| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Superintendant Indian Affairs. | | | |
| 1, | 1,500 | 8, | 14,000 | |
| | Indian Agents. | | | |
| 16, | 24,000 | 10, | 15,000 | |
| | Sub-Agents and Interpreters. | | | |
| 64, | 21,240 | | | |
| | Sub-Agents. | | | |
| | | 14, | 10,500 | |
| | Commissioners. | | | |
| | | 3, | 9,000 | |
| | Assistant Agent. | | | |
| | | 1, | 1,200 | |
| | SIXTEEN Commissioners $8 per day: ELEVEN do at $5 per day; 98 interpreters and others at salaries of from $250 to $800 per annum, and 82 persons employed at from $2,50 to $8 per day;—the whole estimated at | | $160 000 | |
| 383 | $346,317 | Total, | 895 | $780.794 |
| | | | 383 | 346,317 |
| | Increase in eight years! | | 512 | $434.477 |

In the mean time let it be remembered, that the gross expenditures of the government arose from THIRTEEN to FORTY MILLIONS of dollars!

Here then is an exemplification of that *"comprehensive scheme of* RETRENCHMENT" which was held up as a bait to catch the votes of the people and to gull the credulous. Was ever a nation more grossly cheated and humbugged than this nation has been by those now in power?

MADISON.

## PLAIN FACTS.

### HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICERS TO A STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY.

A few weeks ago the editor of the Globe had the audacity and impudence to say that the difference between the Whigs and the Van Buren party was this: that as soon as the latter discovered a public officer to be a defaulter, he was immediately removed, whereas the Whigs only hugged a defaulter the closer. I do not remember the precise words, but the above is the idea expressed. I will now show how much truth there is in this assertion, or rather that it is as impudent and wilful a *falsehood* as ever was uttered.

In my first number I gave a list of some of the public defaulters whose defalcations have taken place since January 1830. It will be seen by what follows whether they were removed so soon as their defalcations were discovered or whether kept in office for years after their delinquencies had come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury, and *one* at least *re*appointed, while a defaulter, instead of being removed. And first, of—

R. H. STERLING, Receiver of Public Monies, Chochuma, Mississippi. March 25, 1834, the Secretary wrote to him complaining of negligence in making monthly returns, and threatening to report him to the Executive. May 19, 1834, the Secretary wrote again. Feb'y 28, 1835, again. March 17, 1835, again. Feb'y. 4, 1836, again. His defalcation $10,733 70.

JAMES T. POLLOCK, Receiver of Public Monies, Crawfordville, Indiana. The first letter of complaint to this office from the Secretary of the Treasury is dated November 11 1837. The next, January 8, 1838. The next, April 14. 1838—The next and last, May 10, 1838. Defalcation $14,891 98.

WM. LINN, Receiver of Public Monies, Vandalia, Illinois. First letter complaining that the monies in his hands were not deposited, is dated June 23, 1831.—This letter states that there was in Linn's hands on the 31st March 1834, $10,643 49; on the 30th April, $12,453 32; on the 1st of May $15,505 10; yet on the 31st May no more than $8000 was deposited. The next letter of complaint is dated October 23, 1834. The next December 4. The next February 12, 1835; Sept. 10, Dec. 31, Feb. 4, 1836; July 25, Nov. 3, 1837; Dec. 8, and Jan. 26, 1838, the latter accepting the RESIGNATION of Mr. Linn, a defaulter in the sum of $55,962 06. Then comes

W. P. HARRIS', Receiver of Public Monies at Columbus, Miss. The first letter of complaint to him is dated January 15, 1834; the subsequent ones bear date as follows: Feb. 7, 1834; March 6, March 17, May 19, Feb. 6, 1835; Feb. 28, March 17, June 25, and Aug. 28.—This informs Mr. Harris that the President has instructed the Secretary to say that if his returns are not made by the 10th of October he will then be dismissed from office. The next letter from the Secretary is dated September 22, 1835, which says 'your return for the month of July last has been received *to day*, and shows a large amount on hand not deposited,' and requires the deposite to be made. Then comes the famous letter from John F. H. Claiborne, late member of Congress, to the President in which he says that 'many of the early and constant friends of the Administration in this State have heard, with much regret and sorrow, that Gen. Harris is to consider himself dismissed unless his returns are made before the 1st. October' That Gen. H. 'IS ONE OF THE MAIN PILLARS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUSE, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His family and connexions are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making. Whereupon, instead of being DISMISSED from office, he was informed by a letter from Secretary Woodbury, dated Oct. 12, 1835, that he was to be RETAINED! Then again follow letters of complaint under the following dates;—Nov. 25, 1835. Feb'y. 4 1836; March 28, 1836;—the latter very threatening;—June 6, 1836, requesting him to deposite the balance, $ 8,694 70, then in his hands, and saying 'it is painful to be obliged to ask you so often for explanations.' Then follows Mr. Harris' RESIGNATION, dated August 27, 1836, so that after all the complaints and threatenings of Mr. Woodbury, who, as well as the President, knew him to be a defaulter for a long time, and for a large amount, he was never removed. Amount of Harris' defalcation, $109,178 08.

I shall pursue this subject in another number.

MADISON.

## PLAIN FACTS.

### WHERE IS THE PUBLIC MONEY.

Having met in the Richmond Whig, with the following article made up from public documents, I adopt it as one of the series of "Plain Facts" to which I wish to draw the attention of the People. It very properly follows the "defalcations of public officers."

"On the 30th day of September last, at a time when the Government pretended to be so poor, that it had to borrow money to the amount of Millions or, what is the same thing, to issue Treasury notes bearing interest to that amount, there was then in the hands of agents of the Government unaccounted for, to the amount of near fifteen millions of dollars, nearly THREE HUNDRED WAGON LOADS, had it been in silver. That this statement is true, appears from document No. 2. furnished by the Government to Congress at the commencement of the last session.

1st. There was in the hands of the officers and agents of the Quartermaster General's Department, and unaccounted for, on the 30th day of September last, $820,918

2d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of the Medical Department, unaccounted for 15,716

3d. On the same day there was in the hands of the agents of Paymaster General's Department unaccounted for. 810,644
[See Doc. No. 2 p. 142.]

4th. On the same day there was in the hands of the Commissary General, & unaccounted for, 29.724
[See Doc. No. 2 p. 148.]

5th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Engineering Department unaccounted for, 2,094 816
[See Doc. No. 2 p. 187.]

6th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Topographical Bureau, unaccounted for, 45,916
[See Doc. 2, p.351]

7th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of the Ordnance Department, and unaccounted for, 138,864
[See Doc. No 2. p. 395.]

8th. On the same day there remained in the hands of the agents of Indian Affairs, and unaccounted for, 2,491.484
[See Doc. No. 2 p. 505

9th. On the same day there remained in the hands of another set of agents attached to the Department of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, 6 547.561
[See Doc. No. 2 p. 507]

$14,995 640

Thus while the government was actually borrowing money, it had in the hands of its agents, unaccounted for, near fifteen millions of Dollars on the 30th September, 1838.

Of the before mentioned sums of money, it is already ascertained, that about eighty thousand dollars had been lost to the Government by the defalcation of two of the agents in whose hands it was placed, and how much more of it has been lost, and will be lost, it is impossible to tell, but that much of it will be lost, there can be no doubt."

In my next I shall endeavor to enlighten the public in regard to the amount of money annually paid by Government to *printers*, and shall make it appear that some of the ardent supporters of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," are thereunto moved by very powerful and substantial reasons.

MADISON.

SOAP AND TOWELS.—We had no idea that any one would think of charging the expenses of keeping himself clean to the public. It may be all right, however, that the people should pay for cleaning those who dirty themselves in the public service.

Among the contingent expenses of the Post Office Department for the year past we notice that the sum of fifty-eight dollars and twenty-two cents is charged for 'washing towels.' The contingent fund of the War Department is charged ninety-five dollars and sixty cents for 'washing towels.' In the Navy Department the charge for 'washing towels' is thirty-two dollars and seventy cents.

But it seems to have been still more expensive to keep clean in the Treasury Department. For, in the first place, there is charged for 'towelling,' forty-five dollars and fifty-two cents. Then for 'soaps,' &c, sixty dollars and twenty-one cents. 'Washing towels,' one hundred and eighty-four dollars and one cent. Making the very pretty sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, which the people have had to pay for scrubbing the clerks in the Treasury Department alone; and the grand total of four hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents for keeping the *employees* in the four departments clean! What a dirty set they must have been, to have required such an expensive scouring! We have read of the Augean Stables, in which 3000 oxen had been confined for many years, and of a Hercules who cleaned them out. But we believe that it would be more than a Herculean labor to cleanse the departments of our General Government.—*Fuller's earth* is said to be a capital thing to take out grease spots; and rather than spend so much money for soap and towels, we would advise the good people of the United States to make a trial of *Clay*.—[Norwalk Gazette.

DEMOCRACY.—ROBERT W. BOWIE, Esq., one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature in Prince George's county, has published an address to the voters of the county from which we take the following. He draws a just comparison between the Democracy of the olden time and the new fangled Democracy of the present day:

Thirty years ago, at the age of 21, I was elected to represent this, my native county, in the popular branch of the State Legislature. Associated with me in the contests of that day, was my old and much valued friend Col. Joseph Cross, of the Vansville District—of him it is not two much, or out of place to say, that a better man or more devoted Patriot never lived. I found my country when I entered upon the public stage engaged in a fearful controversy with the most powerful nation upon earth, respecting the free trade and personal rights of our citizens, and the obligations of our Government to protect them—a controversy which afterwards resulted in war, elevated the national character, and acquired for it the applause and admiration of the world. I saw at once that my country was right—but right or wrong, I should have supported her in the last resort.—We were then, as now, a divided people—we were Federalists and Democrats—an *honest* division, growing out of the nature of our Government, then something 'new under the sun.' It was an untried experiment and the best men and wisest heads, differed about its practicability. I sided with the *Democratic* party—I *then* understood, as all intelligent men did, what *Democracy here*, under *our system* meant. *We* thought the tendency of the Government was to concentrate too much power in the hands of the Executive, and we took ground to prevent it. We were fearful of encroachments on the Legislative branches, and we scrupulously resisted all attempts at dictation. We regarded the money power of the Government with apprehension, and we restricted its exercise to the purposes for which it was intended. We were uneasy least the sovereignty of the States should be endangered by the absorbing powers of the General Government, and we permitted no interference whatever, with our local Legislation—but above all, we were alarmed least the "patronage of the Federal Government should be brought into conflict with the freedom of Elections"—and the moral sense of the country at that time protected us.

But who can define the *new styled Democracy* of the present day? Its old friends and patrons cannot recognise in the outre, mishappen monstrosity which has now assumed that name, the slightest resemblance to the genuine ware. It is now a contraband article. It goes for Executive power. It strikes at the independence of the States, by destroying the tenure of the Senatorial office, & making it dependent on the will of demagogues, deriving power, *not from the Constitution*, but from political affinity with *accidental majorities in the States*, elected without reference to the Senatorial appointment, and having no relation whatever to the Senatorial term. It subsidises the press by rewarding its partizan Editors from the *public crib*. It destroys the freedom of elections, by bringing to bear upon the elective franchise the whole *power and patronage* of the Government. It disorganises the country, by new theories and dogmas, violates its own most sacred pledges, disregards the obligation of contracts, makes the constitution anything or nothing as the PRESIDENT may understand it—LEADS, but never FOLLOWS public opinion, and upsets the whole business operations of the country, to wreak its vengeance upon a monied institution which refused to lend its aid to its dangerous and ill-directed power. Against *this sort* of Democracy, fellow citizens, let us all set our faces;—Let us go back to the Conservative principles of former days, and taking Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, as our guides, we shall yet be enabled to save the Constitution, and carry our noble little State, and good old County through the contest unscathed by the hands of the spoiler.

From the London St James Chronicle.

The people of England may now learn a lesson of Republicanism from its most brilliant specimen, the Government of the United States. It has proved a splendid failure. Van Buren, who has learned many useful tactics in this country, will bring the democrats round to a *rational system of Monarchical obedience*. Democracy is the best and most powerful lever in the world, if passed judiciously. Monarchies have been upset by it; but many more have been established by it. Van Buren is said to be a non-talented man, but he knows human nature: he knows his countrymen, too, and has laid the finest train that ever was conceived. He has prevailed upon the popular old President to set an example of absolutism and independence, which perhaps no other man in that country would have attempted. He will ultimately, mildly and cautiously, but having the support of the Democracy, he will undoubtedly succeed in bringing the whole union under the sway of a few enlarged and cultivated minds, which are the source of stability and order in every country.—The people cannot govern themselves any more than a public school can govern itself without the superintendence of a master. It must be merely an increased round of clamor and contention. We have now more hope for America than we ever had since her Declaration of Independence. Mr. Martin Van Buren has succeeded in running down a national bank, which was the most formidable obstacle to Executive control, and has collected in his hands the reins of a good team of State institutions, which will draw well together, and bear him upwards like the steeds of Pegasus. The republic of the United States, like that of Venice, will become an oligarchy; but it will be, unless we are mistaken, a more enduring one. It will not, like Venice become a splendid ruin of palaces; for it has internal springs of commercial prosperity which nothing can paralyze, and which do not depend upon the diseased stomachs of Europe for a healthful action. For fifty years or more, it will be a clever oligarchy, and then the people will wisely and cheerfully consent to its becoming a limited monarchy. Van Buren, we believe, has a son or two, & he will probably establish a sound and useful dynasty for that great continent.'

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

Aye, heaven and earth do cry impossible,
The shuddering angels round the eternal throne,
Veiling themselves in glory, shriek impossible,
But hell doth know it true!'

The well considered and fully devised scheme of the Van Buren conspirators at Harrisburg, with Mr. M'Elwee at their head to assassinate a thousand good citizens, a scheme partially carried out and afterwards avowed, it is the present attempt of the party organs, and of the Pennsylvanian particularly, to turn into ridicule. They know the actual atrocity of the plot and chuckled by the collar of habitual partizanship, cannot openly declare their opinions. This is in perfect keeping with their course. They pronounced the Southwark Resolutions, in which the 'democrats' charged the office-holders with interference in elections, 'a burlesque.' So the gunpowder plot is 'a burlesque.' So truly, is all Van Burenism, 'a burlesque' upon honor, honesty, and patriotism.—[Nat. Gaz.

[From the Worcester Banner of Sept. 17]

COUNTERFEITS.

A couple of men named Miller and Harper, the latter reporting himself from Lancaster County, Penn., were arrested here, and committed to jail on Friday last. The former, passed some counterfeits at Salisbury, and was pursued to New Town, where information was given which led to the arrest of Harper, in this place; Miller had been previously captured. On Harper, were found ten dollar notes on the Bank of the Northern Liberties, Phila., to the amount of One thousand and Thirty dollars. The notes correspond to the following description, in the last number of "Bicknell's Reporter."

*Bank of the Northern Liberties.*

10s, letter C. payable to J. Taylor, cash.

J. Knight, Prest. The left end margin has Neptune in his car for vignette and on the right end a figure of a Wagoner and Dog. The Cashier's signature is too stiff; that of the President, Knight, is too large and has the appearance of engraving. The figures in the centre vignette, are shaded too heavily. The notes have a plausible appearance, but on a slight examination can easily be detected.

In addition to this kind, there are some of the same plate, letter B; otherwise the same as above described.

Another kind is 10s, letter A., payable to J. Jeanes dated June 18th. 183[illegible]. The day of the month (18) is engraved, and the rest of the date written. It is numbered 18909.

When Harper was brought before the Magistrate he was very indignant at the charge, and denied that he had any of the money. He produced Fifteen dollars, when told he must be searched as the only notes in his possession.—However in his coat pocket were found two bundles, containing the amount above stated. There it was, so neatly wrapped up, and all new, pretty money; it seemed a pity that it would not pass; but 'all is not gold that, glitters,' and pretty as it was, it has only procured him board and lodging until November Court provided, the jail can hold him, which is a very problematical question.

Miller and Harper are supposed to be confederates; but they deny ever having seen each other before; each inquired for a person answering the description of the other on arriving in town. Harper was here some time since and a great deal of counterfeit money was in circulation immediately afterwards. He has deposited a sum of this N. Liberties money in the hands of a gentleman at Newtown, for the purpose of purchasing cattle.

STABBING.—An altercation occurred between some men on Sunday of last week, at Mataponi, in this county, which resulted in a fracas between a person named Henry Rallion, and another named Littleton Melvin. The latter received three very severe stabs from a large knife, in the abdomen; one of which is said to have cut off a piece of the liver. It is thought that he cannot survive. Rallion has been lodged in jail.

[Worcester Banner.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship British Queen arrived at New York at two o'clock, P. M. on Friday, bringing London papers to the 2d instant, inclusive. From the Commercial Advertiser, Courier, Journal of Commerce and American, we make the following selections.

The British Queen brings 209 passengers, including servants.

In money matters there appears to have been no improvement of any kind Cotton was active, but had declined ½d. per lb!

Of the Harvest in Great Britain, hopes, not unchilled by fears, prevailed, that it would yield more than an average. There was still, however, uncertainty on the subject; and, while that all important matter remains uncertain, there can be no general revival of confidence or business.

From about the 10th of August to the 30th the weather was generally fine, and the prices of breadstuffs were declining. On Saturday the 31st, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, when the Queen sailed, the weather was stormy and cold, and she had similar weather for some days afterwards.

A Liverpool paper of the 2d September says—

'The weather has, during the week, been with but few exceptions highly favorable for gathering in the precious fruits of the earth. Scarcely a doubt now exists that the harvest will be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

A Liverpool letter of 31st August says:

'The grain harvest is nearly finished in the South and Midland counties, in this neighborhood they are in the midst of it. The weather is unsettled, but it is expected there will be fully an average crop, and in fair condition. The grain crop controls the trade of this country.'

Another Liverpool letter of 31st August says—

'The weather for a week past, has generally been favorable for the progress of the Harvest, and the Corn Markets continue very dull, with a decline of about 10 per cent. on most descriptions of Grain. The duty on Flour remains at 6s. 5d. per bbl., but next week it will probably be 4s. and remain low for a week or two; but from present prospects it will then advance, and go to 12s. per bbl. or upwards in a month or 6 weeks. It was expected that as the anxiety for the safety of the Harvest subsided, the money market would gradually become more easy; but the pressure in London continues unabated.

A London letter says, under date of 31st August:—

'We have wet weather again, which if it continues, will affect the harvest, as only about half the southern and none of the northern crops are yet received. It will not improve the money market or trade generally. Bank interest is still 6 per cent., and in many instances more is paid. I am told that the Bank is about to issue two pound notes, and I think it will be some relief.'

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

THE MORUS MULTICAULIS SALE.

Mr. Physick's sale of mulberry trees must have given fresh hopes to those gentlemen, who have large trees well branched. His trees averaged only two feet and a half in height, and had very few lateral branches. If such trees would give 37 1-2 cents, or half that sum, what ought large trees with large branches to bring? The cuttings from well grown trees are known to be worth much more than those from small ones, because they are more certain to vegetate. The trees to the north of us, we are told, are generally small. We are well informed that the trees on the Eastern Shore, of this state, are well grown.—The first Silk Company in the state originated in Queen Ann's county, on that shore. There are now several silk companies in that county, and a number in the adjoining counties—all of which, as well as a number of private individuals, have many well grown and thriving trees. The trees generally are from four to seven feet high, and well supplied with lateral branches. The Denton company are about to offer their trees at public auction, and if Mr. Physick's tree were worth 37½cts. the trees on the Eastern Shore ought to command from one to three dollars each. Being an Eastern Shoreman myself, and having trees for sale, it may be thought I am interested, but I would invite any one wishing to purchase to take a look at the Eastern Shore Trees, before he makes his investments.

A FARMER.

*Morus Multicaulis.*—A public sale of 250,000 morus multicaulis trees took place at Germantown, at the cocoonery of Mr. Physick, on Wednesday last.—They were all struck off in twenty minutes. Upwards of 3000 persons were in attendance. The trees averaged about three feet in height, and sold at from 37 1 2 to 17 1 2 cents a piece. The sales amounted to $73,000. The largest lots were purchased for Missouri, Illinois and Alabama

*Sales of Morus Multicaulis trees.*—The following sales of trees have been made within the last two weeks, viz: 20,000 in East Harford, at 30 cents a tree; 50,000, in Weathersfield, at 30 cents; 13,000 in Glastenbury, at 40 cents; 2000 in Berlin at 37½ cents; and a gentleman in Farmington has paid 45 cents a tree for a lot.

We learn that about 300,000 trees have actually been sold this season in the vicinity of Hartford. Of these 70,000 have been sold to go to Pennsylvania; 50,000 to Michigan; 20,000 to New Jersey; 50,000 to Massachusetts, and 10,000 to New York.—Hartford Courier.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Among the resolutions adopted by the recent Whig Convention of Massachusetts, we find the following.

Resolved. That the publick lands in the western States and Territories, amounting to one thousand millions of acres, are the property of the United States, 'and ought to accrue to the use and benefit of all the States in just proportions;'—that we therefore regard the design favored by the administration party, to yield these lands for the exclusive benefit of the States in which they lie, as an outrage upon the rights of the older States, demanding the indignant opposition of every patriotic citizen and fair-minded man.


# EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 28.


## WHIG TICKET.




FOR CONGRESS,

**James A. Pearce.**

DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

For Talbot County.

Elias Hopkins,
John W. Kemp,
William Hughlett,

FOR SHERIFF.

JOHN H. HARRIS.

Commissioners for Talbot County.

For Easton District,

Bennett Tomlinson,
Joseph B. Harrington,

DELEGATES

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

For Caroline County.

Zabdiel W. Potter,
Caleb P. Davis,
William M. Hardcastle.

FOR SHERIFF.

John Jump, (of Purnell.)

## AROUSE WHIGS.

Wednesday next is the day of Election,—let every Whig be on the alert,—let no man stay at home on that day. The Whigs have the majority & can carry the election in Talbot. Our opponents are unsparing in pains and resort to every device. We advise our friends to beware of base reports set afloat on the eve of the election,—such will no doubt be started, such have been started already.—We have heard a report circulated that the Whigs if elected, are to repeal the School Law.—This is known to be basely false. Col. Hughlett has pledged himself in his late piece to the public, not to repeal the Law, if elected—on the contrary to continue it. Mr. Kemp and Mr. Hopkins have done the same.—How then can even malignity propagate such a report. It is done to injure these men when they can have no chance of warding off such a blow. We say then beware of false reports—be active and vigilant and you have nothing to fear.

The indpendent spirited freemen of the District should be every where on the alert. A base design has been originated at Washington, which if successful, frustrates at once our only hope—AN APPEAL TO THE BALLOT BOX. At the very moment when the current of public sentiment was beginning to set strongly in the direction so much desired by those, who have the best interests of the country at heart, and a determined spirit of resistance against the violation of Constitutional rights had been aroused, the appalling intelligence reaches us, that the spring head is to be poisoned.—The corruptions of the General Government have been made clear as the noonday sun, & in view of this last & basest attempt it becomes our duty, as faithful sentinels upon the tower, to ask for one more effort in behalf of A BETRAYED AND MUCH ABUSED COUNTRY.

'It is stated, says the Baltimore Chronicle, in the Madisonian of yesterday, 25th that large sums of money have been subscribed by the proprietors of the Globe and other interested persons in Washington, for the purpose of carrying the election in this District and Mr. PEARCE's, on the Eastern Shore. The proprietors of the Globe can well afford to pay liberally for this purpose as, in case the administration can secure a majority in the House of Representatives, they expect to be chosen its printers and will realize, of course, not less than one hundred thousand dollars.'

We deeply regret we have not room for the soul sterring comments of the chronicle.

MR. CHAPMAN'S ORATION.—The Alexandria Gazette publishes an impressive extract from the Oration of Mr. Chapman, which will be found on the first side of our paper, with the following just comment.—

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