was permitted, as a matter of course, to address the multitude, and commenced the expected address.

Its particular character we cannot speak of, except by report, not having heard any portion of it, or seen it.

It is described as an ingenious and elaborate comment upon the testimony which convicted him, designed less to show that he was innocent, than that he was not legally convicted. But the true purpose of preparing it, was to produce delay. Among his calculations for delay, was one formed on the notion that, if by chance the execution of the sentence should be protracted beyond the hour appointed by the Court his life would be safe. Notwithstanding the warnings he received that this would not avail him, he seems to have clung to it to the last, eagerly repeating the inquiry while standing on the scaffold; and still persevering to believe it at least a chance for postponement.

He was permitted to proceed, until the hour of four had nearly arrived. He was then informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. The shroud and cap had not been put upon him, & this annunciation appears to have been the first circumstance that wakened him to the reality of his fate. Standing under the gallows with the instruments of death, around and above him, his preternatural resolution and sanguine hope of pardon, reprieve or delay, never gave way until the ministers of the law commenced robing him for death, and fixing the noose about his neck. His whole soul steeled and nerved, as it had been up to that minute, cowered and sank at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition, according to all accounts, cannot well be imagined. When his abrupt and eager inquiries of the attending ministers of religion,—is there no hope?—must I die? were answered solemnly in the negative the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were apparently shattered; the blood forsook his cheeks, and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for the life which he coveted, now that death was so close to him he dashed from the foot of the scaffold, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated, and it is remarked as a proof of the universal detestation of the foul crime for which he suffered, that there was no movement of sympathy with his desperation among the crowd. Had there been a doubt of his guilt--had it been less atrocious—less sordid—less cowardly in its unprovoked mercenary bloodguiltiness, there would have been an expression at lest of commiseration for his agony. But the thousands that surrounded the pole were passive, and the fugitive, who, in his bewilderment, rushed among the military escort, rather than among the multitude was easily secured, and re-conducted to the spot of execution.

Some are of opinion, that even then the attempt to escape was in accordance with all his other course of conduct, and designed to obtain the delay which he imagined would carry the time beyond the hour named in the sentence, and thus save his life. This is corroborated by the fact of his having inquired of his counsel, after he was shrouded, whether, if he could keep the execution off till after 4 o'clock, he, the counsel, would interfere in his behalf. The reply simply admonished him that no such procrastination could take place. When he leaped from the scaffold he told the Sheriff he would escape if he could.

Then ensued a scene of horror, which we pray may find no parallel hereafter in the execution of the laws. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate clinging to the life he had forfeited, was shown by struggles to free his arms from the pinions, & clutching at the rope. He succeeded in thursting his hands between the rope & his throat, & thus resisting & struggling to the last- died despairing, and for ought that human eye could read, impenitent. The last five minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying; a prostration of energies, as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and reckless levity of carriage which had signalized him during the whole of the trial, and in the interval between condemnation and execution, up to that moment.

Such was the end of Charles R. S. Boyington—a dreadful end of a bloody tale. The horror of the punishment with which it closes, compares fitly, in tragic intensity of interest,—with the terrible atrocity of the crime. The victim—a gentle and confiding invaled fell by the hands of an assassin,—that assassin his professed friend--in an open thoroughfare beneath the wall of the grave yard--the busy hum of human voices warning him of the neighbourhood of busy life and the tombs of the dead speaking to the murderer of the end of life,--the beginning of eternity.

The interval is filled with strong excitement;--hot chase of the fugitive; singular development of circumstantial evidence, imprisonment, trial, and condemnation; courage almost supernatural, levity sometimes approaching to scorn of the ordinary attributes of human nature; ingenuity and address which staggered belief and a confidence which held out against reason, and upheld by iron nerves, sustained the convict to the very portals of the grave to which Human Retribution had doomed him. Then at that last moment comes the fierce & abrupt reaction of nature, against the deceits of self-delusion & the stimulants of artificial courage and false hope, delivering the whole soul shattered and unnerved into the dominion of perfect helpless despair. These are awful pictures of human nature, such as it rarely presents. May they be warnings for good.--lessons more potent than the exortations of the moralist or divine to the practice of self-government,—the rule of the passions, and the early training of the heart, to those fixed principles of conduct, and of the life to habits of industry, the want of which, led *Boyington* step by step to such guilt and such punishment.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE

The packet Ship Rhone, Captain Rockett, arrived at New York on Friday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th of February. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers to the 9th inclusive, and the following letter from a private correspondent:

"PARIS, Feb. 8, 1835.

The difficulty between the government of this country, and the *Executive* of the *United* States—for it now appears to have had that extent, no more—is regarded here as so far adjusted, that no fears are entertained of a rupture of the friendly relations between the two countries. By the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday last, you will see that the subject of the American claim was referred for examination in the several *bureaux* and that the committee, composed of nine members, were nearly unanimous in favor of a report recommending that provision be made for payment agreeably to the treaty. There is no longer any doubt of the passage of the bill in the Chambers, at the present session. The opportune receipt of Mr Clay's report, which is regarded as exhibiting the *sense of the country* upon this affair, has tended to favor this result, and allay the asperity excited by the presidential message. It is gratifying to learn that that lucid and dignified state paper, and the pacific resolution proposed by the committee, received an undivided vote in the Senate that able and virtuous body which has before proved the anchor of our political safety. And it lights up a ray of hope for the Republic, to find, that in the popular branch, the immediate representatives of the people, a majority of whom have been so devoted to the support of executive wishes, the committee on this subject, with a chairman rewarded by an office, refused to sustain the measure proposed by the Chief, who, it would seem, must feel rebuked for his headlong course in a matter involving the most serious consequences to the interests and character of the nation. It would be a strange mode of maintaining the *honor* of America, to make seizures of the property of the party who had insulted her!"

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated 7th Feb. 1835.

"We are glad to be able to say that the Members of the Committee, named in the Chamber to report upon the Bill of Indemnity are, with one single exception, all in favor of it, and that what passed in the *Bureaux* before the nomination, is regarded as confirmatory of the general hope, that the Bill will pass—The moderation of your Senate is observed with great satisfaction."

THE TREATY—MR CLAY'S REPORT.—The Report of Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, on the question with France, first reached Paris by the way of England: and the arrival of the Francis I, conveying the unanimous vote of the Senate sanctioning the report, was most opportune, and produced at once the happiest influence in favor of the bill of indemnity.—This vote was regarded as "*a palpable censure upon the clause of the Message relative to France.*" The general aspect of the question was immediately changed. To quote the language of the Courier's correspondent, "neither war, nor outraged dignity, nor danger to our commercial relations, is longer thought of.—Attention is entirely directed towards the fair amount of the claims." On the 31st of January, M. de Rigny proposed that the Chambers should proceed to consider the project of the law on Monday, the 2d of February.—But Thursday, 5th, was ultimately fixed for the preliminary discussion. It was accordingly taken up on the last mentioned day, and referred to a committee consisting of one from each of the nine *Bureaux*

It is stated that six of this committee are decidedly in favor of the law. The following is a list of the committee, and the views they entertain of the treaty, according to the authority just cited:—1st bureau—M. Garimeon Ministerialist, favorable to the law. Mr. Maynard Ministerialist, the same, Mr. Delessert was one of the majority of the last commission which was in favor of the indemnity of twenty-five millions, but he now declares that he is of a very different opinion, and that he will require further documents. Mr. Dumon, Ministerialist, and favorable.—Mr Ducos requires more documents. Mr. Daffaure, opposed to the project, also requires more diplomatic information. Mr. Croissant, favorable. Mr. Henry de Chaboulon, formerly secretary to the Cabinet of Napoleon, favorable to the project, and M. de Remusat, the contrary. It is the duty of this committee to examine the whole case, and make a circumstantial report—a duty upon the discharge of which they entered on the 6th. A Paris journal of the 7th, gives the following account of the first days proceeding in the Bureaux—

"The question of the American indemnity has been examined in the bureaux, or standing committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The investigation commenced with an inquiry into the motives which induced Ministers to allow the President of the United States to suppose that the concurrence of the French Chambers was unnecessary to the fulfilment of the treaty. The interval which had elapsed between the exchange and ratification of the treaty and its presentation of the Chamber was next made the subject of severe comment, inasmuch as General Jackson, who, in consequence of the promises made to him, confidently reckoned upon the adoption of the bill, had conceived himself authorized to draw upon the French Government.

"In several of the bureaux Ministers were taxed with having furnished incomplete and mutilated documents and with having kept back the correspondence which took place between the United States and the French Government previously to 1831. It was also alleged that the meagre documents which had been presented to the Chamber contained no memoir or other papers from the American agents clearly establishing the origin of the claims and producing evidence of their amount. In reply to these charges Ministers urged the impossibility of printing the immense mass of documents that referred to the liquidation of the accounts, adding that if required, they should be communicated to the Members of the Commission. The Ministerial Deputies insisted on the impolicy of alienating from France so old and firm an ally as America. Almost all the Commissioners named in the bureaux pronounced themselves in favor of the grant though from different motives.

"The correspondent of the Courrier, says—"on the first trial, five bureaus out of nine of which the Chamber is composed, decided in favour of the law. Strictly speaking, it may be said that six are in its favor. For M. Ducos who has been named reporter—(rapporteur-Commissioner) of the 5 h is, as deputy of the town of Bordeaux, in favor of the ministerial project, requiring however that the Ministers shall furnish additional documents. It must not be too hastily concluded that this trial is decisive of the vote of the Chamber, for it has been observed that in the bureaus the question was by no means made a Cabinet question, it was considered simply a question of justice, of equity and national honor, thus among the six ministerialists who were not in favour of a rejection three asked for more ample information and more ample documents.—The three other bureaus did not require the rejection of the law but a suspension of all discussion until the American nation, by the organ of its representatives, had made known if it adopted the hostile intentions of the President or not. Others required that we should stop at the first estimation of the indemnity, thirteen millions, and others, in fine, that new negotiations should be opened. Influential speakers maintained that the bureaus had no right to amend the proposed law; that it was more constitutional to reject it, simply expressing a desire that Ministers would again direct their attention to this question, which might involve a just claim to indemnity on the part of America. All the bureaus, *au reste*, agree in blaming the conduct of the French Ministers in concluding the treaty of 1831. They go so far even as to assert that the twenty-five millions may be voted with a clause condemning the conduct of the French Ministers in the affair, and doing justice to the good faith of America

"You may be convinced that the Chamber will discuss this question without passion or resentment, but with calm deliberation, and that they will be required to be informed of every thing, before deciding.

"M. Berrier, who is opposed to the law, appears to have paid great attention to the subject. He has thrown much light on it during the discussion; his object is to justify the restoration for having refused all indemnity.—In this he is powerful, seconded by the ex minister Hyde de Neuville. The latter deputy of legitimacy states a singular circumstance in the bureaus. Under the Restoration, in his character of advocate, he presented to the Government a petition for indemnity which his American client fixed at 75,000 francs. Charles X refused it for fear of opening the door to these claims. This same claim has been settled by the treaty of 1831, of which Louis Philippe requires the adoption and the American Government has decided that the individual in question had no right to the repartition of the 25 millions.

"The minister has undertaken to lay before the Chamber of Deputies all the documents required, but the printing of which will be very expensive and almost useless. When they are furnished, I will send you all that are important of them.

"The reply of your Senate to the Message, which was received by the way of England before the arrival of the Formosa and Francis I, produced here a great sensation, and disposed the minds of the people more in favor of your rights. That of your other Chamber is expected. It would afford us satisfaction to learn that your President was alone in his opinion, which would then, being personal to him, no longer affect our dignity."

ENGLAND.

Accounts from Liverpool, via Havre, to the 4th Feb. state that the Cotton market was lively and prices had advanced 1-8 to 1-4d.

LIVERPOOL, 5th.—The market very animated on the 4th, with a rise of 1-8 to 1-4d in Cotton, was checked by the arrival of *fourteen vessels* from the United States.

The accounts from London are to the 6th February. They furnish little of interest.

The pregnancy of the Queen of England—which when first alluded to in the Court Journal, was deemed a "calumny"—is confidently asserted at the latest dates; and the joy of the Tories—at the prospect of thus shutting out the Princess *Victoria*, and a liberal *Regent*—is excessive.

Mr. *Manners Sutton*, it seems, is to be dropped as Speaker by the Ministry, and Mr. *Abercromby* is to be put forward.

The vessel intended for the interesting expedition up the Euphrates left Liverpool, Wednesday, 4th Feb. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She is called the George Canning, and is of the best construction—berthen 300 tons.

The English government have sent on board this vessel quite an armament of scientific men, amounting in all to 50, under the command of Col. Chesney, of the Royal artillery. The George Canning carries out two iron steam-boats, taken asunder. The Euphrates & the Tigris, with all the requisites, and great quantities of provisions of every kind. All the articles are packed in boxes, which will be transported up the Orontes, as far as that river is navigable. The packages will then be carried across the desert to Bir on the Euphrates. The carriage will be effected by camels, every one of which is to carry half a ton. The two steamboats will be put together at Bir. The Sultan and Mehemet Ali, have engaged to protect the expedition.

Joseph Bonaparte came to town from his seat in the country for the express purpose of meeting the Duke of Leuchenberg, after he had visited and dined with the King at Brighton. The Duke and Joseph Bonaparte met at the house of a friend, where they were closeted for several hours.—*Courier.*

According to calculation, which we believe to be as accurate as possible, and rather unfavourable than otherwise, the strength of parties in the Commons is as follows: Anti-Ministerialists 370, Ministerialists 237, Doubtful 51. Total 658.—*London Courier.*

The opposition party are in great spirits, and are spreading reports that they have secured at least 260 votes upon the question of the Speakership. This, if true, insures a majority, we should think; but we regret to see an issue taken upon such a question.—*London herald.*

The French brig of war *D'Assas* was towed to sea yesterday by the steamer Hercules. The D'Assas was accompanied to sea by the Revenue Cutter, which saluted the Brig with seven guns, which were immediately returned.

In passing the United States Frigate Constitution, then still below, the D'Assas saluted her with thirteen guns which was followed by loud cheers from those on board the Steam boat towing the Brig.

The Constitution immediately returned the salute gun for gun.

The D'Assas, as we learn, not only kept way with, but gained, on the Cutter as they stretched out to sea, and when left by the pilot, was gaining on the Albany, which got out before her.

In wishing this *messenger of peace*, for so we cannot but view her, 'God speed' on her homeward path, we gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to speak of the very favorable impression left by her estimable commander, M. DAGUENET, and his officers, on those who had the pleasure of seeing them here. Arriving among us at a critical moment, unacquainted with our language, and assailed at their first landing by vulgar insolence and abuse, which—for the moment and unexplained, could not but be looked upon as inhospitable—they conducted themselves with so much discretion and propriety as both to disarm prejudice and to prove that they did not mistake a few rabble shouts, for any indication of popular feeling.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Caret & Shelton, to Messrs. William Howell & Son, owners of the brig Susan, of Baltimore, dated,

Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 7, 1835.

"On announcing the arrival of your brig, Susan at this port, on the 5th, we feel much pain to inform you of the melancholy catastrophe which terminated the life of Captain Tilden. As soon as he came to anchor in our harbour, the black Cook, whom he had, an hour previously chastised, though slightly, for his impudence, availing himself of the time when the crew were aloft, furling the sails and the passengers in the cabin, while Captain Tilden was reclining over the railing, struck him with an axe on the back of the neck, which felled him on the deck, then with the blade, having severed the jagular vein, put an end, almost instantly, to his existence. The excitement created by this mournful and unfortunate event, and the grief of Capt. Tilden's numerous friends in this city exceeded all description. The savage murderer, William Adams, is in irons at the jail of this city, from which, being placed by the Governor at the disposal of Robert R. Stewart, Esq. Consul of the U. S. he will be sent home, for trial, there to atone, with his life, for the crime he has committed."

(Captain Tilden was a young man, greatly esteemed as one of the most enterprising and respectable ship masters of Baltimore. He has left a wife and three young children, to whom this sad event is a most deeply afflicting calamity.)

COL. CRAIG'S SHARK.—We some time since published a challenge in relation to this horse, which, much to the disappointment of sportsmen has not yet been accepted. The editor of the New York Spirit of the Times, when noticing the challenge, ventured an opinion, that the true cause of its non-acceptance by a gentleman of Virginia, grew out of the fact that said gentleman "is joint owner of Shark." This we are authorised to contradict in the most positive manner. Mr. Craig purchased the horse from Captain R. F. Stockton, for $18,000, and not an individual south of Philidelphia owns any part of him, or has any interest in him whatever. Mr. C. became his owner, in order to prevent his leaving this part of the country.—He also purchased another valuable horse for $10,000, and deserves the approbation of every northern man in his laudable exertions to improve the breed. The non-acceptance of the challenge with regard to Shark amounts to a virtual acknowledgment that he is the best horse in America.—*Inquirer.*

(From the Detroit (Michigan) Journel, of March 6.)

Contest with Ohio.—We received last evening, an extra, issued from the office of the Monroe Sentinel, containing certain instructions of acting Governor Mason to General Brown having reference to difficulties to be apprehended with Ohio, and General Brown's order to the Militia of the Territory, calling on them to be in readiness to sustain the civil authority in retaining jurisdiction over the territory in dispute between that State and Michigan. We have also been favored, by Mr. Pritchett, Secretary to the Governor, with a copy of the preamble, resolutions and law, passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of Ohio, by which it will be seen that the Senate asserts in a determined manner, jurisdiction over the disputed territery. The importance of the matter induces us to lay it before our readers, as early as possible.

We learn that a great deal of excitement prevails among the citizens residing in the district of country in question. At a public meeting at Tremainville on the 28th ult. a very angry discussion took place. Partisans in favour of Ohio were numerous and clamorous, and refused to listen to any expostulations which were attempted to be made by those who recognized the claim of Michigan. At this meeting an effort was made by Gen. Brown to read his instructions from the acting Governor, but they refused to hear him.—When the meeting adjourned, General B. made another attempt to read his instructions, but was interrupted by hisses and shouts.—In short there appears to be a determination on the part of a large portion of the people residing in the disputed territory, to resist our laws, and to recognize the pretensions of Ohio. And from the present indications, Michigan in asserting her right to that portion of her soil, will be obliged to resort to military force.

MR CALHOUN.—At Norfolk this distinguished Senator was invited to a public dinner, to which he returned an answer worthy of a patriot and of the times in which we live. It is as follows:

NORFOLK, 8th March, 1835.

Gentlemen,—I have been honored by your note of this instant inviting me in the name of a portion of the Citizens of this place, to a public dinner to be given at such time as would suit my convenience.

I regret, that my engagement, which compels me to leave this to morrow, also compels me to decline your invitation. If circumstances had permitted, I wish you to be assured, that it would have afforded me much pleasure to accept the invitation of the respectable portion of the Citizens of this ancient Borough in whose behalf you act—You will please to make known to them, that I place a high value on their personal respect & approval of my public conduct. In times like the present when corruption stalks abroad in the face of day, when usurpation scarcely deigns to cover its daring encroachments with the thin veil of pretext, when principles and practice are openly avowed and defended, which, if sanctioned, must lead to the establishment of irresponsible, and despotic power; when in a word, the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers and the liberty purchased by their blood are in imminent danger of being subverted for ever, it is indeed grateful, in so dangerous a juncture of our affairs to meet with the support of those whose intelligence and patriotism give so high a value to their approbation. Having no other object in view, but our Country, and our Country's good, I seek no other reward, but the approbation of the wise and virtuous, saving only that of an approving conscience,—Sustained by these I do not despair, as gloomy as is the prospect—However widely & deeply corruption has spread its roots, there is still a great majority, in whose bosom patriotism is the predominant sentiment—Even among those, who are deluded by the tricks, and spell bound by the fetters of party, they are many, who, when the final struggle arrives, will be found arrayed on the side of liberty and the country. With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

W. W. SHARP, H. B. Gwathmey, M. Myers, S. D. Rawlings, J. N. Tazewell, Esquires.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

COMMUNICATION.

The fortification Bill destroyed by Mr. Cambreleng and his Friends.

THE DILEMMA.—Mr. Cambreleng in his first letter attempted to justify the conduct of the Administration party in the House, in destroying the Fortification Bill, on the ground that it was past twelve o'clock before the Committee of Conference were able to report, and that consequently the *House* had ceased to exist.

Since writing that letter, Mr. Cambreleng has recollected not only that the Cumberland Road Bill passed the House *after twelve o'clock* (as is notorious and appears among other facts from Mr. Gilmer's protest, to which Mr Cambreleng himself alludes,) but was of course SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT AFTER TWELVE O'CLOCK. That pretence, therefore, is forever blown to the winds—Nay, more, in this morning's letter, Mr. Cambreleng, wholly forgetting the drift and purport of his yesterday's letter, says, "*I never left the house till it adjourned*, and never *in any instance, declined voting.*"

So then the excuse, attempted to be built on the ground that no business could be transacted after twelve o'clock, is wholly exploded.

The other ground is, that there was no quorum Ay, truly, and why no quorum? Because the moment an attempt was made to take up *this subject*, the friends of the administration ran either behind the bar, and when that was observed and exposed, ran out of the Hall, ready to flock back, *and defeat any attempt to get a quorum.* Mr. Cambreleng says he never left the hall. Be it so, but what did he do, when an attempt was made to get a quorum by a call of the house?

Let the Journal say—

"Mr. Lewis moved a *call* of the House:

"Mr. Cambreleng. I protest against the right to call the *House*. What member will answer to his name?" &c.

So that Mr. Cambreleng, though he now abandons the ground that Congress had expired—though he makes a merit of having staid *and voted* till the house adjourned—yet clamorously resisted the only measure by which a quorum could be had, viz: a call of the House!

If Mr. Cambreleng, in his next letter, will state the purport of the communication that passed between himself and the Vice President or the Secretary of State who were both seen in conference with him, he will throw more light on the subject, than by multiplying these lame and contrary attempts to pass from one horn of the delemma to the other. It will then appear, that it was this *Executive Committee of Conference* which prevented the report of the Legislative Committee of Conference from being presented and acted on.

To bring the thing to a point, we ask Mr Cambreleng these questions;

1st. If Congress was extinct, why did you stay and vote?

2d. If your difficulty was want of a quorum (though you well know there was a quorum in and about the Hall,) why did you protest against a call of the *House*, the only way of obtaining a quorum!

A WITNESS.

Washington, March 9, 1835.

From the Caroline Advocate.

Mr. Editor,—In looking over the Easton Whig a few days ago, I observed that the editor of that paper had indulged himself in making some strictures upon the financial condition of the State Treasury. If I understood the remarks they censured the authorities of Maryland for want of foresight in saddling the State with a large debt to prosecute great works of internal improvement without providing the necessary revenue to meet the current annual disbursements. The thought immediately struck me, that, however true this remark might be in the abstract, it came with a peculiar bad grace from the editor of the Whig. If I mistake not the editor of that paper was, at the time of the passage of the Law authorising the construction of either the Western Rail Road, or the Canal, or both, a member of the general assembly of Maryland, and, if report speaks true, it was by his vote that the law or laws were passed. If I am correctly informed he was favorable to those great works—wished the passage of the laws, but did not wish to vote, & did not vote on the first vote taken for the measure; when there appeared a tie, he, the editor of the Whig being without the rail of the house, but finding that it required his vote to carry the measure, on taking the yeas and nays he steped within the rail and gave the casting vote, thereby saddling the State with a debt of one or two millions. Now it appears to me that the whole moral responsibility of this great sum lies upon the editor of the Whig, for the bill was virtually lost, and but for his vote must and would have been utterly thrown out of the question at that time. This being the fact, it seems to me that the editor is wanting in ingenious candor to censure the State authorities for not providing a revenue to meet contingencies which he forced upon them. It appears to me, that that was the time to commence the necessary Treasury preparations to meet the enlarged demands, soon to be incurred; & if so peculiar an obligation rested on the chief instrument causing those enlarged requirements; and as I have shown that the editor of the Whig was that *instrument*, it seems to me that he should have foreseen where the finances of the State could be replenished and made ample to meet the current exigencies—and not only have seen, but originated, matured, and, so far as his influence could be exercised, carried through the House the necessary financial preparations. If he did this, so far as he is concerned, he is morally clear or innocent—if he did not do this, according to my apprehension, he now acts the part of censoriousness and moral dishonesty; charging dereliction of duty upon men for doing what he had the same opportunity to do and was morally bound to do if any man in the world was so bound.

But the fault does not rest here alone,—the editor the Whig was a member of the Legislature one year past, and had he had the natural affection of a father to a true, or even to an adopted son, it strikes me he would have endeavored to make some provision for the maintenance of this child of his, (for I must call it his either as parent or accoucher, for when it was brought to the birth it could not have been but for him.) But we have no intelligence of any plans offered or matured by this able legislator, no, not even a proposition to curtail the current expenses or to increase the revenue. There was ample scope last session, as the House of Delegates was of the same cast of the editor of the Whig, and had they matured a wise, liberal and enlarged financial system, it is morally certain that it would have passed into a law; if it had not, it would have redounded to the honor of the House, and especially to the member proposing and taking the lead in the measure.

I must therefore repeat, that any vituperations upon the State authorities for not providing revenue or not curtailing expenses, comes from the editor of the Whig with a peculiarly bad grace, and should not only tinge *his* cheek with a blush, but all who justify the editorial remarks alluded to.

Z.

Caroline county, March 6th, 1835.

A friend has pointed our attention to the following Act of Assembly, which was passed at December session 1833, Cap. 289.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the time of adjourning of the General Assembly that shall meet in December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of the General Assembly that shall meet in every alternate year thereafter, shall be on or before the forty-fifth day after the day of the meeting thereof; or if such forty-fifth day be Sunday, then on the Saturday immediately preceding.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, that any and every part of the constitution and form of government, repugnant to, or inconsistent with this act, be & the same is hereby repealed.

Upon an examination of the Constitution, nothing is found in that instrument, which would render it necessary that this act should pass two successive sessions of the Legislature, in order to become operative. It is, of course then, the law of the State, and required the Legislature now in session to adjourn in forty-five days after the day of their meeting—that is to say, on the 12th day of February last. It follows that, unless this act shall, for some reason, be deemed inoperative, all the acts of the Legislature passed since the 13th day of February, are absolutely null and void—the Legislature having no power to sit after that day.—*Fred. Examiner.*

Twenty-fourth Congress.—There are already chosen to the Twenty-fourth Congress, 143 members, being twenty more than a quorum. Judge Wayne has resigned, leving 142. There remain to be elected 97. The election in New Hampshire took place on Tuesday, and is not heard from. The following states choose their members in April, May, August, and October, viz:—Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The Jackson party have prevailed in the elections in New Hampshire. William Badger has been re-elected Governor, and the following Jackson candidates are chosen to the next Congress—Samuel Cushman, Benning M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks and Robert Burns. Messrs. Cushman and Weeks are new members. The choice of members of the legislature is of the same character.

The Jackson party of Pennsylvania, says the Torch Light are in the language of Major Downing, in pretty considerable of a snarl.—They are divided into factions—the Wolf faction, and Muhlenberg or first water V. Buren faction. On the 4th inst. a Convention of the various fragments, of these factions met at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for their next Governor; and after two or three days of uproareous action in the progress of which one or two heads were mutilated, broke up in a row, the Muhlenberg men, resolving to meet again at Lewistown in May next; and the Wolf men immediately re-organizing and nominating their candidate by a vote of 83 to 2, and also nominating Van Buren for President.

Colder than ——. An editor in one of the Western States was, last month, obliged to sit up in his office all night with a couple of printer's devils rubbing his head to keep his ideas from freezing.

AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—*A good 'un.* A short time since as the mail Stage was going, on a very dark night, from Boston to Portsmouth, the driver was alarmed by the cry of "oh lordy we are kilt every soul of us." The driver jumped off his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it, and "*spilt*" an Irishman and two women.—The driver somewhat enraged that the gallant Hibernian should keep the *middle of the road*, gave him a pretty severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see the lights on the stage?—"Yes, and to be sure and I did, and *I drove right betwane them.*—*Portland Adv.*

The House of Delegates of Virginia, have passed the bill to loan 500,000 dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

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