EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XXIV. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2. 1841. No. 40.

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Alexander Graham,

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

Late Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out by Rob't. T. G. Thomas, Esq and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Wm. Austin use of Alexander Dodd against Charles Gwinn.

I will expose to public auction on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 5 o'clock, P. M in front of the Court House in the town of Easton, the following property, viz. All the former right, interest, claim or demand of said Charles Gwinn, either at law or equity, of, in and to, Dover Bridge and the appertenances in any wise thereunto belonging—also one horse and Cart, one gig and harness, three beds bedsteads and furniture, six chairs, two tables, two head of cattle and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, to pay and satisfy the above recited venditioni exponas, debt, interest and costs now due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Constable.

Sept. 18

NEWARK FEMALE SEMINARY, DELAWARE.

THIS institution, now conducted by the Rev. Samuel Bell, will on the first Wednesday of November next be transferred to the care of the subscriber who will continue to pursue the course of instruction, plan of discipline and general management which has been universally approved in Oxford Female Seminary under his direction. And while *excellence* in every department will be chiefly aimed at; in order to bring a good education within the means of persons in moderate circumstances, *the charges will be unusually low.*

MUSIC will receive more than ordinary attention. The principles of the science will be thoroughly taught by familiar lectures accompanied by suitable illustrations and regularly progressive exercises; while great care will be taken to form an accurate and effective style of performance.

The French, Spanish, and Italian languages will be taught by the Professor of modern languages in Jefferson College, and the subscriber will be enabled to avail himself of the advice and assistance of the present experienced principal of the Seminary.

TERMS—Tuition in the English branches and vocal music, board, fuel, washing, lights &c. per session of 22 weeks. $60

Extra charges to those who pursue the following studies—Ancient and Modern Languages each per quarter, $5. Music on the piano, with the use of the best instruction books and the most appropriate and fashionable music, per quarter, $8. Use of instruments, $2. Small extra charges also for Wax Flowers, Needlework, &c

Books and Stationary will be furnished at a rate below the ordinary retail prices; or pupils who prefer it will be supplied with all necessary stationary and the use of the text books for $2 for the first quarter, and $1 for each subsequent one; making the whole necessary expenses for a year's education in this Seminary only $125.

Further information may be obtained and places secured, by addressing the subscriber at Newark.

Newark College and the superior Academy connected with it, will be very convenient for parents having children of both sexes to educate.

THOMAS D. BELL.

August, 14, 1841.

TESTIMONIALS.

Having had an intimate acquaintance with Mr Thomas D Bell for a number of years, affords me pleasure to express my conviction that he is admirably qualified by his talents, attainments and experience, for the instruction and government of a select school for young ladies. The Female Seminary in Oxford, Pa. has been under his direction and tuition since its commencement; and having attended all its examinations, I am prepared to say that his pupils would *compare well* with young ladies in the highest seminaries of a similar kind, in any part of our country. I have frequently attended examinations in the celebrated schools of New England, and I hesitate not to say that Mr. Bell has as systematic a course of instruction and has given as complete an education as may be found in the very best schools.—Mr. Bell removes to Newark, Del., an exceedingly healthy and central village, where he designs still to carry on his school with increased facilities to afford an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of a complete female education.

It is also due to Miss Bell to say that the pupils in Music under her care, performed admirably and *never failed* to delight the audience of every examination.

I therefore cheerfully recommend Mr. Bell and also Miss Bell as eminently qualified for their respective stations.

JAMES McINTIRE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elkton, Md.

July 22d, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Thomas Love, dated

LOVEVILLE, Del., June 18th, 1841.

"With the system you have adopted, your mode of communicating instruction, the government of your school, and the management of the boarding department—I am highly gratified. With the examination I was so much delighted that I really wished that all parents who have daughters to educate could have been present. The improvement which our daughter made while with you exceeded far my expectations, and I greatly regret that she is not enjoying the privilege of being with you this summer."

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

27th CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC—No 8]

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled an act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby, authorized, upon the presentation of certified copies of such awards as have been or shall be made in pursuance of the Convention with the Republic of Mexico, concluded at Washington the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, in favor of citizens of the United States, to issue certificates to the persons authorized to receive the sums so awarded, their legal representatives and assigns, in the manner directed by the seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; such certificates to be in such form and for such portions of the sums awarded as may be convenient for the claimants, & to be subject to the deductions provided for by the tenth section of said act: *Provided* that nothing in this act shall be construed to give any rights to the claimants that are not conferred by said convention, and the act of June twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and that the substance of this proviso be inserted in the certificates that may be issued

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 1, 1841.
JOHN TYLER

[PUBLIC—No 9.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the Sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States" approved March third one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and the acts amending the same.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the marshals of the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, completed their enumerations, and made their returns under the acts hereby amended, to proceed personally and by their assistants to complete such enumerations, and make such returns under the said acts; and the said assistants shall be allowed until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty one, to complete their enumerations, and make their returns to the marshals, and the said marshals shall be allowed to make their returns to the Secretary of State at any time before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty two: *Provided* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshals and assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act: *And provided further*, That no persons be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district for which such returns shall be made on the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and forty; and the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be printed twenty thousand copies of the compend um or abridgment of the Sixth Census, by counties and principal towns, together with the tables of apportionment as prepared at the Department of State, for the use of Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized to have the Sixth Census documents bound in a plain and substantial manner, the cost of which shall not exceed fifty cents per volume; and that the amount thereof shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the Marshal of the State of Maryland, and he is hereby required, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause the number of the inhabitants within Montgomery county, in the State aforesaid, to be again taken according to the directions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the same to be returned before the first day of December next, & when so taken and returned shall be considered as the correct enumeration of the inhabitants of the said county: *Provided* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such marshal and his assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, *And provided further*, That no persons be included in the returns made under the present act, unless such persons shall have been inhabitants of the district of which such returns shall be made on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty: *And provided, also*, That the said correct return shall not delay the printing of the Census, and that the said corrected return be printed by itself separately.

Approved, September 1, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No 6.]

A RESOLUTION manifesting the sensibility of Congress upon the event of the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States.

The melancholy event of the death of William Henry Harrison, the late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses sharing in the general grief, and desiring to manifest their sensibility upon the occasion of that public bereavement, therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chairs of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives be shrouded in black during the residue of the session, and that the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the members and officers of both Houses, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harrison, and to assure her of the profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML L SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, June 14, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 15.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six hundred thousand dollars be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the Navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to apply a part of the sum herein and hereby appropriated, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to the purpose of making experiments to test the value of improvements in ordnance in the construction of steamers and other vessels of war, and in other matters connected with the naval service and the national defence and also to the purpose of defraying any charges left unpaid on account of experiments of the like character heretofore made by authority of law

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 16]

AN ACT making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated viz

For outfits of ministers to Russia, Spain Mexico, and Brazil, and of charges d'affairs to Portugal, Denmark, Sardinia Naples, Chili, and Texas, sixty three thousand dollars.

For salaries of ministers to Spain and Brazil, for the residue of the current year, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Also, so much as may be necessary to pay for compensation to the clerks and other officers in the service of the two Houses, the librarian and assistant librarians of Congress, the gate keeper and lamplighter, for the services rendered by them during the present extra session, three months additional pay; and to the messengers, assistant messengers pages and laborers of the two Houses and Librarian of Congress, and to the hostler of the House of Representatives the usual allowances made at the close of each session; and to each of the police of the Capitol the same as to the messengers, to be paid under the direction of the Committee on Contigent Fund of each House; And the regular pay of the messenger of the office of the Secretary of the Senate and office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be equal to the pay of any other permanent messenger employed in the Capitol

Also, a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy three dollars for completing the contract for printing and binding the catalogue of the library

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No 2]

A RESOLUTION for the distribution of seven hundred copies of the Digest of Patents

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Patents be directed to send to the Secretary of State of each of the States of this Union, and of the Territories of Florida, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the Digest of Patents published by the Commissioner of Patents, under the act of Congress dated March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; to be disposed of as the Legislature of each State and Territory may direct, viz: To the State of Maine, twenty copies; to the State of New Hampshire, ten copies; to the State of Massachusetts, thirty copies; to the State of Rhode Island, four copies; to the State of Connecticut, twelve copies; to the State of Vermont, eleven copies; to the State of New York, ninety-eight copies; to the State of New Jersey, fifteen copies; to the State of Pennsylvania, sixty nine copies; to the State of Delaware, four copies; to the State of Maryland, nineteen copies; to State of Virginia, fifty copies; to the State of North Carolina, thirty-nine copies; to the State of South Carolina, twenty four copies; to the State of Georgia, twenty-eight copies; to the State of Kentucky, thirty-one copies; to the State of Tennessee, thirty-three copies; to the State of Ohio sixty one copies; to the State of Louisiana, fourteen copies; to the State of Indiana, twenty-eight copies; to the State of Mississippi, fifteen copies; to the State of Illinois, twenty-three copies, to the State of Alabama, twenty-four copies; to the State of Missouri, sixteen copies; to the State of Arkansas, five copies; to the State of Michigan, nine copies; to the Territory of Florida, three copies; to the Territory of Wisconsin, two copies; to the Territory of Iowa, three copies—being in the whole seven hundred copies; and that the remaining two hundred copies of said Digest be left with the Librarian of Congress for future disposition.

Resolved, &c. That the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-eight cents be paid from the Patent Office fund to reimburse what is still due for publishing said Digest.

Approved, September 1, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION to provide for the distribution of the printed returns of the Sixth Census.

Resolved, &c. That the aggregate returns of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, directed to be printed under the superintendence of the Secretary of State by the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," shall be distributed and disposed of by the Secretary of State as follows: to the State of Maine, two hundred; to the State of New Hampshire, one hundred and fifteen; to the State of Massachusetts, three hundred; to the State of Rhode Island, forty; to the State of Connecticut, one hundred and twenty; to the State of Vermont, one hundred and ten; to the State of New York, nine hundred and eighty; to the State of New Jersey, one hundred and fifty; to the State of Pennsylvania, six hundred and ninety; to the State of Delaware, forty; to the State of Maryland, one hundred and ninety; to the State of Virginia, five hundred; to the State of North Carolina, three hundred and ninety; to the State of South Carolina, two hundred and forty; to the State of Georgia, two hundred and eighty; to the State of Kentucky, three hundred and ten; to the State of Tennessee, three hundred and thirty, to the State of Ohio, six hundred and ten; to the State of Louisiana, one hundred and forty; to the State of Indiana, two hundred and eighty; to the State of Mississippi, one hundred and fifty; to the State of Illinois, two hundred and thirty; to the State of Alabama, two hundred and forty; to the State of Missouri, one hundred and sixty; to the State of Arkansas, fifty; to the State of Michigan, ninety; to the Territory of Florida, thirty; to the Territory of Wisconsin, twenty; to the Territory of Iowa, thirty; to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from the Territories, the President and Vice President of the United States, to each, five copies; being in the whole, eight thousand five hundred and [illegible] copies, and that the remaining copies be deposited in the Library of Congress for future disposition

Approved, September 1, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No 4.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the purchase of domestic water rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby directed to purchase domestic water-rotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy, so far as the same shall be found of suitable quality, and can be used beneficially to the service, having regard to the cost, strength and durability of the article, and for that purpose shall cause purchases of such hemp to be made in the different hemp growing regions of the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That this joint resolution shall be and remain in force for the period of seven years from the passing thereof.

Approved, Sept. 11, 1841.

MR. WEBB'S LETTER.

Read before the Agricultural Society of New Castle County, Del.

WILMINGTON, 24 mo 25, 1841.

To Dr. J. W. Thomson, President of the Agricultural Society of New Castle County.

Having been requested to furnish some account of the process for manufacturing Sugar from Corn, I cheerfully comply in giving all the information on the subject so far as I am at present acquainted with it. The introduction of every new manufacture must necessarily be a work of time; errors and difficulties continually obstruct our course, even where we have all the advantages of experience to direct it. The making of Sugar from Beets in the large way commenced in France about 30 years ago; yet not more than one third of this period has elapsed since the business has become important from its extent and profit. These remarks are introduced as some apology for the imperfect state of the communication I have now to offer. Scarcely one year has passed since the first idea was suggested in relation to this peculiar plan for making Sugar; and there has not been sufficient time for those exact experiments necessary to satisfy the careful calculator. In one case I obtained from a small piece of ground at the rate of 100 pounds of Sugar per acre, but other experiments made since have conclusively shown, that had a different mode of planting been adopted the product would have been increased ten fold. The manner of raising the corn and making the Sugar is as follows:

The Corn is planted in rows 2½ feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another, it is then cultivated in the usual manner.—Sometime in August or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain the ears must be taken off, this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon *it* entirely depends success. After this there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happy in September, the stalks are then cut up at the root, stript of their leaves, and taken to the Mill, where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the same way usually employed with the Sugar cane. Lime water about the consistency of thin cream is then mixed with the juice one spoon full to the gallon it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers which are covered until the liquid approaches nearly to the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed when six quarts are reduced to one, it is then poured into coolers or moulds & set aside to chrystalize. When this process is gone through, the sugar is to be separated from the molasses, and the whole operation is finished. The process here detailed gives the quality of Sugar you see in the samples. If required it can be afterwards refined as other Sugar. The use of animal charcoal and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of Beet Sugar, would I am confident produce white Sugar at one operation.

From what is known on the subject, I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1000 pounds of Sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks and of stalks themselves after passing through the mill, will be more than an equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping the ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made, from its containing a greater quantity of sacharine matter.

The project for introducing the manufacture of Beet sugar into the United States is one which has received much public as well as private attention. Government and People have united in their efforts and worked zealously to bring it about, but apparently without the least success. How is this? must we admit that we are inferior to the French in anything whatever? this will not be allowed. There is another supposition which if correct will account for our failure, perhaps their beets are better than ours.—French writers tells us of obtaining 4, 5 and even 6 per cent. of Sugar from the roots, but these results are 4, 5, and even 6 times better than any which I have been able to obtain. In short the whole business of making Sugar from corn contrasts so favorably with the manufacture from Beets that I cannot but think it will obtain the preference wherever the climate will bring the plant to perfection Some of the differences may be enumerated as follows: 1st, the corn is clean and agreeable to work with, while the Beet is not. 2d, the machinery for extracting the juice from Beets is not only more costly, but is more liable to get out of repair. 3d, the Beet juice contains a much greater proportion of foreign and injurious matter, decomposition commences almost immediately after it is pressed out, and if allowed to go on to any extent will entirely defeat the making of Sugar. 4th, the proportion of saccharine matter contained in equal quantities of corn and beet juice is as 3 to 1 in favor of the former, therefore the same difference will be found in the amount of fuel necessary in evaporation. 5th, Beet sugar when obtained is inferior in quality and loses a larger per cent. in refining. 6th, Corn is a native of our country, perfectly suited to the climate, a true American, and is in fact the finest plant in the world, the author of 'Arator' (Col. Taylor of Virginia) used to call it our meal meat, and manure.' We now add Sugar to the list of its valuable productions.

We only need a full development of the resources of our own country to render us perfectly independent of every other.

Respectfully yours,
WM. WEBB.

NEW SEEDING MACHINE.

Joseph Gibson of Adrain, Michigan, has invented a machine which sows any kind of seed at broadcast or plants in drills or hills with mathematical accuracy depositing the seed in such quantities as may be desired, and at any required distance, at a suitable depth below the surface, and leaving the ground smooth and even over it, performing the labors as fast as a man or horse can walk.—The machine may be used sowing wheat and other grains, and grass or flax, hemp, turnips, beets, carrots, onions &c., and for planting corn, beans and the like.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

A FRAGMENT.

The last rays of the declining sun shone through the lattice of the sick man's room, lighting up his pale features with a grim, unearthly aspect. The rolling of his restless eye, and the convulsive workings of his countenance, showed plainly that conscience, so long bound down, had burst her fetters, and was speaking with a voice louder than her wont.

"Have you made a clean breast, my son," said his confessor, "or is there some sin yet unrepented of, that causes your distress? Speak, I entreat you, in penitence and truth, and hope to be forgiven."

"There is one act of my past life," replied the guilty man "that weighs heavy on my conscience, and if it was not in my power yet to make reparation for the crime, I should despair indeed. But as time is still left to make amend for a duty so long neglected, I will do it now, and hope then to—recover. For five long years I have taken a paper, and never paid a penny for it yet. Here is the money; send a servant with it to the editor, and ask his pardon." E. N.

Application.—Delinquent reader! In the language of a celebrated Roman Consul, "we pause for a reply."

By the last report on the commerce of the U. States, it appears (says the Philadelphia Inquirer) that Ohio is SIXTH in rank for ship building, viz. 1st, Maine; 2d Massachusetts; 3d, New York; 4th, Maryland 5th, New Jersy; and 6th, Ohio. Of the whole number of vessels built in one year, (858) 44 were built in Ohio. These were nearly all steamboats, and built in Cincinnati. The licensed tonnage is greater than that of any State or district in the Ohio valley.

THE FALL TRADE—MORE GRAND FORGERIES.—From accounts received this morning, says the N. Y. Herald of Saturday we have every reason to believe that the celebrated "Financier" of last spring, has effected another grand haul of probably $100 000, by forgeries on the Atlantic cities.

In addition to the forgery perpetrated on the Messrs. Brown, as stated in a New Orleans paper, we learn that the house of Messrs. Cliburn & Co, the agents of Fletcher, Alexander & Co. of London, have been stuck for $25 000. This amount was procured by the same means as that obtained from the Browns. A letter of credit was received from New Orleans, advising them of a shipment of cotton to Fletcher & Alexander, of London, and authorising the house in New York to negotiate for $25,000. This amount was transmitted in twenty-five one thousand dollar bills of the Bank of America, to the person in Georgetown or Alexandria.

The amount obtained of the Browns was $26,000 and it was sent the "financier" according to his request in funds of the district of Columbia. On receiving the cash, the fellow had the cool sarcasm to return a letter of thanks "for their promitude and accuracy" in following his instructions.

Thus far has it been developed—but it is supposed that houses in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, have been defrauded in a like way. It has also been expected by the police here that another grand haul would be made, and if it reaches $100,000 we should not be surprised.

The chief of this *corps* of financiers is supposed to be a native of New York, well acquainted with the modes of transacting business between New York, New Orleans, and all the large cities of the country.

A MAGNANIMOUS ACT.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, has resinged his seat in Congress as a member from the county of Ontario—Mr. Greig, it will be remembered, was elected to Congress last spring, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Granger, on his appointment to the office of Postmaster General. Now that circumstances have brought Mr. Granger back again among his constituents as a private citizen Mr. Greig has determined to give those constituents an opportunity of sending Mr Granger, who was their first choice, back again to the House of Representatives. The address of Mr. Greig on the occasion does so much honor both to his head and his heart that we copy it entire.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWENTY SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens: Public events of an unusual character have transpired at Washington since I entered on the duties of the station to which I was assigned by your suffrages in the election which took place in May last. They have been such as no man could have anticipated four months ago; and they have produced changes in political life and political relations which no man's sagacity could have foreseen. The occasion for this address arises out of these changes.

I was elected to fill a vacancy in the present Congress occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Francis Granger, who in the month of November last was elected your Representative. That gentleman had received frequent marks of your confidence and affection in the same way, and he had retired at last from your immediate service only to fill a higher and more responsible station in the national councils, to which he had been called by the lamented Gen. Harrison, on his accession to the Presidency.

In the dissolution of the Cabinet at Washington, under the unhappy circumstances attending that event, and which have become too notorious to make it necessary for me now to recapitulate them, Mr. Granger deemed it his duty to vacate his seat at that board, where he and some of his respected colleagues could no longer remain with honor and self respect an act which has met, it is believed, with the unanimous approval of his friends. From the moment this event was known to me, I resolved to give his old constituents an opportunity to testify anew their confidence and respect for him in a way that it seemed likely to me would be most agreeable both to them and to him, by replacing him, if they should choose to do so, in his former position in the House of Representatives. At any rate, I could not for an instant consent to hold my position as your Representative under the circumstances in which both he and I, as well as you are placed. The two annual sessions of the 27th Congress are yet to be held, and your free and first choice of a Representative may yet be made, without the inconvenience and expense of a special and separate election.

I have therefore resigned my seat in Congress—giving back into your hands the power which you generously bestowed on me, and which you will now be

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