England. The paper was then signed and an oath was administered, and, putting on his hat, the figure, which had advanced to the chair, sat down, amid the acclamations of the people, while all the rest continued to stand around uncovered.

Various other ceremonies were performed, and then the great usurper, rising from his seat, led back the procession towards the door of the hall; but scarcely had he traversed one half of its extent, when a woman, who had been whispering to one of the soldiers that lined the way, pushed suddenly past, and cast herself at Cromwell's feet.—'An act of grace, Lord Protector!' she exclaimed, 'an act of grace, to bring a much needed blessing on the power you have assumed!'

'What wouldst thou, woman?' demanded Cromwell; 'somewhere I have seen thy face before, what wouldst thou?' Is thy petition be conceived in goodliness and such as may be granted with safety to these poor disturbed realms, it shall not be refused on such a day as this.'

'When Colonel Cromwell failed in his attack on Farringdon *House*,' said Lady Herrick—for it was she who knelt before him: 'and when Gen. Goring surprised and cut to pieces his troops a night near Warnham Common'—Cromwell's brow darkened, but still she went on—'he fled from a disaster he could not prevent and was cast from his horse, stunned, at the door of a widow woman who gave him shelter. He was the enemy of her and hers, and flying from a battle in which her own son had fought; and yet she gave him rest and comfort, and concealed that very son, who would have shed his blood by her hearth—There, too, Henry Lisle late posed to save his life, and was successful otherwise. Lord Protector, I tell thee, thou wouldst never have set in that seat which thou hast taken this day. Condemned by your judges for acting according to his conscience, I now ask the life of Henry Lisle, in return for the life he saved!—Grant it—oh grant it, as you are a man and a Christian!'

Cromwell's brow was as dark as thunder; and after gazing on her for a moment in silence, his only reply was, 'Take her away, the woman is mad—take her away and put her forth: but gently—gently—bruise not the bruised—so—now—let us pass on; for, in truth we have been delayed too long.'

Put out of the hall by the soldiers, Lady Lisle's hope gone; her heart nearly broken for her child and her child's husband, Lady Herrick wandered slowly on towards that sad place where she had left all that was dear to her. The gay and mighty cavalcade, which conveyed the usurper back to his place, passed by her like one of those painful dreams which mock us with sights of splendour in the midst of some heavy woe; and before she had trodden many more of the solitary streets, robbed of their population by this attractive ceremony of the day, a single trooper galloped up, gazed on her for a moment, and rode on. At the tower, no formalities were opposed to her immediate entrance to the prisoner's chamber—she was led to it at once; the door was left open; an unsealed paper lay upon the table; *Henry* held Margaret in his arms, and tears, which she had never before seen in his eyes, now rolled plentifully down his cheeks, and mingled with those of his bride; but, strange to say, smiles were shining through those tears, & happiness like the rain bow sun, beamed through the drops of sorrow.

'Joy, mother, joy!' were the first and only words. 'Joy mother, joy!—Henry is pardoned!'—*Deathbed Man.*

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*Support your Mechanics.*—There is scarcely any thing, says the Knickerbocker, which tends more to the improvement of a town than a fair and liberal support offered to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of any country; and the population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarcely any place has risen to much importance, even if possessed of the best commercial advantages, without due regard to the encouragement of the mechanic arts. For though the importation of merchandise forms the leading feature of such a place, the various arts of mechanics are put invariably into requisition and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operation safe. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and highly respectable portion of society in all countries but in towns and villages they are almost a leading constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to this class of citizens, so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad the nature of their business preventing such inroads or interferences; others are however, subject to be innovated upon by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce made at rates, inducing a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled, a regard for the prosperity of our residence should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them a preference when we are not losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is in most cases for their interest to do so, independent of many other considerations.

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The Poughkeepsie N. Y Telegraph, says 'there is a pig in that place that has grown so fast his mother did not know him.' That is nothing. There was one of the species once in Kinderhook that grew so fast he *did not know his mother.*

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## CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

Washington, Tuesday Jan. 17, 1837.

### EXPUNGING.

*A Tragedy and a Farce,*

As it may gratify many of your readers, since the Expunging resolution has passed, to know how it was done, I have thought a description of the scene, and the events attendant on the operation, might amuse if not interest you, were I to put it to paper. I was an eye witness of the whole affair, and was present in the Senate until the time of adjournment.

It had been circulated through the city, for a day or two previous, that the question would be taken on Monday, and that Mr. Clay would make his closing speech on the subject, which latter fact was alone sufficient to attract a numerous assemblage of persons within the walls of the Capital; at an early hour, the lobbies and galleries of the Senate chamber were thronged with all the Beauty and Fashion in the Metropolis; and many hundreds were not able to gain admittance.

Mr. Clay occupied the floor, for nearly two hours, in a most lucid and powerful speech, which was listened to with the greatest attention and delight. He was followed by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dana, who were succeeded by Mr. Bayard, of Del. and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, in opposition. Mr. Ewing concluded at about nine o'clock, P. M. when Mr. Webster rose, and protested in behalf of his colleague and himself, as Senators from the state of Massachusetts, against the violent and outrageous proceeding. He continued his remarks for near 15 minutes, in a masterlike manner, which alone should have convinced the members of the administration party, had their souls been open to conviction, of the unholy act they were about to consummate. The question was then taken,—and the galleries awaited in breathless silence the announcement of the result from the chair, which was yes 24 nays 19. So the resolution was passed. The names of those Senators, who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, Crittenden, Calhoun, Davis, Evins, of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster, White.

The absentees were, Cuthbert, King of Geo. McKean, Parker, Spence, of Maryland and Clayton, of Del., four of whom, exclusive of the Louisiana vacancy, would have voted in the negative—Mr Benton then moved, that the Secretary should now carry the resolution into effect. The manuscript Journal was then brought into the Senate, and the Secretary, Mr. Dickens, in the presence of the majority, (the opposition members had all left the chamber in disgust) *with a steel pen*, was completing the operation, by drawing black lines around the resolution, &c., when a loud and continued *hissing* was heard from several parts of the circular gallery. The chair immediately ordered the galleries to be cleared, when Mr. Benton rose in a most furious passion, and hoped that the galleries would not be cleared; but that the Sergeant at Arms would be ordered to bring the offenders to the bar of the Senate.

"Sir" said he—*"they are the same armed, and ruthless ruffians, who were sent here during the panic session, by the Bank of the United States, to insult us in our seats;* there! (pointing to the gallery) I see one now, in the very act, I have my finger on him—Sergeant! seize him!"

A great deal of confusion now ensued. The Sergeant at Arms was seen scuffling through the crowd in the gallery, after the man pointed out by Benton, and in a few minutes he was in custody and on the floor of the Senate. A motion was then made, that the offender be brought before the bar, to answer for the supposed contempt—ayes 18, noes 7—when the chair stated, there was no quorum, and that business was arrested. A motion, was now made to adjourn. Mr Benton said, that as no information had been received of the election of a Senator in Louisiana, 25 was a quorum of 49 Senators. The question now was what should be done with the individual arrested? Some of the Senators were for giving him counsel, and postponing the trial until to-morrow, and some were for hearing him now, and the criminal himself was for making a speech in his own defence. The confusion still increasing, many attempts were made to adjourn, as it was very evident the majority had voted themselves into difficulty, a motion was at length made to discharge the prisoner, ayes 23, noes 1—There appearing to be no quorum—some objection was made to the vote; but the chair (by what strange interpretation, I am yet to understand) said that twenty-four votes was a quorum, because three Senators had not yet reported. (The Constitution says, the Senate shall consist of two members from each state, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the present Senate contains fifty members.)

The prisoner was now discharged—whereupon he addressed the chair, saying he would like to state his case.' A motion to adjourn was then carried, and the Senate broke up, much after the manner of an audience in the Theatre, upon witnessing a *Tragedy* and a *Farce*.

I got a sight of the expunged resolution, after the adjournment, as the Journal was spread out, on the Secretary's table, for all to delight their eyes with. I was a dark deed, and only fitted for the time of night it was perpetrated. May I never witness another obliteration of the sacred Journals of my Country.

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(Reported for the Baltimore American.)

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January, 19, 1837.

The resolution calling for a statement of the mileage received by members of this *House* and of the Senate was taken up for consideration

Mr. Boon said we had no right to inquire into the sums received by the Senate.

Mr. Hardin availed himself of the opportunity, he said, to make some observations. He had now been a member of the *House*, off and on for twenty years. During the last year of Mr. Madison's Administration, a law was passed changing the compensation to fifteen hundred dollars a year. That law was universally condemned from the one end of the country to the other. Few of the members who voted for it escaped political destruction. Some few were returned again, but most of them were obliged to walk the plank. He himself thinking prudence the better part of valor, declined a re election. The next year the law was repealed, and the Congress left to their patriotic successors to fix their own compensation.—They settled it 8 dollars a day, and 8 dollars for every 20 miles, being in each case, an addition of 2 dollars. This made a larger compensation in fact than the salary of fifteen hundred dollars. When he returned again in 1819, he travelled on horseback, across the mountains. Then there were no steamboats. It was a common thing for the members to travel on horseback to and from the seat of government. They charged then their mileage according to the distance they travelled, by the road.—Sometimes they sold or gave away their horses at Pittsburg in returning, and went down the river. When the river route was taken they charged mileage according to that route. He and the member from the district near him, after consultation, agreed to charge by the river route, the last year. Those who still took the land route, charged by that; this was the whole business—the whole cause of the discrepancy in the mileage. The alteration of the system would save perhaps five or six thousand dollars. This was really too small a business for the House to consider. It was small game.

Mr. Thompson of S. C. did not think this a small business. It concerned the honor of the House that the thing should be settled—that the members of the House should be exempted from the imputation of taking public money to which they had no right. He travelled 500 miles, by a direct route from his residence to this city, and charged mileage accordingly. Some gentlemen living only three hundred miles further off than he did, charged eighteen hundred and two thousand dollars. If he himself were to consult economy and convenience, he could take a route, by which he could charge for fifteen hundred miles. The gentleman from Kentucky, says he takes the river route. Why *does he take it? Undoubtedly* because it is the cheapest and the most comfortable. Then why should he have the right to charge double as much for the river as for the land route?

Mr. Underwood repelled the suggestion that in bringing this subject before the House, he was playing the demagogue, or pursuing small game.

Mr Hardin explained. Expending money as we were by millions, he could not conceive why so much fuss was made about five or six thousand dollars a year. He took exception also to the bearing of the remarks made yesterday by the gentleman from South Carolina, on those individual members who choose to travel and charge mileage by water. He referred to the exposition of the mileage law formerly given by the Speaker of this House (Mr Clay,) under which the members charged according to the route they chose to take. He wanted nothing but his due, and scorned to receive money which was not his due.

Mr. Boon moved to lay the resolution on the table, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Mann, of N. Y. called for the order of the day. Agreed to.

MICHIGAN.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate to admit Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr. Thomas of Md., (Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary,) rose to address the House. He said he hoped the House were prepared to sit, if necessary, till 12 o'clock to-night, in order to dispose of this bill. In opening the argument he felt embarrassed by the fact that he was totally at a loss to conceive on what ground it was intended to oppose the bill. He proceeded therefore to state his views on the subject, reserving his right of reply to such objections as might be made.—Mr. Thomas spoke at great length, and was still on the floor when this dispatch was closed.

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## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

### FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, January 17, 1837.

A message was offered to the House, today, by Mr Ecclestone, proposing to the Senate, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate on oath, during the six months next after the present session, the concerns, &c. of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—and to report thereon to the next General Assembly. It is the order of the day for the 25th inst.

Mr. Ford, as chairman of the Committee, submitted to the House to day, the report and bill adopted by the Committee on the Constitution on to which I referred yesterday.

The bill provides that the people elect the Governor, that each county, and Baltimore and Annapolis cities, each, have a Senator—that the Council be abolished, and that the Senate be the advisers of the Governor—that Baltimore city and Frederick county have five delegates, each—that the rest of the Western Shore counties except Calvert and St. Mary's, shall have each four, as likewise Cecil, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester.—That the other Eastern Shore counties, and Calvert and St. Mary's shall each have three—and Annapolis one.

I expect to be able to get a printed copy tomorrow—and will send it to you. This bill, the report states, is the fruit of a spirit of compromise.

A debate of considerable length took place in the *House*, to day, on the bill which provides for healing a defect in the act of last session, for the benefit of the heirs of Jane White. Messrs. Culbreth, Ridgely, Tuck, Maulsby, Crisfield, Alexander and Keer spoke in favor of it.—Messrs. Harris, McLean and Richardson against it. The question was not taken to day.

In the Senate, the bill reported by Mr Jones, supplemental to the charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, was passed.

Mr. Jones reported a bill to incorporate the Book Company of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.

Mr. Schley, from the Committee on the Constitution, made a report which differs in some of its features from the report of the Committee of the House.

It proposes that each County and the City of Baltimore have a Senator, that each County, for territory, shall have two delegates, and one other for the first five thousand inhabitants and one for every ten thousand above the first five.—No County to have more than six, and the City of Baltimore to have a delegation equal to that of the largest county.—It proposes also, to divide the State into four districts from which alternately the Governor shall be elected by the people. Also, that the Council be abolished, and the Senate be made the Constitutional advisers of the Governor.

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*Correspondence of the Balt. Gazette.*

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1837

In Senate, the bill to incorporate the Book Company of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was ordered to be engrossed.

The supplement to the Merchants Fire Insurance Company, was amended and passed. The amendments were assented to by the House.

The New County Bill was passed—ayes 18—noes 1.

Mr. Tidball reported a Bill to regulate the rights of voting by Stockholders in incorporated Companies.

Mr. Bowie from the Committee on Internal Improvements made a report upon the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying authority to increase their tolls. The report recommends the passage of a bill which accompanies it, providing that in lieu of the present charge for toll, and transportation on said road, and its branches, except the Washington Branch, it shall be lawful for the Company to charge not exceeding eight cents per mile per ton of two thousand pounds, on all goods, wares, merchandize and property, (except grain, flour, whiskey, coal, iron, ore, lime, lumber, plaster, fish and salt, upon which the charges as regulated by the original act of incorporation, are not to be increased,) and for passengers not exceeding six cents per mile. It further provides that for all goods, wares merchandize and property of every discription which may be transported the entire length of the Washington branch their charges shall not exceed five cents per ton per mile. The bill reserves to the State the right to regulate the charges in future, as far as it concerns her own citizens. It lies on the table.

In the House, Mr. Ford from the committee on the Constitution, reported a bill relating to the appointment of Clerks and Registers. The bill provides that after its confirmation by the next General Assembly, that the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals, County courts and Baltimore City Court shall be appointed as they now are for the term of seven years. That Registers of Wills shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the same term.—The bill is inoperative so far as the present Clerks and Registers are concerned.

Mr Ghiselin submitted a preamble and resolutions in reference to Tobacco Trade. The resolutions propose that the Governor communicate with the President of the United States with a view of inducing the General Government by their Diplomatic Agents to use their efforts in obtaining from Foreign Nations a reduction of the Existing duties imposed by them upon the introduction of Tobacco within their limits. Also to communicate with the Governors of such other States as are interested in this trade, in order to secure their co operation for this purpose. The resolutions further request our Senators and Representatives to take this subject under their special care, and that they be requested to oppose every adjustment of the tariff without obtaining for the Tobacco Interest a fair participation in the benefit to be derived from such adjustment.

The House re-considered by a vote of 43 to 35 their vote of yesterday on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Jane White. Some amendments not affecting the object of the bill were adopted. It was then passed by a vote of 49 to 32. All the members who voted on the same bill yesterday were present to day, except one, who voted for the bill.

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## CONSTIUTIONAL REFORM

The committee of one from each county and city, and consisting therefore of twenty-one members of the House of Delegates, appointed to consider and report such amendments as are necessary in the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, have had the subject under consideration for some time and on Tuesday last, Mr. Ford, their chairman, made a report, which will be found in the column of proceedings of that day, inserted on the fourth page of this day's paper.

The first section of the bill provides, that from and after the ——day of ——, 1838, the House of Delegates shall be composed of

5 delegates from the city of Baltimore;
5 from Frederick county;
4 from each of the counties of Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Somerset, Washington, and Worcester;
3 from Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Kent, Queen Ann's, St. Mary's and Talbot; and
1 from the city of Annapolis;

Making in all, the same number of which the *House* now consists.

The 2d section regulates the qualification of voters, &c. and manner of election, as at present.

3d requires that the delegate shall be 21 years of age, and a resident for 12 months of the county or city he represents.

4th provides, that at the session of the General Assembly next after the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and at the expiration of every twenty years thereafter, there shall be a new apportionment of delegates among the several counties and cities, to be laid before enumerated, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons; provided however, that no city or county shall have more than six delegates, and no city shall have a greater number of delegates than shall be allowed to the most populous county in the state, and no city or county shall have a less number of delegates than is allowed by the first section of this act.

5th provides, that the Senate shall, after the——day of——, consist of one Senator from each county, and one from each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis—and be elected as delegates are.

6th, requires 12 months residence, and 25 years of age to make a Senator eligible.

7th provides, that the first election shall be held on the——day of——, 1838, and classifies the body so that one fifth of the body shall thereafter be elected every year.

8th provides for filling vacancies, by a writ from the President of the Senate, for a new election.

9th authorises the General Assembly, *by law*, to regulate all matters which relate to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections.

10th provides, that from and after the —— day of ——, 1838, and every third year thereafter, a Governor shall be elected alternately from the Eastern and Western Shore, to be not less than 30 years of age, and 5 years a resident of the State.

11th, requires the same qualifications to vote for Governor as for delegates.

12th authorises the General Assembly to regulate, *by law*, said election, conformable to those for delegates.

The 13th regulates the manner of making returns and ascertaining such election. The Senate shall judge of the election returns and qualification of the persons voted for as Governor.

14 The person having a majority of the whole number of legal votes taken, for Governor, shall be declared to be Governor; but if no person have such majority, then from the three highest the Governor shall be elected by joint ballot of both Houses. If on balloting two or more have an equal number, a second ballot, confined to those who, on the first ballot had an equal number—if the ballot again equal, it shall be decided by lot.

15 The votes for Governor shall be counted on the 1st Monday in January after the election; and the oath of office administered on the 3d Monday of January, in presence of both Houses.

16 In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, if in the recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the meeting of the Legislature, when by joint ballot they shall proceed to elect a Governor for the residue of the term. If the Presidency of the Senate happen to be also vacant at the time, the Secretary of State shall immediately summon the Legislature to meet to choose a Governor.

17. The Governor to be elected in 1838 shall serve one year, and until a successor is elected and qualified—and every succeeding Governor shall serve until his successor qualifies.

18 The Council abolished, except that those elected for 1838 shall serve till January, 1839.

19 On the 3d Monday in January, 1839, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all such officers as are or may be of Executive appointment.

20. The Governor empowered to appoint officers in case of vacancies during the recess of the Senate, to serve to the end of the next session—but not to remove officers without assigning his reasons therefor to the Senate; which if not approved of, the officers are restored.

21 Appointments to offices of Executive appointment, not held during good behavior, to be made annually in the month of January. Officers to remain in service until their successors qualify.

22. Repeals that provision of the constitution which prohibits a Senator from being eligible to any office of trust or profit, for the period for which he has been elected.

23 Prohibits any Senator or Delegate, holding any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the period he served as such. Whilst acting as Senator or Delegate, they are ineligible to any civil office whatever, other than judicial offices.

24, Repeals after 1839 all parts of the constitution which relates to the Council.

25. The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of State, who shall perform all the duties now required of the Clerk of the Council.

26. The term of the present Senate shall cease on the —— day of —— 1838.

27. If this act be confirmed at the first session of the next General Assembly, it shall be considered thereafter as a part of the constitution and form of government.

On Thursday, Mr. Ford, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of clerks for the several county courts and of the courts of appeals, and of registers of wills.

Appointments of clerks hereafter to be made by the several courts as they now are, but to hold their offices for seven years instead of during good behavior.

Registers of wills hereafter to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve for seven years.

The clerks and registers now in office are exempt from the operation of the bill.

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## THE SENATE PROJECT.

Mr. Schley, the chairman of the committee appointed by the Senate, on the same subject, has also made a report to that body, of which 1000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members. We are not aware that any bill accompanied their report as yet. Their project differs somewhat from that of the House, as to the apportionment of representation—and it divides the State into four districts instead of two sections, as the House have it from which the Governor shall be elected alternately. We had designed to give an abstract of this report to-day, but on examination, we find we could hardly do justice to the subject in that way, and therefore prefer deferring till we are able to insert the report entire. —*Md. Rep.*

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*Value of a Fire.*—Who does not remember Caleb Balderston, in the Bride of Lammermoor? When driven to extremity, lest a visit from the Duke of Argyle should expose the naked poverty of his master's castle, Caleb raised a prodigious fire among rubbish and litter, so as to give the appearance of the conflagration of the whole castle. In discussing this proceeding afterwards with his Lord, Caleb pointed out the various benefits to be derived from the fire.

'This fire will settle many things on an honorable footing for the family's credit, that cost me telling twenty daily lies to idle chaps, and what's waur, without gaining credence. It will be a creditable apology for the honor of the family for this score of years to come, if it's weel guided. Where's the family pictures, says ane meddling body—the great fire at Wolf's Crag, answers I. Where's the family plate? says another. The great fire, says I. Wha was to think of plate when life and limb were in danger? Where's the wardrobe and the linens—the tapestries and the bearments—beds of state and broidered work? The fire—the fire—the fire. Guide the fire weel, and it will serve ye for all that ye should have, and in some sort, a gude excuse is better than the things themselves.—A gude offeome, prudently and creditably managed, may serve a nobleman and his family—Lord keep him lang.'

The actual burning of the General Post Office, for aught we know, may serve the heavenly Amos as many useful purposes as Caleb Balderston, proposed himself from the great fire at Wolf's Crag. The Post Office denunciation was peradventure, as necessary to meet Mr. Wise's resolution, as that of Wolf's Crag was to avert the visit of the Duke of Argyle. It may stay the inquiries of *meddling bodys*, which could not be conveniently answered.—*Cin. Gaz.*

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*English Potteries.*—It appears by the last English papers that all the English Earthern and China Factories are closed and the men discharged. The New York Express says:—'The causes which have produced this state of things are, the extravagant wages which the workmen have been induced to demand, under the guidance of the Trades Union. The Manufacturers have for the last eighteen months submitted to rise, after rise in the vain hope that the men would at last be content, but finding they were deceived, & no prospect of satisfying their demands, have been compelled to close their Factories. Should they, the workmen, now not accept of a just compensation for their labor, it is evident the Spring orders for the American market will remain unexecuted, which will have a tendency of materially raising the value of the stock on hand in the Atlantic cities, and thus the prices to the consumers very considerably.'—*Baltimore American.*

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*The Bowery Theatre.*—A prodigious crowd filled the Theatre, last night, from top to bottom; and such a house it was, as even Forrest, the Ravels, or Celeste, would seldom draw. The 'star' of the evening was a well known keeper of good things to eat, Mr. Alexander Welch, with the *oubriquet* of *Sandy Welch*. He appeared on a wager of $100—some jovial party laying the same that he *dare* not appear on the Bowery stage, and tell a story in Dutch. The $100 was to be given to the Seamstresses.—Sandy appeared last night. Macbeth, played before his advent, was listened to with evident impatience. When the curtain rose for the Lion of the evening, he appeared amid the most obstreperous applause, with three cheers for Sandy Welch,—'Bread pudding'—'Terrapin Lunch,' 'Beef steak,' & so on; & one luckless lad, who ventured to hiss a little, was hurled down stairs from the third row, and out of doors in the twinkling of an eye. Sandy told his dutch story, and made his speech very well;—and the seamstresses got $100 and the Manager a thumping benefit.—*N. Y. Express.*

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VENISON.—The epicures of the West are luxuriating on this most delicious meat. The Wheeling Times of the 14th gives us the following account of it. 'Whether it is that any peculiarity of the season has driven the deer from their accustomed haunts into paths of danger that hunters have become more skilled in their arm or that the animals have taken pity on eaters in the present days when *meat is dear*, and have accordingly consented to our having *dear meat*, we cannot say; but we are sure that we never saw the best of venison as plenty as it is now. Our markets are flooded with it, and epicures fatten accordingly.'

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*Antidote to Poisons.*—The fact that Ground Mustard proves a sure remedy in all cases where vegetable, and in nearly all where mineral poisons are taken into the stomach either by mistake or design, if given immediately after such deleterious substances have been received, is a circumstance that should be universally known.

We are led to make these remarks in consequence of two cases of accidental poisoning having come under our observation within the last four weeks, one from Oxalic Acid, the other from Nitrate of Potash; in both cases they were taken, supposing them to be Sulphate of Magnesia, or 'Salts.' The former did its deadly office, by reason of its victim's being at a distance from medical aid, and being ignorant of the fact that ground Mustard taken in a dose of a table spoonful, mixed in water, is an instantaneous and powerful meteric; the other one acquainted himself of this remedy upon the spur of the moment, and no ill effects from the poison have since arisen.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

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The Wheeling Times recommends as the best preservative against destruction by fire of the public buildings in Washington that all the officers from the Secretaries to the messengers be required to sleep in the buildings with the doors locked on the outside.

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