanthemums, a silver medal $5, to Mrs. Geo. H. Keerl.

For the best collection of Erimula Polyanthus, a silver medal $2, to Mr. John Feast.

For the finest and rarest Exotic, a silver medal $5, to Mr. Edward Kurtz.

For a choice and rare collection of green house plants in fine condition, the Society's optional premium, a silver medal $5, to J. B. Bastian.

On Thursday, 15th, at 12 o'clock, an elegant address was delivered by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. on the nature and objects of the Society, which was listened to with much pleasure by a very numerous audience of ladies and gentlemen. It is expected that the address, will be published. At the conclusion of the address, the award of premiums was read; and in the evening the ceremony of distributing them among the successful competitors was performed, in which John P. Kennedy, Esq. officiated by invitation, to witness which, a very numerous company of ladies and gentlemen attended. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Latrobe and Mr. Kennedy for the very handsome manner in which they fulfilled the objects of their respective appointments.

The thanks of the Society are due to the many ladies whose contributions to the exhibition tended so much to enhance its value. In particular they may be permitted to refer to Mrs. Edmonson, Mrs. B. I. Cohen, Mrs. Emory, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Muschett, Mrs. Forney, Miss Eliza Schraeder, and Miss Moody.

The valuable contribution of Specimens and Seeds, collected by Mendes I. Cohen, Esq. in Asia, Syria and Egypt, and presented to the society, attracted much and deserved attention. Among them was a Lupin, the seed of which was sent by Mr. Cohen from Egypt, already in bloom at the exhibition. The *Dhowra*, a species of the cereal grain of Eypt, and the Nubian cotton excited considerable interest.

A beautiful specimen of fine cloth, made from the fibres of the leaves of the pine apple, from Manuilla, resembling the finest, linen cambric, was presented by Miss Eliza Schraeder.

In conclusion, the Society's thanks are due to the committee of arrangements, particularly to Dr. Thos. Edmonson, the chairman, and Messrs. Sahl. and John Feast, for the excellent and tasteful arrangement of the exhibition, and for the prompt and efficient manner in which they performed the arduous duties imposed on them.

U. S. Bank.—The Report of the Minority of the Bank Investigation Committee occupies ten columns of yesterday's National Intelligencer.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, May 31.

Adjournment of Congress.—We expressed opinions a short time ago on this matter, since which time we have seen the subject agitated in Congress and remarked on in some of the public prints. We regret to find any variety of opinion on this point among the Whigs of our Country—That the followers of General Jackson and Van Buren should desire Congress to rise is not strange—because almost every day, they, their proceedings, the administration, its advisers, and measures are exposed and held up to the nations view in merited disparaging and contemptuous lights—They wish to get rid of Congress, particularly the Senate Branch of it, because it opposes and obstructs their destructive plans and holds them up to the People in odious reprobation—The Senate thwarts their iniquitious course, baffles all their schemes, and checks their wilful and wanton attempts to undermine the pillars of the Federal Constitution and to rob the people of their just rights and dear bought Liberties—Such are the reasons, obviously enough, why Jackson men wish Congress to adjourn.

But seeing and knowing this as every intelligent man, one would think, must, we are at a loss to know why any zealous Whig, in or out of Congress, should think an adjournment proper. To us, at this time, and until an adjustment of the whole money concerns of the Country is made, and the President made to abandon or retract his assumptions of arrogant and unconstitutional power, the continuance of Congress in session appears to be our great if not our only protection—Let them disperse and abandon the whole ground to the intrigues and corruptions and daring ambition of the administration, and a system of ruin will be prepared that will bring this people to slavery or to slaughter. The administration and its corrupt advisers want to get rid of Congress—it is in their way—they do not carry on their nefarious schemes with success under the immediate inspection of Congress—with all their plans of secrecy, and corrupt agencies, and espionage they cant succeed half so well when Congress is in Session, where they are so closely placed under the vigilant eye and patrict spirit of the Senate.

We should think Congress must not adjourn—they cant adjourn with safety to the country. If the Constitutional Whigs find that they cannot prevail to carry those measures which are essentially necessary to the country's welfare, they must know that the state of things will inevitably grow worse and worse, and as all will then be rightfully thrown upon the People of the U. States to interpose their agency and influence and commands, Congress ought to be kept in Session that their Constituents may act upon and control them, and even force them out of the harness of Administration and make them do their duty to their Constituents and Country.

To adjourn is wrong—obviously wrong—even the Tories know and feel it, and fear the sole responsibility of the measure—they desire to divide that responsibility with the Whigs—as Whigs we should bear no part of it—as whigs we should resist it to the last moment.

Secure the People's money, the National Treasure, in its true constitutional custody—restore the nations credit and currency—act upon the Executive Branch of the Government with all the force of Law and Constitution until it abandons its pretensions to unconstitutional, to daring Monarchical powers—that accomplished, adjourn, and return to the generous embraces of a grateful & applauding people.—But until that is accomplished, keep the obdurate adherents to monarchical and unconstitutional measures pent up, that the people may drive them from their subserviency to a lawless Pretender, or hold them together exposed to public odium as wrong doers, who prefer the badge and promise of a Master to the rewards of a chivalrous and approving nation.

In the proposals for new moddelling this Gazette, the plan of filling a portion of its columns with Agricultural matter is thought to be calculated to make it acceptable, because it will thereby be rendered more useful. Except at a time like the present, when the nation, its

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