it—but the statues of Brutus and Cassius were not there. The historian had said they were more illustrious in consequence of the omission. Mr. Preston brought up the application of this to Calhoun in a beautiful manner, and ended with the fervent exclamation, "Heaven grant that my colleague may continue to give cause for being neglected by the ruling powers in the reign of Tiberius!"

He then referred in terms of the highest praise to the efforts which Mr. Calhoun had made to establish a wide system of defence. I do not pretend to give his words, they were too rapidly and glowingly expressed. But never shall I—no one who was present can—forget the burst of indignant eloquence with which he referred to the efforts made by *the party* to destroy his noble colleague. "He constructed," said Mr. P. "the whole system of fortification"—placed the key stone, raised the arch, "and now the statue of ANOTHER is to be placed upon it! and he the great author and supporter of the fabric is to "be CRUSHED and DESTROYED!" These words were accompanied with a stamp of the foot, that echoed through the chamber.

Mr. Preston next showed us what he can do in the way of investigation and comparement. He brought before us the various sums which had been appropriated under former administrations for certain Military purposes, and compared them with the appropriations made while the present administration has been office, and showed that more money had been voted for these purposes to the present powers, than had been during the twelve years preceding the accession of General Jackson to office. Mr. P. did not quarrel with the amount that had been appropriated. "But" said he, "Why all this clamour of the defenceless condition of the country that is continually thundered in our ears from the summits of Olympus to the very base—the great and little thunder with which we are stunned, day after day? Where are the millions upon millions that have been liberally appropriated?"

He went over the various items of expenditure under the head of Military service, one by one, and comparing the times of Monroe and Adams, with the halcyon days of the Military Chieftain, he showed that in respect to every item, the appropriations given to the leaders of the GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, (Mercy on us!) far transcended the limits prescribed under the former administrations. What had been done with the money, who could tell?

Passing from this, he gave a severe rebuke to the Executive, for still doling out those complaints about our defenceless position in his late communications to Congress; and especially for the want of dignity and propriety in making them the burden of the last message, when he came into the Senate, standing between two great nations of Europe, England on one side, France on the other for the [illegible] Colonies.

I have not time or room to go over one fourth of the topics which he handled with the power of a master. I shall only glance at a few of the principal ones. When Preston gets upon as sarcastic key, he dashes with it in a manner that is inimitably light, graceful, and captivating. Of such a character were his remarks on the *spanking* state of preparation in which the fortifications reported to be perfect, were. Nine of these were said to be completed; and in all of them there ought to be mounted at least nine hundred guns. But how many are in reality mounted—the immense number of twenty five!

In the course of some observations upon that portion of Benton's speech which referred to the Public Lands, Mr Preston paid an eloquent tribute to the spirit, industry, and enterprise of the Western people. But he contended, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken in saying that *they* paid a high tariff on those lands. "A TARIFF? exclaimed the orator, 'if there is any thing in the case, that can be justly called by that name, it is not felt by the people of the *West*.' Sir, who purchase those lands. Who people that country? Who are they that have their capital and the most active, youthful and vigorous part of their population drained off to settle and cultivate those immense and fertile territories? It is by these the tariff is felt, not by the citizens of the West.

Speaking of the tactics of the party, in asking for large appropriations, each one, he employed a remarkably bold figure: This enormous GIANT of appropriation is to be brought to the Senate, limb by limb—this Committee one member—that another; and thus is it attempted to blind us to the immense proportions of the Colossus!"

I know how difficult it is, by presenting such a skeleton as I have given here, to enable you to form any just idea of this remarkable speech; but I doubt not, when published, it will rank the author to a distinguished niche in the temple of Fame.

The most amusing incidents of the day came afterwards, in a scene between the eloquent Carolinian and no less a person than T. Benton.

If there is one man in the universe who entirely miscalculates his elevation, it is this most noisy and pestiferous coxcomb. Up he got, and began telling a story about an Italian wench who had recommended her gallant to leave off making love, and take to mathematics!

"When Lobb had sifted all his text,
And I had hoped the pudding next,
"Now, to apply" has plagued me more
Than all his villain cant before,"

sings the poet; and I am sure the 'now, to apply' of the immaculate Tom must have plagued the audience more than even this ridiculous and tiresome story. I recommend the Senator from South Carolina to leave off figures of rhetoric and take to figures of arithmetic in future.

This *joke* was received with the most mortifying indifference.

He then turned his poor artillery in another direction, and denounced Preston for calling the President by the name of Tiberius. Thence he passed on to notice imputations which he said were made by *implication*, on himself. Not having his perspicacity, I did not notice them at the time. He said it was evident Preston meant to impute to him a base motive in omitting Mr. Calhoun's name from the catalogue he had referred to, and was preparing to manifest all his vehemence of gesture, and pour out a cataract of insolence, when Preston arose, and in the most gentlemanly and quiet manner disclaimed having made any such imputation.—If he had wished to have done so, he would not have selected the Senate as the arena.

Benton accepted the disclaimer, and proceeded to make some remarks for the purpose of proving that he had done no injustice to Calhoun; and ended with repeating the sage advice to Preston, to look more to arithmetic and less to rhetoric.

The Carolinian's retort was admirable. 'He would not undertake to determine in which province, whether of rhetorical figures, or figures of another kind, the Senator from Missouri was most at home. But he thought that whoever should stand up and lecture others upon the figures and imagery they employed, should be at least as conspicuous for his purity and elegance of taste as that Senator was acknowledged to be!' Referring to his remarks that the anecdote about the statues of Brutus and Cassius was not new nor racy, he said he would not defend it: he would leave the question to be decided by more classical authorities.—As to the remarks that had been made upon his giving the President the name of Tiberius, he said he certainly had no wish that General Jackson should go down to posterity by that name, he hoped that many epithets which were now heaped upon him would be short-lived.' 'And,' said Mr. P., turning round and facing Benton directly, 'I hope that many names by which he has been called by others, in days gone by, may not stick and be regarded as justly applicable to him!'

The point and force of this appeal made Benton wince, in spite of all the brass in which he is usually encased.—He arose immediately and said something very angrily, about never having been purchased to support the present Administration, and took his seat again, boiling with rage. The Senate soon after adjourned

I have no time to notice the proceedings of the House. The New York Relief Bill passed!

We have just now a magnificent storm of thunder and lightning. Y. L.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 22d, 1836.

I have nothing to say to you to-day about the House adjourned over from Saturday to Tuesday.

To compensate for this want of Legislative interest, the annual commencement of St. John's College took place to day in the Hall of that Institution, and a slight sketch of it, at the same time that it may interest your readers, will afford me *material* for this day's communication. The ceremonies commenced at ten o'clock by a prayer from the Revd. Pres't. Humphreys, after which the Students of the class proceeded to deliver the customary addresses of the occasion. Each of the young gentlemen of this numerous class spoke in a manner which highly redounded to his credit and furnished a practical commentary upon the excellent system of instruction which obtains in this venerable institution. It would be invidious to discriminate, where all acquitted themselves so well, but I cannot forbear the meed of praise to the young gentleman who delivered a very excellent and practical address on "the sources of National Wealth." It was replete with sound views and apposite illustrations, which would not have abated the fame of many older Orators. His allusions to the Pilgrim settlers of Maryland and to those spots of our soil which are consecrated by their first footing, its eloquent complainings at the want of a becoming State pride in not illustrating the day which is hallowed by that Venerable event, breathed a language which found a kindling and responsive echo in the hearts of all who heard him. After the delivery of the addresses by the graduating class, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, who had been previously applied to for that purpose, pronounced an address to the Alumni of the College. It continued about an hour's time and was listened to with profound attention and intense interest. He spoke of his former connection with the Institution, and of his wishes for her welfare in the most touching terms. He described the characters of the Professors who at that time had charge of the College, and spoke of their memories with affection and reverence. His remarks as to the duty of the State, to build up and foster a State Seminary of the highest grade, were forcible and conclusive. His advice to the graduates who were about to enter upon the threshold of this busy and active world, his caution to them to avoid those bewitching snares which tempt but to destroy, breathed a spirit of parental solicitude.

On yesterday the President of the College preached a Baccalaureate Sermon to the class who were this day graduated. The literary merits of the discourse were evincive of a chaste and correct taste and the highest order of classical attainment, whilst the spirit of paternal love which pervaded it, manifested the fervent yearnings of his heart for the welfare of the class with whom he had been so pleasantly associated in the endearing relationship of instructor, and from whom he was shortly to be separated.

GREAT CORN CROP.

Mr. Philip Raybold, of Red Lion Hundred, has sent us the following Statement of the crop of corn produced last season, in three of his fields. Mr. Raybold is probably the largest farmer in New Castle county, and the following results will show that he may fairly claim a rivalry with the best in the country:

One field of 22 acres,		2216 bushels.
Do.	" 30 do	2249 and 3 pecks
Do.	" 27 do	1819 bushels.
	79 acres	6284 and 3 pecks.

It will thus be seen that in a field of 2 acres, the yield exceeded 100 bushels of corn per acre. The whole crop on 79 acres, averages nearly 80 bushels.—Wilmington Jour.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.

North Bend, 9th Feb. 1836.

Gentlemen:—Your letter, coveing the proceedings of the convention by which I was nominated their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was receive in the due course of the mail, and the resolutions they contained, are such as to create in my bosom feelings of gratitude towards the people of Maryland, which will be cherished to the last moment of my existence. These feelings were greatly increased from the reflection that with a very few exceptions, I was personally unknown to the members of the convention, & exclusively of some of her statesmen with whom I have served in the national councils, but to a few others of her citizens.—With thousands of those of some other states I have been associated in scenes, where the difficulties and dangers, to which we were in common exposed, have created a feeling of attachment and partiality, which is often found to warp the judgments of good men, and induce them to bestow their confidence and suffrages on those possessing inferior qualifications. Having no advantages of this kind to boast of, a relation to my fellow citizens of Maryland, I am gratified with the reflection, considering the pre-eminent talents of several of those from whom their selection might have been made, that I am indebted for the distinction with which they have honored me, to the greater length of my public services, and the belief that in the discharge of the various and important trusts which have been committed to me, the confidence of my country has never been betrayed nor its interests sacrificed. This is precisely the ground which I wish to occupy. Conscious of many deficiencies and imperfections, I have endeavored to supply the place of the qualities I wanted by unwearied zeal and unbroken fidelity.

How delightful is the reflection that by an assembly so enlightened and free as that of the late Maryland convention, the character in which I so ardently desire to stand before my countrymen, should be accorded to me. In relation to the freedom with which the choice was made, Gentlemen, I venture assure you that should your efforts to place me in the executive chair of this great nation prove successful, that the influence and patronage of that office shall never be used to control or impair it, in any of your future deliberations.—And that if in the year 1839 your own great emporium, or any other place, should be the theatre for the exhibition of another national convention, it shall be, as far as my efforts can effect it, what that of 1835 purported to be, "an assembly fresh from the people, the true representatives of their unbiassed wishes, the faithful echo of their opinions."

This declaration is made with a perfect consciousness of the little confidence which is given to pledges of any kind, made by persons situated as I am. I know that they have been made and violated in every age and in every country, where men have depended for their advancement to the highest offices on the good opinion of their countrymen. But in almost every instance the deceiver has been found possessed of grasping and insatiable ambition, (of which the germs might have been discovered in his previous conduct) and generally united with commanding genius and splendid talents. There is, I trust nothing in my previous conduct to show that I possess the former character, and utterly disclaiming the latter, my sole reliance, for preserving the good opinion of my countrymen is the preservation of that character on which, if you gentlemen represent, as well as others of my fellow citizens have been pleased to allow me.

With high consideration,
I am, gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.

To Wm. Bradly Tyler, President,
Robert W. Bowie,
Henry V. Somerville,
Reuben Tall, } Vice Presidents.
Henry S. Stites,
Joseph H. Nicholson } Secretaries.
John Bozman Kerr }

Florida.—It will be seen by the following paragraph from the St. Augustine Herald of the 15th instant, that the Indians continue their work of destruction and desolation almost unmolested.

INDIAN DEVASTATIONS.

The whole of the country south of St. Augustine has been laid waste during the past week, and not a building of any value left standing. There is not a single house now remaining between this city and Cape Florida, a distance of 250 miles, all have been burnt to the ground. On Sunday morning last, a dense smoke was seen in the south, in the direction of Bulowville, and it was conjectured that the buildings on that plantation were in flames, and it was known that there is none but Indians in that direction. The smoke was seen in the same direction on Tuesday. On Thursday, it was reported, that Gen. Hernandez's houses at St Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon, this report was confirmed by two of General Hernandez's negroes, who stated that they had rode from Mala Compra to St. Joseph's that morning and came within a quarter of a mile of the houses; and had a full view of the burning buildings.

They state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning, and that every house except the corn house was burning at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses, while the main body were dancing around the fire. The negroes can give us no correct idea as to the number of the Indians, but say that there was a large crowd of them. The plantation of Col. James Williams, was also set on fire and destroyed at the same time. M. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro, is also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Bulowville. It is the opinion of many that after the battle at Dunlawton the Indians, procured a large reinforcement and returned to attack Bulowville. The amount of property destroyed is immense, at Bulowville alone, the buildings are said to have cost 50,000 dollars. The property destroyed during the last week on these plantations cannot be less than 200,000 dollars.

Major Gen. Scott has issued the following call on the militia of Georgia; which, it is thought, will be promptly responded to throughout that State:—

HEAD QUARTERS.

Milledgeville, Feb. 9, 1836.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, now in command of the Army in Florida, has requested the Commander in Chief to furnish him with two Regiments of Mounted Infantry. About three hundred have volunteered their services and will immediately take up the line of march for Picolata.

The Commander in Chief now calls on the patriotic people of Georgia to come forth and make up the required number. There are thousands of young men, who are able to furnish themselves with good horses for such an expedition, and who, he doubts not, will take pleasure in serving their country in the hour of danger. He therefore now invites such, to make a tender of their services, by companies. Such Volunteers will be allowed to elect their own officers of any grade below a Brigadier General. By order of the Commander in Chief.

BOLLING H. ROBINSON,
Aid de Camp.

The Major General has also issued the following order. The selection of Maj Howard is said to be very judicious

"Head Quarters, Ga.
Milledgeville, Feb. 19.

The Commander in Chief, having determined to organize a Battalion of mounted infantry, to be employed on the western frontiers of Georgia, for the protection of the people against the hostile incursions of the Creek Indians, has appointed John H. Howard, Esq of Baldwin, Maj. of said Battalion, with power to raise by voluntary enlistment, four companies consisting each of one Captain, one first and second Lieutenant, & one Ensign, four Corporals, and 64 privates making in the whole seventy six men and officers to each company.

The Commander in Chief now calls upon the people of the western counties, to form these companies as soon as possible, to elect their officers, and report themselves to Head Quarters. They will be required to serve three months after they appear at the place that shall be hereafter designed at the rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By order of the Commander in Chief
BOLLING H. ROBINSON,
Aid de Camp"

The military force which will be in Florida by the end of the present month, will amount, according to the Savannah Georgian of the 18th instant, to an army of four to five thousand men, viz: from Georgia, two regiments or one brigade, of 1189 men, about one half mounted; a like force, mounted and foot from South Carolina; a regiment of foot, (740 men) from Alabama, and say 900 regulars, including 100 dragoons recruits expected from New York.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday 24th.

Eight days later from France—Four days later from England.

By the packet ship Charlemagne, we have Havre dates to the evening of Jan. 15th, and

The Charlemagne has on board the body of Francis Depau, Esq. who died at Paris, Jan. 13th. Mr. Depau was among the originators of the line of packets between this port and Havre—one of which bears his name.

Great excesses had been committed at Barcelona. About one hundred Carlists were murdered by the rioters.

The city of Gaetaria has been captured by the Carlists and burnt. The citadel, by the last accounts, remained in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Much sympathy is expressed both by the London and Paris papers, on account of the late calamitous fire in this city. In Paris a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers. It was anticipated that a great many bills would come back dishonored, but in this there will be a happy disappointment.

M. Bois le Compte, has been appointed Minister to the United States to replace M. Serrurier, though he will not leave France before the diplomatic relations between the two countries are re-established: the Queen of Portugal was married by proxy, on the 1st of January: the Spanish Charge d'Affaires in Greece has solicited his recall in consequence of the King of Bavaria, King Otho's father, having remarked, when that diplomate was presented to him on the occasion when he received the visits of the foreign ministers after his arrival at Athens, that he "believed that Bavaria had not yet acknowledged the Queen of Spain," an insult for which the Charge demanded a public reparation, which was refused.

The Easton (Pa.) Sentinel, while giving vent to some peculiar language, on the subject of the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who voted for the U. States Bank Bill, says:

Let our motto be, "REDRESS AND VENGEANCE." Would to God, that one of these blackened and infamous traitors had his habitation for a time among the democracy of Northampton, and were amenable to us for his conduct!—Bitter, bitter would be the cup which the villain should drain even to the dregs, and to his dying day would he remember the revenge of a betrayed people. On his forehead should he carry the brand which forever after would drive every honest man from the contagion of his society.

Lost as these degraded creatures must be to all sense of shame, and all sensibility of reputation, undying infamy has no horrors for them, and the heart felt curses of the people have no effect upon them.

If, then, public opinion cannot reach them, *tar and feathers must*, and if the stigma of villainy which is stamped upon their characters, is to their callous souls and well lined pockets, a matter of indifference, let the hot iron stamp the treason on their foreheads. But enough—the polluted wretches will no doubt meet their deserts; they have incurred the consequences with their eyes open, & nobody will pity them, although the punishment may even go so far as to be proportioned to their crime.

In the late duel, between Messrs. Caldwell and Gwinn, at Clinton, Miss 400 persons were present as spectators.—Caldwell died in about two hours.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy.—He has written home a letter recommending to the attention of the Library Committees of Congress, a most rare and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Boutourlin in Florence, which is now offered for sale and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains twenty five thousand printed volumes embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of two hundred and forty manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

It is probable that the Library Committees will bring this subject before Congress.—*Alex. Gaz.*

We learn from the Boston Atlas that the Van Buren meeting attempted at Faneuil Hall, was not only a complete failure, but that it *fell flat to the ground*.—The nomination of Tecumseh Johnson for the Vice was rejected. The Atlas says—

"We think this meeting must have convinced the movers in it that Martin Van Buren is as odious as ever to the people of this State. He is more unpopular than Gen. Jackon ever was. No party discipline—no distribution of spoils—no false cry of Democracy will ever be able to shake the established principles and stern integrity of good old Massachusetts! She will never bow down to the worship of idols—whether they be of wood or of gold!"

J Q ADAMS.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, writing from Washington says:

"Mr. Adams was in the Senate Chamber to day but oh, how changed. Time was, when every Senator hastened to greet him when he entered the chamber, respect and veneration gleaming in every eye, & eloquence in every gesture. To-day he walked round the chamber, and none so mean as to do him homage. His countenance was pale, and sickened over with a pale cast; his body was bent, and his step faltering. Mr Southard seemed to be the only Senator who recognised the Ex-President, who evidently shunned contact with Mr. Webster, and walked across the Senate Chamber that he might not fall into his way. The purpose of his visit was to have some motion made by one of the Senators from Massachusetts. After waiting some time, Mr. Davis came in, and Mr Adams went up to his seat, received a cold but civil salute, explained his business, retired, unnoticed, as he entered. I could have wept over the wreck of greatness."

The Public Lands.—The Surplus Revenue.

In the course of Debate in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) stated some striking, we may say astounding facts, in regard to the Revenue and the Sales of Public Lands.

The amount of Surplus Revenue, or rather of unexpended Revenue, already *exceeds Thirty Millions of Dollars.*

The amount of receipts from Sales of Public Lands during the last month (January) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Ewing of the amount received in the month of January, 1835, (then unusually large,) and the amount received, as far as the several Land Offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year

Receipts from Public Lands.

	In January, 1835.	*In January*, 1836
Ohio,	42.861	111.115
Indiana,	160.893	531.234
Illinois,	56.745	223.087
Missouri,	45.721	126.585
Mississippi,	188.090	426.381
Alabama,	367.263	257.659
Louisiana,	10.248	79.169
Michigan,	43,672	290.849

Should the sales of Public Lands during the rest of the year bear the same proportion to other years, as is indicated by the sales in the month of January, the revenue from the sales of Public Lands alone, during the present year, (1836) will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the Sales of Public Lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the Surplus Revenue will, in a year from this time, amount, upon reasonable calculation, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Nat Intel.

Post Office.—Mr. Gouverneur will not resign his office as Postmaster, nor do we believe the President will remove him, although some of the abolition men are pressing hard for his removal. The Times hopes that, if a vacancy occurs, we shall have a New Yorker appointed. No rebellion, if you please. If the President thinks fit to send a Seminole here we must submit with decency.—*N. Y. Star.*

Compliment to the Veracity of the President's Official Organ.—Judge White, one of the Senators from Tennessee, and long the bosom friend of the President, thus spoke of the President's official journal on Wednesday last:—

"The gentleman from New Hampshire the other day adverted to the publication of debates in the newspaper in the interest of the Administration, in which a member of the House had given notice of his intention to move the appropriation. *If I wished to know* said he *whether a fact was true or not true, that newspaper (the Globe) would be the very last place on God's earth to which I would go to ascertain.*"

If the descriptions be true which sundry Washington letter writers give of the levees of the President, they must be perilous and wearisome enough. The correspondent of the Portland Daily Advertiser thus describes one of these occasions:

"At about ten o'clock the Band struck up a National March, and the President led the way to the supper room with the lady of the Secretary of State upon his arm, with great gallantry. The press that followed was tremendous; one lady fainted from mere terror at the rush, and several others begged earnestly to be permitted to retreat, and to abandon the rash attempt to enter. The supper was very splendid and very crowded. Ladies were incommoded without the slightest attempt on the part of those who were rendering their situation almost unendurable, to relieve them. Yet the champaigne flowed freely, and all troubles were soon drowned in the bowl. Such drinking, and eating, and crowding, & squeezing, and dripping, and staining, and wetting and greasing, and exclaiming, and laughing, and screaming, and trying to get in, and trying to get out, never did I see before. I made three attempts to enter, succeeded at last, and backed out with my toes trodden almost flat, my coat covered with drops of spermaceti, my sides aching from the piercing contact of the sharpest elbows, and my whole system sickened by the attempt,—and all I received in compensation was—*three cold pickled oysters, a sour apple, and a glass of champaigne*, half of which was knocked out of my glass by the arms of a lady who was clapping applause at some good thing that the gentlemen attending her had said. Then there was an hour, waiting for the coach, No. 75,—which was working its slow way along from the lower gate, behind about thirty others—and all this on a rainy, drizzly night.—from which you may gather some little idea of the delights of a Presidential soiree in February."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 5.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
William Henry Harrison
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

The Bill to establish Magistrates Courts, in this State has passed the *House* of Delegates almost unanimously, but we doubt whether it will pass the Senate—Among other provisions the bill proposes to invest three Justices with power over all civil cases, where the debt and damages do not exceed one hundred dollars, and likewise gives them the cognizance of all assaults and battery cases, where there shall be no evidence to kill.

Attempts have been made in the State Prison of New York, to introduce the cultivation and manufacture of silk—upwards of a thousand Mulberry trees have been set out on the lands adjacent to the prison. It is thought that but little profit will result from it.

Oak Wood was selling in Baltimore on Monday last at 8 dollars per cord and Pine at 7 dollars.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Annapolis, Feb. 28, 1836.

"The business of the house, on various subjects the last week, necessarily drew forth much discussion, and in the discussion much warmth and angry feeling was displayed; to begin with the first, which was the week previous; Mr. Richardson of Baltimore city, thought himself aggrieved by an article which appeared in the Hagerstown Torch Light, commenting on some of his official acts and doings, as a member of the House and said to have been written by one of the Committee Clerks, and desired an investigation, as he thought it highly improper that any officer of the house should be permitted to make his remarks on business, before it came up before the House.—Mr. Winder said he too had seen in one of the Baltimore papers (the Republican I believe) a slanderous piece, touching the course he had pursued in the house, charging him with party trickery, thereby endeavoring to mislead the house for political effect in Baltimore county, and demanded the author, if he held a seat in that House to avow it. Mr. Richardson rose and declared himself to be the author, and claimed the right to make any comments on the business of the house, that he thought proper. Mr. Winder then told him, he had been requested to correct an error, but had not done so—it was then moved that a committee be raised to investigate the whole matter, which was agreed to and the reference made; but the committee have not yet reported. Richardson not yet content, made another attack against Winder through one of the Baltimore papers, which caused Winder once more to call the attention of the House to the subject, he requested that Mr R. should explain away or disavow any intention of misrepresenting him. Mr R. said he had not misrepresented him, for he thought the Journal of the House would bear him out in all he had said. Mr. Winder again requested Mr. R. to disavow what he had said of him; he refused—he had said all he should say—Mr. Winder said he pronounced it all as false as hell, and that there was but one course left for him. There was also some very sharp words between Mr. Dulany of Charles, & Mr. McLane of Balt. county, also between Mr. Merick and Richardson; and to cap the climax, yesterday a very strange and unprecedented occurrence took place in the Chancery Court room, Mr. Merrick and Mr. V. Maxcy had occasion to go up in the Court room, on some business, and while there, commenced a conversation, during which time, and without any other provocation whatever, Judge Bland ordered the Bailiff to take them men out of the room, they not supposing themselves to be the persons alluded to, looked round for the disorderly persons, when lo and behold a second & a third mandate was echoed to take them men out, the officer advanced, and to their astonishment no other disorderly persons were to be found save their two selves; how it will all terminate I am not able to inform you. The report made by a committee calling for

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