EASTON GAZETTE
EASTON, MD.
Saturday, Morning, July 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. P. M., having left Liverpool on the 4th inst. and made the passage in 13 days. We are indebted to the unfailing attention of Messrs. Harnden & Co.'s Express for the latest Liverpool and London papers, and also for ex[illegible] from the Boston and New York newspaper offices containing the news. We also make our acknowledgments for extras from the offices of the Boston Daily Advertiser. Atlas, Mail, Times, & N. Y. Herald—from all of which we make up the annexed summary of interesting intelligence:

The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising both in Great Britain and on the continent.—The distress from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England was not so great as at the last previous advices.

The Scotch papers say—"The weather continues delightful, and our luxuriant fields are careering on. In all quarters Providence is showering goodness on the land."

The news by the overland mail from India was received in London, July 1 by express from Marseilles. As we anticipated, it embreces nothing of a late date from China. The latest date is to March 30. Some few additional particulars relative to the state of trade are given, which will be found among our extracts. The news from India is not important. The British Government brig Larne was at Bombay, awaiting the arrival of the Admiral from the Cape of Good Hope, who had not yet made his appearance. Preparations were making to send 1000 troops from Calcutta to Canton, and additional troops to Madras.

The news from Turkey and Egypt is of more interest. The most important particulars will be found in the subjoined extracts.

The Caledonia brought 74 passengers: among whom was Samuel Jaudon, Esq. His family did not return with him.

The Acadia arrived home on the morning of the 29th June, in ten and a half days from Halifax.

The Great Western had not arrived at Bristol—16 days out.

The President.—Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was better. Cotton had improved in demand, and ⅛ a ¼d in price for American descriptions. Very little change in corn.

Money in London was worth 5 per cent. per annum, and many heavy failures had taken place.

The French loan had been reduced from £18,000,000 to £9 000 000 in consequence of the extent of the Austrian loan.

The stock of bullion in the bank had increased £117,000

The President's message was received on the 23d, but did not seem to excite much in erest.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person by a speech from the throne.

Her Majesty wore a magnificent robe of white satin richly embroidered with gold, and trimmed with gold lace, over which she wore the mantle of state. A dazzling tiara, stomacher, necklace, and ear-rings of brilliants completed the royal toilette. Prince Albert wore a field marshal's uniform, with the ribbon and decorations of the garter. Both her Majesty and his royal highness appeared in excellent health. The speaker and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar by the usher of the black rod, the royal honorable gentleman shortly afterwards appeared, attended by a considerable number of members.

THE QUEEN AND CORN LAWS.

The cheers with which her majesty was hailed on her return from the House of Lords on Tuesday were greatly increased as she reached Whitehall, but as her Majesty's carriage turned into the Horse Guards, loud cries were raised of "Remember the corn laws! "Repeal the corn laws!" Those cries evidently reached the royal ear, as her Majesty seemed to bow assent to the demand of her loyal subejcts which drew forth renewed acclamations.

On the 23d June the royal proclamation was published, ordering writs for the election of a new parliament.

The Parliamentary ellection was in full progress and occupied the general attention. More than half the members were already returned. The Morning Chronicle gives a list of 178 Reformers and 158 Tories. The Chronicle acknowledges a loss of 37 members to the Liberal party and claims a gain of 31, making a neat loss of six to the Liberal party.

Some of the results on both sides were quite unexpected. In the city of London, where there were eight candidates, the struggle was a very equal one, and the result uncertain to the last. At 2 o'clock on June 30th, the official declaration was made, which was in favor of two on the conservative, and two on the liberal ticket. The successful candidates were Lord John Russell and Sir Mathew Wood, conservatives, who had 6221 and 6315 votes respectively and J. Masterman and G. Lyall, conservatives, who had 6339, and 6290. Lord John Russell stood lowest of the successful candidates, and Mr. Attwood, a conservative, came within 9 votes of him, and it was said the election would be contested, and that illegal votes enough would be proved to give the seat to Mr. Attwood.

In Westminister, where Mr. Leader and General Evans were the Liberal candidates, Mr Rouse the only conservative candidate, succeeded by 3286 votes, and Mr. Leader by 3271, General Evans having 2246, and losing the election by 26 votes. There were many cases of pretty close elections.

There had been some serious riots at the elections, though for the most part they appear to have been comparatively orderly. There was a riot at Liverpool in which three men and one woman were killed. In Liverpool the Conservative ticket prevailed by a large majority—viz. Lord Sandon 5979 votes, Mr. Cresswell 5793. The liberal candidates were Sir Joshua Walmesly, who had 4647 votes, and Lord Palmerston, a leading member of the Cabinet, 4431.

Marriage of Prince Albert's Brother.—It is stated that the present visit of the King of the Belgians to London has reference to a contemplated marriage of the brother of Prince Albert with the Princess Clementine, the only unmarried daughter of Louis Phillippe.

Failure.—Whitmore, Wells and Whitmore, bankers, of London, have failed.

Steamer Lost.—The Pollik steamer has been lost off the island of Elba. Only one person drowned

The Chamber of Deputies of the Spanish Cortes had declared the guardianship of the Queen to be vacant by a vote of 129 to 1. and the committee of the Senate had reported to the same effect by a vote of 3 to 2.

The second son of the Emperor of Russia is serving on board the Aurora Russia frigate, as a Midshipman. The ship is about to visit the Helder, and the Emperor has intimated to the Government at the Hague that the Grand duke should preserve the most strict *incognito*.

Lord Plunckett has resigned the Chancellorship of Ireland, on account of ill health, and he is succeeded by Sir John Campbell, late Attorney General Mr. Le Marchant is appointed Secretary of of the Treasury in place of Mr. E. J. Stanley, who has accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, and Mr. Lefevre succeeds Mr. Le Marchant as joint Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The President Steamer.—A letter dated June 12, has been received at Paris, which says: "Capt. Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 17th inst., reports that he had, on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last passed a large steamer drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavouring to proceed homewards, Capt. Hammond supposes it must have been the President—He was obliged to make a circuit of more than 150 miles, to avoid running into the same predicament."

The exchange and the ratifications of the treaty concluded between the King of the Netherlands, and the Republic of Texas, took place on the 15th ult., at the Hague.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c—weather since our last has been as favorable to vegetation as could posible be desired, the temperature having been warm and genial, and frequent and copious showers having fallen in almost every part of the empire. As yet it is too early to speak of the effect produced on the grain crops by this very auspicious change, time having scarcely been afforded to judge of the extent of benefit conferred on the vegetable kingdom, by the combination of heat and moisture with which we have been favoured during the last ten days; this, however, is certain, that every species of corn must have greatly improved; and though we hear of comparatively few instances of positive luxuriance, we think there exist no grounds to anticipate an average produce. Reports from the agricultural districts describe the appearance of the wheat plant as decidedly more healthy than it was a fortnight ago, though still thin and rather short of ear: all sorts of spring sown grain and pulse are stated to have been amazingly improved within the same period. Notwithstanding the favorable change which the weather has recently undergone, and the consequent improvement in the aspect of the growing crops, the deliveries from the farmers have not increased, and we really begin to be of opinion, that growers hold smaller stocks than is generally supposed. Should this actually prove to be the case, there is a strong probability of an advance in prices taking place, as it is perfectly well known that the quantity held by the merchants, millers, and dealers, is trifling in the extreme.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Yankee Mode of Testing Courage.—It is well known that in the time of the old French war much jealously existed between the British and Provincial officers. A British Major deeming himself insulted by General (then Capt.) Putnam, sent a challenge. Putnam instead of giving him a direct answer, requested the pleasure of a personal interview with the Major. He came to Putnam's tent, and found him seated on a small keg, quietly smoking his pipe, and demanded what communication, if any, Putnan had to make. 'What you know said Putnam, 'I'm but a poor miserable Yankee, that never fired a pistol in my life, and you must perceive that if we fired with pistols you have a due advantage of me.—Here are two powder kegs; I have bored a hole, and inserted a slow match in each; if you will be so good as to seat yourself there, I will light the matches, and he who dares to sit the longest without squirming, 'shall be called the bravest fellow.' The tent was full of officers and men, who were heartily tickled with the strange device of the 'old wolf,' and compelled the Major by their laughter to *squat*. The signal was given, and the matches lighted; Putnam continued smoking, quite indifferently, without watching at all the progressive diminution of the matches—but the British officer, though a brave fellow, could not help casting longing and lingering looks downwards, and his terrors increased as the length of the matches diminished. The spectators withdrew, one by one, to get out of the way of the expected explosion. At length the fire was within an inch of the keg, the Major unable to endure longer, jumped up, and drawing out his match, cried out, 'Putnam this is wilful murder; draw out your match; I yield'—'My dear fellow,' cried Putnam, 'don't be in such a hurry, they'r nothing but kegs of onions!'

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

A DARING SWINDLER.

An extraordinary case of swindling recently came before the Correctional Tribune of Blois in France. The individuals implicated, it appears from the proceedings, once made this country the scene of their exploits. Their names are the Marquis (*soi disant*) d'Albora, and the Chevalier Joseph Speroni, the former of whom, is represented to be "a fine man, tall in stature, with a martial air and a remarkable quick and brilliant eye" In 1834 he obtained, under false pretences, in England, a passport for Spain, as a native of Corfu, but a subject of His Britannic Majesty. To Spain they went by rather a circuitous route, having stopped on their way in the United States.—At Philadelphia, the *soi disant* Marquis took the first steps for becoming a citizen, and here in New York he proclaimed his resolution to go to Texas, and succeeded in obtaining from some highly respectable individuals, letters of recommendation to that republic; of these, however he did not avail himself, for he stopped at New Orleans and thence visited Charleston. The numerous acquaintances he made in this country will perhaps be anxious to learn his fate. He is now suffering imprisonment in France, which by his sentence is to last two years. At the time of his arrest, he personated a suffering adherent of the fallen dynasty, and lived on contributions he levied on its partisans. Among others, on the Duke de Crillon, who not only supplied him with money but permitted him to bury in his family vault, a child he had by an unfortunate girl, who dazzled by the title of Marchioness, had married him and followed his fortunes till his arrest.

The mention of the Duke de Crillon calls to our mind one of the most audacious instances of imposture ever practised here, which though it made some noise at the time is now almost forgotten. During the last war, an individual arrived in this country, in company with the notorious spy, Henry who represented himself as a grandson of the Duke de Crillon, so celebrated in French history. He was received by the President, Heads of Department, and all the fashionable world at Washington, and even examined by a Committee of Congress, in relation to the affair of Henry, before which, he supported all his pretensions to rank and distinction. One day, however, after dinner, unfortunately for him, he passed round the table a snuff box, having on its lid a portrait of, as he said, his grandfather, the Duke de Crillon; a gentleman was present who had recently been in Europe, and on seeing the portrait immediately recognized it to be that of an eccentric Hungarian, who had figured in London, under the title of the Baron de St. Geramb, and who, by the bye, we have since seen in the English papers has become a monk of the order of La Trappe.

This gentlemen returned the snuff box, coolly observing, "If that be the portrait of your grandfather, then he and the Baron de Geramb are the same persons."—The Count de Crillon, as he styled himself, was of course indignant, stormed and talked of fighting and resenting his injured honour. But it would not do; the story spread and the ladies alone still clung to him, animated apparently by the same spirit which induced Henry IV. to write to his ancestor, "*Crillon, je vous aime a tortet a travers.*" At last, Henry having received from Cr[illegible] $50 000 for his pretented disclosure, the Count sold him estates in France for the greater part of that sum, and then decamped. Henry went to look after his rich estates, which he of course never could find.

The last tidings of the Count were from London, and he was then on a voyage to Botany Bay, having been convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences.—His history was then inquired into, and it was discovered that he was originally a barber's boy, who now, in his retirement, can boast of having been the guest of President Madison, the associate of Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and the admired of half the fashionable women in Washington.

DEAD LETTERS.

The dead letter office, in the Post office Department at Washington, is a great curiosity. The dead letters are returned to the General Post Office, with the quarterly accounts from the thirteen thousand post offices which now exist. Five clerks are employed in the dead letter office. The envelopes are taken from the packages by one clerk, who ties a string around the contents and casts them into a basket—the next clerk assorts them and compares them with the post bills—sending the letters to a clerk to be opened—on opening, the leters containing no valuable enclosures, are thrown into a basket & destroyed. Those containing valuable enclosures, are returned to the office where they were mailed, and sent to the owner if found. If not claimed, all money is placed in a separate fund, and the account recorded, so that it can be paid to the owner at any future period, if claimed. They open about two hundred and fifty thousand letters per quarter—there are now several cart loads in the office unopened. The work of opening and assorting is very tedious and laborious.

Work for the Temperance Reformers.—The National Intelligencer says, it is stated that there are nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven distilleries of spirituous liquors in the United States, which distilled last year 36,343,236 gallons upwards of two gallons for every man woman and child in the country. The business is carried on most extensively in Pennsylvania, exceeding in quantity any other two States in the Union. There are in that State 707 distilleries, which annually manufacture 8,784,138 gallons. In Massachusetts there are but 37 establishments, which distil over 5,000,000 of gallons. New York is the next in amount; where there are 31 distileries, which manufactured last year 4,000,000 gallons. In the State of Virginia and North Carrolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, there are a much larger number of distilleries, but the united product of their labor does not equal that of the three States first mentioned.

THE M'LEOD CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this case was given on Monday, and the opinion of Judge Cowan is published in full in the New York American, occupying eight columns of that print. As the case will in all probability, be brought before the Court of Errors and the Supreme Court of the United States, we omit the entire opinion of Judge Cowan and give the annexed abstract of it from The New York Evening Post. It is a document carefully elaborated and evinces both learning and ability, as readers even dissenting from some of the positions must admit.—Nat. Gaz.

'Judge Cowan pronounced the decision of the Court, after a careful and able review of the whole argument of counsel. After stating that the prisoner was charged with the murder of Amus Durfee, he proceeds to discuss the propriety of discharging him on the facts stated in his affidavit.—The points laid down by the learned judge, as we gather them from a hasty perusal, are—

1. That the points raised by the prisoner, first, that he did not participate in the alleged offence, and second, that, if present, he was acting in defence of his country from a reasonable insurrection, cannot be made available in a Habeas Corpus, even for letting him to bail, much less for ordering his unqualified discharge.

2. That on Habeas Corpus, the examination as to guilt or innocence cannot, under any circumstances extended beyond the depositions or proof by which the prisoner is committed.

3. That these views are a sufficient answer to the present application, but as counsel had raised the question of jurisdiction, the court were willing to go into it.

4. That the plea that this is a national question, to be settled by the diplomatic powers of the United States and England, does not divest the court of jurisdiction, because to warrant the destruction of property or the taking of life, on the ground of public war, there must be what is called lawful war, by the law of nations, which can never exist without a concurrence of the war-making power.

5. That if the affair in question can be tortured into war between this nation and England, the United States might take posession of McLeod as a prisoner of war.

6. That the order under which McLeod and his associates acted was not a lawful act of majesty, as contended for by Mr. Fox, since the transactions was then lawful *ab initio* and required no royal recognition, which is not pretended on either side.

7. That regarding Durfee, as the enemy of England, who had taken shelter on the neutral territory of the United States, she had no right on any pretence to pursue him beyond her limits, without violating the rights of the neutral nation.

8. That the transaction in which M'Leod was engaged is not to be justified on the ground of self defence and necessity, as no such necessity can be proved to have existed, the Caroline not being in the act of making an assault upon Canada, nor in a condition to make one. As well might a man who walks half a mile to his neighbor in bed at midnight because he suspected him of meditating injury, plead necessity as an excuse.

9. That the fitting out of the expenditions under Capt. Drew was an unwarrantable usurpation of authority on the part of the provincial authorities.

The Judge then says:

"This brings us to the great question in the cause. We have seen that a capital offence was committed within our territory in time of peace; and the remaining inquiry is whether England has placed the offenders above the law and beyond our jurisdiction, by ratifying and approving such a crime. It is due to her, in the first place, to deny that it has been so ratified and approved. She has approved *a public act of legitimate defence only*. She cannot turn that into lawful war which was murder in time of peace She may, in that way, justify the offender as between him and his own government. She cannot bind foreign courts of justice by insisting that what in the eye of the whole world was a diliberate and prepared attack, must be protected by the law of self-defence.

"In the second place, I deny that she can, in time of peace, send her men into our territory, and render them impervious to our laws by embodying them and putting arms in their hands. She may declare war: it she claim the benefit of peace, as both nations have done in this instance, the moment any of her citizens enter our territory, they are as completely obnoxious to punishment by our law, as if they had been born and always resided in this country."

These points are argued at length with great ability by the Judge.

The London correspondence of the New York Courier, in his letter from the British capital, under date of 3d instant says:—

"It may be mentioned that a letter has been published in the London newspapers by Sir Francis Head, the late Governor of Upper Canada, filled with denunciations of the present English administration, for refusing promotion or other reward to Captain Drew, the person who planned and conducted the burning of the Caroline—this person having been long in London for the purpose of obtaining reward for that enterprise, and now returns so much disappointed that he will not remain in Canada, but has resolved upon emigrating to some other dominion than that of the ungrateful English crown. This letter of Sir Francis Head if republished in the American journals, will show that underneath the instructions to Mr Fox, the English Government has never been certain of the justice or good policy of defending the destruction of the Caroline, and although the extreme weakness of the mind of Sir Francis Head may have caused the publication of this document for electioneering purposes, there is much in its contents to show that the administration has only yielded to party clamor and not to any better knowledge, in the justification of the conduct of Mr. McLeod.

ENGLISH NAVY.—The following is an accurate statement of the force of the English Navy:

445 ships mounting	18,286 guns	
5 " in Admiralty ser.	40	
48 " in Revenue ser say	144	
498		18,470
102 Steamers.		
1 do	Revenue service.	
103		

1 Bomb ketch.

In addition to the steamers above enumerated, those belonging to the Royal Mail Company, going to the West Indies, and part of those going to the Mediterranean, are built on the middle of first class steam frigates, and are at the disposal of government in case of war.

The steamers trading to the United States and to Canada, although not constructed for war steamers would yet be serviceable.

It is probable that in case of need, government could command in this way twenty first class and eighty second class steamers, and perhaps 200 tugs suitable for sea service.

Three hundred and fifty Insolvents received the benefit of the insolvent Laws, at Philadelphia, during the present term of the Court. The aggregate amount of debt due by them is estimated to be but little short of a million of dollars. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says of them—

Two thirds of these applicants presented the appearance of lazy, worthless spendthrifts, whose time and labor are spent in devising means to cheat hard working artizans of the just reward of their labor and property; and who while they parrade our streets, fashionably dressed, and in the enjoyment of most if not all the luxuries of life, which they have filched from honest industry, their poor victims and families, at least many of them, are suffering penury and want. Though no advocate of imprisonment for debt I say out upon such *justice* as this!

Among the number of litigated cases which have terminated favorably is that of the celebrated banker Dr Dyott.—The old man appears to be tottering on the very verge of the grave, and with his long snowy locks, infirm step and broken down spirit, is an object to move the compassion of every beholder.

DECISION OF McLEOD'S CASE.—The New York papers containing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the case of McLeod, under the writ of habeas corpus which claimed his release from custody without trial upon the charges brought against him by the Grand Jury of Niagara county. *The application is denied, and McLeod is remanded to prison to await his trial in due course of law.*

The opinion delivered by the Court in the case occupies a large space, and goes into a thorough examination of the various points involved in it.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—WATERFORD IN RUINS We are pained to hear from the Troy Daily Whig that a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the village of Waterford, which raged with the gratest fury for three hours, and consumed nearly the whole of the business part of the town, including the Saratoga County Bank, Episcopal church, Academy, the Mansion House formerly Demarest's, nearly every store in the place and about fifty dwelling houses—making in all from *seventy* to *eighty* buildings, among which were the most valuable in the town.—Ocean.

DEATHS FROM POISON.

On Thursday last the coroner held an inquest at Bellevue on the bodies of Edward Corrigan, aged 47; Eliza O'Brien, aged 32; Mary Shay, alias O'Brien, aged 30, and Margaret Hall, aged 26—all natives of Ireland, who had died suddenly at that institution, of which they were all inmates, the three females having been sent there from the penitentiary for laboring purposes. They were all employed on Tuesday in cleaning and white washing the apothecary shop connected with the hospital, and while so engaged, drank out of a demijohn they found there, a quantity of the tincture of blood root, which they mistook for alcoholic liquor. They were all soon after seized with violent pains and burning thirst, but concealed what they had taken until the phisicians were unable to afford them any relief, with the remedies they administered, and they all died in succession on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Verdict, that they severally came to their deaths by taking a large quantity of the tincture of blood root, thinking, as the jury suppose, it was liquor of some description.—*New York Times.*

MARYLAND ELECTION,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION

FOR GOVERNOR,

WM. COST JOHNSON.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne Arundel County.

Chs. Sterett Ridgely, Mortimer Dorsey;
Benjamin E. Gantt, [one vacancy.]

Calvert County.

Uriah Laveille, Jas. S. Morsell, Jr.
Nathaniel Duke,

Frederick County.

James Simmons, Sebastian Ramsburg,
William Johnson, George Hughes.
Ezra Doub,

Washington County.

David Zellers, Charles A. Fletcher.
Samuel Claggett, Charles H. Ohr.

Election, Wednesday 6th October, 1841.

The Whig Convention which assembled in Cambridge, on Monday last, nominated the following ticket:

For the Legislature.

Joseph R. Eccleston, Levin Richardson,
Doct. Joseph Nicols, Wm K. Travers.

For County Commissioners.

John Newton, Samuel Harrington
John Muir.

The bill authorizing a Loan for Twelve Millions of Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to meet the demands upon the Treasury, passed the Senate on Monday last and, having previously passed the House of Representatives, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The House of Representatives having passed the land bill—the Loan bill—and the bill appropriating $600,000 for the Navy, are now occupied on the bill making appropriation for completing the Fortifications, which have been so wretchedly neglect for some years past. The amount as proposed in the bill, is $1.974-597 86 and is predicated upon the reports of the several Engineers who have examined the respective works.

The bill proposing an appropriation for a HOME SQUADRON, is also in progress in the house, and will probably pass without serious opposition. The sum involved is about $700,000.

THE FISCAL BANK.—It is stated in the Patriot that at an informal meeting of the whig members of the House of Representatives, held at the Capitol, the attendance being unusually full, on Tuesday evening, the Committee on the Currency were requested to report to the House a *Bank Bill*, similar to Mr. CLAY's project, and particularly as regards the branching power. There was only one dissentient voice in the meeting.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday says: "that the Home Squadron bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday by an almost unanimous vote. The bill appropriates, $789,310 for the erection, subsistence, &c. of two frigates, two sloops, two small vessels, and two armed steamers. It will also be perceived that Mr. Sergeant, chairman of the Committee on the Currency, reported a Fiscal Bank bill. Also, the Senate's bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury. The Bank bill is said to be the same as Mr. Clay's, in reference to the establishment of branches. In the Senate, the Bank bill under discussion there for some time, was reported laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, which has been for some days before the House of Representatives, passed that body yesterday, says the Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday last, by a vote of 148 to 66. This bill provides for making appropriations for repairs of the following forts, &c. ($5,000 each,) to wit:—West Heald Battery, in Boston harbor; Southeast battery, Boston harbour, old fort at New Bedford harbour; forts at Annapolis, Md.; Forts Caswell and Johnson, &c. at the mouth of Cape Fear river; continuing sea wall at St Augustine, Florida; $65,000 for repair of Fort Independence, Boston harbour; 105,000 for Fort Warren, Boston harbor; 45,000 for Fort Adams, at Newport; 35 000 for fortifications at New London and Fort Trumbrill, in Connecticut; 10,000 for Fort Griswold, at New London, Connecticut; 25,000 fort Niagara, New York; 15,-000 for Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York; 70,000 for Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, 50,000 for Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, New York; 12,000 for forts on Governor's Island, New York; 7 000 for sea wall off Castle William, Governor's Island; 50,000 for Fort Delaware, Delaware river, (contingent;) 35,000 for Fort Washington, Potomac river; 115,000 for

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