AGRICULTURAL.

RUST AND MILDEW, ON WHEAT.

In the Farmers' Gazette for October, is an allusion to the Report made to the New Jersey Agricultural Society, in relation to RUST, &c. in WHEAT, which was published in the Cabinet, three months ago. The Gazette enquires, 'were the fields of wheat, mentioned in that Report, manured? If so, what kind of manure, and at what time before sowing?" We wrote to the President of the N. Y. Agricultural Society, requesting him to enable us to answer the above inquiries. His reply, kindly and promptly furnished, we publish below.— *Ed. Farmer's Cabinet.*

DEAR SIR,—I duly received your communication on the subject of MILDEW and RUST on wheat. After making the proper inquiries of my neighbour White, I will now answer as definitely as the circumstances will permit. Your questions in order are, "were the fields manured? if so, with what kind of manure, and what time before sowing?" I will name the kind of soil, it being important in a careful examination of the subject, as I have observed frequently, that a deep, moist, rather wet soil, is much more inclined to mildew and rust, than a drier and more friable one. As my neighbour White's field is within four hundred yards of my door, I have frequently examined the soil and growth of grain on it; halt the lot is good sound loam, very productive in grain; this part had no manure for that, or for several previous crops; the other half, is a drier soil, having a mixture of shell and gravel, and is very productive, this wamanured with a light quantity of well rotted barn-yard manure, some weeks before sowing. This part was not quite so forward as the first mentioned, nor so large, having many apple trees in it; the shade kept it back, and, as mentioned in the report, kept off the intense rays of the sun and it was less injured by the rust. Perhaps it being a little more backward, and not in the exact state in which the heat of the sun has so ruinous an effect upon it, might have had a tendency to save it.

One half of my own field is a rich loam of excellent quality, rather moist, producing heavy crops of any kind when well managed; the other half is a red loam, some shell and gravel—a superior soil being drier, and more friable, but not so rich. This part had a light dressing of very rotten manure, harrowed in with the wheat, sometime before sowing. This is the part mentioned in the report, of most value; it was a little more advanced towards maturity than the other, when struck with the rust. These lands are some of the best in the place.

I have taken much satisfaction in answering your questions, and shall be gratified if they give any light on the subject

The view the committee took of the subject, they think was strongly confirmed the present season by close examination of the wheat, while ripening.

Respectfully yours,

CALEB SMITH GREEN.

Lawrence, Nov. 8th, 1842.

THE CORN CROP IN N. CAROLINA.—We learn from a highly respectable private source, that the corn crop in portions of that part of North Carolina bordering on the sea-board, was mainly destroyed by the storms of July and August last, and that from being heretofore among the largest corn-sellers in our country, the planters in that region will have to become buyers, with a view of eking out a supply of home consumption. The planters in the Edenton district are among the greatest sufferers. It is hardly necessary for us to say, that our heart grieves over such an affliction to a people so worthy of prosperity, but we will volunteer the hope, that the same Allwise hand that scattered distruction through the agency of the rain and the winds, may, in his mercy, apply the cerate to the wounds he has opened, and from the abundance of His garners, replenish the homes, which in his wisdom, he has permitted to be made desolate.

Since the above was written we have read a long article on the subject of the above disasters in the Raleigh Register, from which we have cut the annexed paragraphs, with a view of more clearly showing the extent of the ruin brought upon our brethern of the gallant old north state —Amer. Farmer.

"The next great cause of distress to which I shall refer, occurred principally during the present year, and is confined mostly to that section of our state, lying between the Virginia line on the North and New River on the South, and extending from the Sea-board to the West, so far as the counties of Person, Franklin, Wake and Chatham. This entire portion of North Carolina, comprising, as you will perceive by reference to the map, nearly one-third of her territory was visited during the past summer by a series of storms and inundations, which, in point of severity, extent of devastation, and the magnitude of property destroyed and distress produced, may without any exageration, be recorded as unparalleled in the annals of our State. To the poor man free from debt, and whose means of subsistence for the ensuing year depended on the crops he cultivated, the loss has been grievous; for the insatiate fury of the storms in many instances, has not left one stalk of corn standing in his field. * * *

Nor did the sad curse of desolation cease then, for ere the winds had spent their force, for there where his eye had been lately gladened with verdant fields, promising a rich harvest, it now but rested on a wide waste of waters. * * *

The amount of property thus destroyed in that section of our State, cannot accurately be estimated; scarce even an approximation to the truth can he stated. But when I inform you, that according to the best information, it is believed, there will not be made in all those counties, sufficient grain for their support during the coming year, you will then have some idea of the distress and destruction there experienced. The city of Charleston has received on an average for the last seven years, from the waters of the Albemarle, Pamlico and their tributaries, about 300,000 bushels of Corn alone, and we may therefore estimate the exports of Corn from these sources to be at least a million of bushels. This next year it will be necessary to import Corn into that region of the State. But the amount of Corn which has been thus destroyed, comprises only a moiety of the loss which has there been sustained.

VALUABLE HINTS ON BUTTER MAKING AND PACKING.

'Solidity and firmness, I think is of more consequence than is generally allowed; the nearer butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer it will keep its flavor; and as it is not so easily acted upon by the atmospheric air, it will retain less salt or brine, being divested more affectually of the buttermilk, consequently will be less disposed to acidity.

'To accomplish the object I recommend salting the cream by putting rather more fine table salt to it than is used when applied after churning, because a part will be left with the buttermilk; or use strong clean brine, the produce of the salt generally used, and mix with the cream or butter, the hand to be used in the making as little as possible, (the earlier the butter is made and the cooler the dairy the better—the latter should be washed out with salt and water the first and last thing every day.) The hand relaxes the texture of the butter; it might by a little practice be avoided altogether by using wooden pats (the same as used by the London cheesemongers) for putting into casks, or making into shape for sale, which will press out the whey effectually by beating — these pats must be always, (except when in the hand for use,) kept in a tub of fresh cold water, which will prevent the adhering of butter and keep them cool.

'The quantity of salt or brine required, will in some degree depend on the season of the year, the distance to be sent, and time to be kept. Brine is preferable to salt, & the butter is smoother & better-flavored. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce of dry table salt mixed with two drachms of fine saltpeire and two drachms of fine yellow Jamaica sugar, to every pound of butter. If the butter be made up in lumps for the market, I would recommend that every lump be wrapped round with a piece of callico soaked in brine made from fine dry salt, that will carry an egg; if the brine be weak and watery it may be injurious. If the butter be put into a firkin or half firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beach, (the whiter the wood and hoops the better it pleases the eye,) well seasoned by scalding out several times with hot brine made from pure and clean salt. It should be well bound and made water tight with head and bottom grooved, three pounds should be allowed for soakage.

'If very choice butter, I would recommend a salt cloth around the butter, also on the top and at the bottom; the cloth can be kept in its place by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask tills; in either case the cloth can be returned or sold to the buyer, as many of the cheesemongers use cloth instead of paper in sending out butter to the customer.

'Much observation attention, and arrangement is required to see and judge as to what improvement can be effected in the make of butter; comparative statements from different dairies at different timest—the temperature of the milk and cream in different stages— the situation and state of the dairy—the quantity and quality of cream the milk will yield in different localities, under different management—the effects of the use of various sorts of salt, brine, sugar, honey, or saltpetre, mixed with the milk, the cream, or the butter—the effect of mixing the different milks together—the effect of heat and acid applied in churning; the best sort of coloring, if any, and what description of food has such effect, the effect of dry, wet, or shady pasture, also of regular exercise for the cows, if any, and what effect as to the production of cream in proportion to the milk given by the cows, if feeding on corn or grain, or by adding meal in the water for drink.

WILLIAM WERE."

Mr. Burke also stated that in many parts of Holland the brine was added, not to the butter itself, but to the cream from which it was to be obtained; and that he believed honey to be preferable to sugar as an addition for improving its quality.—Roy. Ag. Soc. Trans.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General sent to the Senate, a report on the subject of postage on letters. He recommends that a new rate of postage be established as follows.—

Upon all single letters sent by the mail any distance not over 30 miles 5 cents.

Over 30 to 100 miles	10 "
Oven 100 to 220 miles	15 "
Over 220 to 400 miles	20 "
Over 400 miles	25 "

FIRE.— We learn from the Elkton Democrat that the building in Perryville, Cecil county, belonging to Capt. Isaac Benjamin, of Easton, and occupied by Mr. Cameron as a tavern, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

Comfortable offices. It is proposed by Mr. Randall, of Baltimore county, to raise revenue on estates sold under orders of chancery—For this purpose he wants one permanent trustee in each county and the city of Baltimore, who shall pay over to the public treasury a certain portion of the commissions which may be allowed. This would provide some excellent situations for office seekers, but it would considerably diminish the incomes of some of the legal profession.—Could not the same object be attained, if it be desirable, by permitting trustees to be appointed as at present, and requiring a certain portion of their commissions for the public service? In either case the percentage to be allowed to trustees should be fixed by law.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

A communication was laid before the Senate giving some information as to the mail service in answer to a Resolution adopted at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from steamboat captains and owners, asking for a repeal of the proviso of the act of 1838 requiring steering ropes to be entirely of iron. The memorialists make mention of the inconveniences of the present law—its want of safety, &c. and they ask for a change of the law, at least so far as to allow the use of hemp and leather ropes near the wheel and rudder.

The memorialists state also that many cases are pending in Court growing out of violations of the law which it was impossible to execute. These cases have been postponed until the end of the session in the expectation that the law may be changed, and the suits discontinued.

Mr. Crafts presented the Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont upon the subject of the Bankrupt Law and in favor of repeal. Also, the Resolutions of the same Legislature against the extended system of the franking privilege, and in favor of the reduction of letter postage.

Also, the Resolution of the same Legislature, asking for the continuance of the Pention act of 1808, granting a pension to widows married before 1794.—Also, Resolutions in favor of the Abolition of Slavery in the District and Territories, and against the annexation of Texas.

The Resolutions were sent to the chair to be read.

Mr. King moved that the motion to receive be laid upon the table.

Mr. Tappan said the Resolutions were from a State Legislature, and he presumed, therefore, they would be treated in a manner different from memorials.

The Chair at first so decided.

Mr. King apprehended the Chair was wrong, and,

Mr. Berrien observed that the rule applied to the subject and not to the character of the thing presented

The Chair upon reflection so decided.

And the motion to lay the motion to receive upon the table, was carried affirmatively.

Mr. Kerr presented a memorial, numerously signed by citizens of Baltimore expressing their deep regret that Bills are before the two Houses of congress for the repeal of the Banktupt Law. They pray that the Law may not be repealed and especially such portions of it as allowed insolvents to take the benefit of the Law.

All these memorials took the usual reference to the Judiciary Committee.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr. Calhoun said he was very much gratified when the Bill was under consideration, to hear the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn) says that he did not intend his Bill to conflict with present negotiations. He thought the Bill did conflict with present negotiations in one it not more part culers. To prove this Mr. Calhoun stated that basis of the claim of the United States and Great Britain to the Oregon Territory. These conflicting claims were the subject of negotiation.—The nature of them, from the treaties and claims, original and continued, first and last, was considered, and having been stated with brevity the consideration of the Bill was entered into and objections stated to it in a very few words.

We claimed, said Mr C. exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction, and Great Britain claimed that as long as the country was open to colonizing, it should be open to her. She did not claim exclusive jurisdiction. The Bill was inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty which left the country open to settlement on both sides. The Bill to him looked like taking exclusive possession; and that we had no right to do under the treaty of 1818 which it was best to adhere to.

Mr. C. thought it was more manly to give the year's notice provided for in the treaties of 1818 and 1827, otherwise a collateral issue would be made in regard to the treaty of Nootka Sound, We should otherwise be engaged in a contest about title instead of treaty. Mr. Calhoun thought, in conclusion, that it was better to allow the settlement to go on as it had begun. It would not be many years before an enterprising American population would be found wending their way to and scattered over the territory.

Mr. C. said that in 1824 Mr. Monroe presented the now territory of Wisconsin as a perminent home for the Indians, and the presumption then was that they might remain there for a century or more if not forever. It was not dreamed that our population would stretch beyond their borders. Let our people, said Mr Calhoun, in like manner take possession of the territory. The passage of the Bill was looked upon as a quasi belligerant measure, and the consequences would be perhaps a conflict, for which Great Britain was much better prepared than ourselves.

Mr. Linn replied with great earnestness and ability. He remained the Senator that the Bill had received the greatest care and attention of the Committee. He impressed upon the Senate the importance of the subject—the great abuses of England in regard to the treaties and claims, the murders and cruelties which had been committed under the sanction of the Hudson's Bay Company. Great Britain's claim began in nothing, and from nothing it had grown in to aclaims over a good portion of the territory. In the mean time our citizens were left to take care of themselves. They were abandoned, as they ever had been by the Government in enterprises of this kind. Great Britain had not stopped to consider in pushing her settlements, whether her claim was just or not.

Mr. Choate continued the debate. He too, thought that evil would come from the passage of the Bill, and that it did conflict with the treaty. He hoped the Bill would be amended. He was anxious for this, for the reason that he thought some of the provisions of the Bill were good. The right to territory he did not doubt, but the treaty stipulations were to be maintained, and this Bill it was argued interfered with them.

Mr. Linn replied with more zeal than before as to the aggressions of Great Britain, and declared that he would for one upon no considerations, submit to these aggressions. It had been her custom to go whither she would. It was time that she was stopped.

Mr. McRoberts of Illinois followed, defending the Bill in the main, and in the detail, with great ability and great earnestness.

Mr. Henderson of Miss. continued the debate also in a brief and able speech in behalf of the Bill. He contended that we had made no progress in the settlement of this territory in proportion to that made by Great Britain. It was argued also that this Bill proposed no more than Great Britain had done. The settlement of Oregon would not be in violation of the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Bayard closed the debate for the day, by the presentation of an amendment modifying the form of grant so as to make it pre-emptive, and as against the United States.

The Senate between 3 and 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Botts gave notice that he would tomorrow present, for consideration, the charges which he proposed to prefer and upon which he would endeavor to found an impeachment against the President of the U. States.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means said that he had been unanimously instructed by the Committee to report the following resolutions, accompanied by a report, viz:

Resolved, That the plan of the Exchequer, presented by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last session, *ought not to be adopted.*

Mr. Atherton, of the minority, submitted an amendment, to the affect that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; and as far as possible, to substitute a provision of law to take the public money from Executive discretion, and prevent it from being used for private speculation and emoluments, and rendering the Government free from the influence of Banking corporations.

Mr. Fillmore asked the printing of ten thousand extra copies of the reports of the majority and minority of the committee, and that the consideration of the resolution and amendment be postponed to two weeks from to day, and made the special order of the day.

Mr. Cushing moved that the reports of the Committee and the resolution and the amendment, be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where there was already a bill on this subject.

Mr. Johnson of Md. asked the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fillmore) whether the Committee intended to bring in any plan during this session on the subject of the currency? He understood that the resolution was a negative proposition, and that they will not recommend the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

Mr. Fillmore said that he was not aware that the Committee would take any further action on the subject, unless especially instructed by the House.

Mr. Cushing then spoke against the course pursued by the Committee, contending that they had not performed their duty; the course proposed by the gentleman from New York would preclude discussion, but his (Mr. Cushing's) would open up the entire subject in debate.

Mr. Arnold remarked that they had had the report, and bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts for twelve months; and before they entered into a discussion these reports presented to day ought to be printed that members might have an opportunity of reading them.

Mr. Pickens was in favor of making the subject the order of the day—so that when the whole matter came up, they might have the yeas and nays in the House.

Mr. Wise inquired of Mr. Pickens whether the Committee of Ways and Means was preparing or maturing any new plan to be submitted to them

Mr. Pickens replied that his impression was that it was not.

Mr. Johnson of Md. was in favor of referring the reports to the Committee of the Whole where there is a bill relative to the subject. In that event, any gentleman might propose his own plan. He would not put this duty in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means, but he would trust it to the House itself; and he would, with great cheerfulness, vote on any specific proposition which shall be presented. If none should be submitted, he would himself bring one forward.

Mr. Botts would have preferred that the Committee had recommended a Bank of the United Sjates; and he was in favor of having the reports printed and their consideration postponed until some future day.

Mr. Fillmore rplied to Mr. Cushing in defence of the report of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wise, in defence of the Exchequer, asked Mr. Fillmore why, if the Committee did not approve of the plan, they did not report a better?

Mr. Fillmore said that two plans had heretofore been presented, but they had been vetoed by the President.

Mr. Wise remarked that the gentleman meant the Bank bills. Well, he would go to the people with the cry that the Whigs wanted a Bank or nothing —*Aut Cæsar aut nullus.*

Mr. Granger declared here, as he had often done elsewhere before that he did not believe that any member of Congress had been base enough to record his vote in favor of this plan. It was enough for him to say at this time that the Exchequer was a monstrous long shoot of a Government Bank, engrafted on the main stalk of the Sub-Treasury.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. G said that this little lamb, which the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) said had been committed to the wolf (the Committee of Ways and Means,) had been so bobbed in the tail by Mr. Cushing, and its ears pierced, that if it was let out to run in the Executive mansion, the President himself would not be able to recognise the pet. The gentleman from Massachusetts, too, had endeavoured to throw the wool in the eyes of members of the House.

Mr. Turney observed that he would vote for the resolution of Mr. Fillmore, and for the amendment of Mr. Atherton If the House should vote down the latter, it would show that the majority preferred to let the money remain as it now was, under the law of '98, and in the pockets of John Tyler, to having it regulated according to law.

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall said with reference to the Exchequer, that he would take the law of '89 or the Sub Treasury rather than a machine of this description In a review of the Administration, he remembered that he had heard it stated out of doors that the Administration was a parenthesis; and any body, by examining the grammar books, would perceive that a parenthesis was something that could be left out without injuring the sentence.

Mr. M went generally into the history of political parties; attempting to show that gentlemen of the "strict construction school" put more reliance in a word or scrap of Jefferson's writing than they did in the Constitution of the U. States.

Mr. Profilt obtained the floor; and the House adjourned, after ordering the usual number of the reports to be printed

[Mr. Marshall's speech above alluded to, was more personal than applicable to the subject under consideration as far as I heard it. The speech was, SUI GENERIS anti-every thing and anti-every body.—a hit at the Whigs for their extreme folly—a worse hit at the Democrats for their extreme laxity and folly—a hit at Daniel Webster now, for what reason was hardly known—and a repudiation of Mr. Tyler also.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan 9, 1843.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Gallagher presented several petitions, praying pentions for revolutionary services. Referred.

Mr. Grove submitted an order instructing the committee on Retrenchments to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the law authorizing the furnishing of magistrates with the laws and the votes and proceedings; and also, the journal to members of the Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. Brown submitted the following: Resolved, &c. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to introduce and vote for a bill authorizing and directing that the stock held by the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be transferred to the State of Maryland, on condition that the State of Maryland cause said work to be completed to Cumberland in——years from the date of said transfer. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan submitted an order instructing the committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the construction of a Canal from Cumberland to the mouth of Savage River, Alleghany county. Adopted.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to introduce a bill confirmatory of an act passed December session, 1841, ch. 200, to abolish certain offices on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Mr. Thawley obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the number of delegates, for each county and the city of Baltimore, by taking off one from each.

Mr. Griffith submitted an order instructing the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Magistrates in this State.

Mr Pickell made an ineffectual effort to get the Legislature to take a recess from Wednesday next to Monday, for the purpose of visiting the mineral regions of Alleghany county. After which the House adjourned.

The Senate adjourned to day after a brief session, without transacting any business worthy of notice.

MR. TYLER AND THE GLOBE.—The Globe in noticing the result of the Presidential election in 1840, says:

"The principal chief elected, of the most distinguishable sex, died; the second, who had claimed to be of both genders, succeeded; and, after attaining the Government authority, proclaims himself, though his immediate personal friends, to be of the neuter gender,—to be of no party. And in this state of things, the two great parties go before the people, and test their strength again before the country; and, at the ballot boxes, the issue is decided in favor of the Democracy. In this state of things, the *'unconstitutional fact'* steps down from hi pedestal, and claims for himself the conquests won by a conflict in which he had not the slightest participation. His schemes of Government—his mongrel bank—hi half way distribution—his exchequer projects—were none of them even discussed as amounting to the dignity of a political question, much less a test of parties, in the great issues brought up by them for the public judgment. Neither Mr. Tyler, nor his principles, nor his measures, nor his pretensions, entered at all into the thoughts of the people. And yet, no sooner is the battle fought and won, than he appears, like the fox in the fable, and claims both the lion's and the tiger's share."

LATE FROM EUROPE AND THE EAST.

By the arrival at New York of the Rochester, we have Liverpool dates to December 6th.

There is no English news of importance in addition to that published in our columns of yesterday. We copy chiefly from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer and Herald. The following intelligence in relation to China, as well as the news from India, will be read with interest:

MORE OF THE CHINA NEWS.

There is one item of Chinese news which furnishes matter of speculation, political, ceremonial, and fashionable, entirely new, and very striking. "His Imperial Majesty proposes," we are told by the telegraphic despatch, "sending an Ambassador to London." Now, in sober earnest, we do think that this Celestial measure is as likely to have an important effect in preserving friendly relations between the British and Chinese empires as any one expedient which could have been devised for that purpose. The difficulty of dealing with our late adversary has arisen in a great measure from that potentate's gross ignorance of the power with which he had to contend. Even at this moment he probably regards the "Devil's ships" which have so bat ered his people, much as our ancestors may have viewed an irruption of savage Northmen—with that peculiar mixture of fear and disgust which is excited by the operations of mere brutal or mechanical force, exercising a savage tyranny over refinement and civilization. And nothing would seem to be more calculated to dispel this cloud, which as yet interposes itself between the facts of the case and His Majesty's conceptive organs, as the report of a trustworthy eye witness upon the spectacle of wealth and power which must meet him in London.—London Times,

From the London Spectator.]

The woollens of France, Belgium, and the Rhine Provinces, must come into competition with us; but even with that competition, there are fair grounds or expecting a decided advantage to our woollen manufactures; if our traders act judiciously. It is not China alone that we have to look to; Chinese traders will carry our woollens into the very heart of Central Asia. The immense frontier of Asiatic Russia cannot be guarded against their entrance. Next in importance, most likely, will be our exportations of cotton twist to China. Already considerable quantities are carried there to be worked up; the increased impetus given to its internal industry by our more direct and extensive trade with the tea districts will increase the domestic manufactures of China, and its demand for this partly manufactured commodity.—The truth is that the wealth and resources of China are yet very imperfectly developed; time will be required to develope them, and till that is done, China can afford us nothing like the market which dreamers talk of. The extended trade with China will not of itself prove a panacea for our economical ailments.

THE STATE DEBTS—NATIONAL RELIEF.

The Richmond Whig thus speaks of the plan of the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson.

The *projet of Wm. Cost Johnson*, of Maryland for the relief of the States and of the Public, by the Constitution of a stock of 200 millions of dollars, based upon the National Domain, is imperceptibly making its way to public favou; pretty much as Mrs Hutchinson in her memoirs, says of Cromwell—"all saw that he was rising, but none could tell how, and none could prevent his rise."

Twelve months ago, scarcely a voice was lifted in favor of this plan of public relief. It emenated from no party, and no party therefore, felt itself required, either to sustain or assail it.

To this very circumstance Mr. Johnson's *projet* has been indebted for a calm and unbiassed consideration. What friends it has, are friends from conviction, with no inducement but the public good, and no apprehension of party consequences. They are therefore friends who will stick in rain as well as sunshine.

Many memorials emenating from the people have been addressed to Congress in favor of this scheme; and what is most significant, they come from *Pennsylvania* which has never yet taken no man or measure, that she did not carry through.

THE CASE OF THE SOMERS.—In an editorial article in the Boston Mercantile Journal, (the writer himself having followed the sea) we find the following paragraph in relation to the course adopted by Commander MACKENZIE. It is the true ground upon which to put it:

It is difficult for a person on land, who is in no peril of life, and who is not familiar with scenes on shipboard, to conceive of the situation of the officers on board the Somers, at the critical time of this mutiny—and we are bound to believe that the course which was adopted, was the proper, and indeed the only course which the exigency of the case required, until we have the *clearest evidence* that such was not the case.

The Senate of Maryland has confirmed the appointment of Samuel S. Hodgekins, as Register of Wills for Calvert county, vice Dalrymple, deceased.

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