lls of wheat, on the farm of Mr Richards, farmer, were set fire to and destroyed. Loss, £300.

At Fakenham Hall, near Norwich, on the same night, a range of stacks, chiefly barley, and valued at £500, belonging to a farmer, named Kersey, were consumed.

At Baldock, in Hartfordshire, on Wednesday, a barn filled with corn belonging to Mr. Pryor, in High street, was wilfully set fire to and destroyed. Damages £100.

Near Sawbridgeworth, in Hertfordshire, on the same day, a destructive fire broke out at the homestead of Mr. C Bennett in Clay-land, a few hundred yards from the town. It destroyed, in three hours, several barns, eight stacks of grain of various descriptions, stables, and all the out-buildings connected with the farm. Loss, £2000.

At Hawstead Lodge, in Hawstead near Bury, two barns and a large range of stablings were consumed on Wednesday. Loss, £3500.

At Palmersham, in Hartfordshire, on Tuesday, a spacious homestead, belonging to Mr. Swannel, and two cottages, were in a few hours, levelled to the ground by fire. Loss, £1500

At Polstead, in Suffolk, a large barn, belonging to Mr. Tabar, together with a range of other farming premises was destroyed by fire. Loss, £800. There were many other fires in Essex; but, fortunately they proved not of a destructive character.

A fire on Friday night in Foster-lane Cheapside destroyed the premises of Mr. Wilson, and damaged several other buildings.

THE WILL OF EX-SHERIFF PARKINS.

On the 3d. the judge of the Prerogative Court gave his decision on the long disputed question of the ex sheriff's will by which he bequeathed all his property to Mr. George Best of New Jersey with whom he resided some time before his death. The will was disputed on the ground of insanity, by Mrs. Finlay, only surviving sister of Mr. Parkins, and since her death by her husband. The Judge pronounced in favor of the will. The property within the jurisdiction of the British Court was between 20,000 and 25,000 pounds sterling.

The meeting held at Philadelphia urging upon Congress the military occupation of Oregon, is described by a Philadelphia correspondent of the London Coronicle & furnishes matter for general comment. The Chronicle and Sun speak with great contempt of the American claim to ownership of the Territory, and affect to treat it as a second attempt to 'do' the British, the first repudiating their debts—having succeeded so admirably.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship England, at New York brings advices from Liverpool to the 9th December.

The news is unimportant

No change in cotton; market rather dull.

There had been a speculative feeling in the corn market, but it subsided.

Wheat had declined one shilling a quarter in some markets, and was heavy in others.

In the week ending 7th ult 10,000 ounces of silver were exported from England to New York.

The speech of the Anti-Corn Law League is responded to on every side with enthusiasm. Large subscriptions are raised to carry it on. Liverpool is also made wide awake on the subject of Free Trade. She has contributed to the League Fund more than £4,400.

THE FATE OF AN EXQUISITE.—Every reader has of course heard of the great dandy in England, Count D'Orsay. For years he has been carrying forward a career of extravagance, which has never been equalled, and the result is the same as will always attend all such useless spongers upon the thrifty portion of society. He is now the great used up dandy. A letter to Mr. N. P. Willis gives an account of his present durance vile:

"You had some expectation of seeing D'Orsay in America, but he never had any intention of going out. He has been a prisoner for the last two years in Lady Blessington's house at Kensington. There is an acre or two of garden, as you know, in the rear, shut in with a wall high enough to keep out creditors, and here D'Orsay takes his exercise on horseback. He devotes himself entirely to painting, making portraits of his friends & receiving money for them—in short making a profession of it. Every Saturday night, at one o'clock precisely, his cab is at the door, and he drives to his club, and on Sundays he is to be seen in the Park, driving with Lady Blessington and her two exquisitely beautiful nieces—(the Misses Powers)—taking care to be home again, before 12 o'clock at night. Not long ago a meeting of his friends took place, and an effort was made to relieve him. They subscribed twenty thousand pounds, which would have given his creditors four shillings to the pound. The proposal was made, and the creditors refused to accept. The subscription was consequently abandoned."

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

A Detroit correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, states that 331 veins of copper and lead ore have been discovered by Talbot Northern Michigan, bordering on Lake the Real Es- rior, by an exploring party of miners hereby give no- t applications have been made to that they will me- States Government for over one McMahan, on the pr- rmits. Five separate compa- January next, for the in the execution of said l with provisions, ammuni- JOH er necessaries for seven JOH they can replenish in the EDW w mining at the following THOM Harbor, and Presque Isle CHAS. of fitting out these com- $20,000.

Dec. 16, 1843.

THE TARIFF.

PRESIDENTS AND PRECEDENTS.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

While the Enquirer is engaged in the task of presenting the tariff as an unheard of enormity, it may not be amiss to refresh the memory of our readers by a few short extracts from the messages of former Presidents to whom that paper successively professed the most unlimited devotion.

First of all comes the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. In his message of 8th July, 1790, he uses the following language:

'The safety and interest of the People require that they shall promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent for essentials,' &c.

The Enquirer may plead non-age to that; so we give him next an extract from the message of Mr. Jefferson, dated December, 1802:

'To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to favor our fisheries as nurseries of navigation; and to protect the manufactories adapted to our circumstances.' Again:

"When a nation imposes high duties on our productions or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening or excluding their productions, which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind.'

Mr. Madison was (literally) the father of our Constitution. In his message of May, 1809, he recommends to Congress:

'To make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture.'

Six years after, viz 1815, he goes still further into the subject. Hear him:

'There is no subject which can enter with greater force into the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote manufactures, which have sprung into existence and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.'

Mr. Monroe, another Virginia President in his Inaugural Address, held the following language:

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of Government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own skill and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done, on the supplies from other countries,' &c.

In allusion to the same subject, he afterwards says:

'It is important that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, and its influence, in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign lands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry; equally important is it to provide a home market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.'

We pass over what Mr. Adams said on this subject, as being of no weight with the editor of the Enquirer. But we make up for the omission by inserting at full length the following letter, from a man the bare mention of whose name is wont to enrapture the old gentleman.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 25, 1824

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuance of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe; and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, then, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinon that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country depends; and, last thought not least, to give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient, servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Our readers here have authority which the Enquirer cannot object to, for the present tariff, and more especially for its protective features.

Single letters are now carried from N. York to Boston for 5½ cents, by private express. The business done is large.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

We yesterday inserted a very brief notice of the meeting held on Wednesday evening in the Capitol, in relation to the promotion of the great cause of Agriculture and Manufactures—the late hour at which the meeting adjourned having prevented its officers from preparing a more full account of the proceedings in time for our paper. The following are the resolutions submitted by Mr. Skinner for the consideration of the meeting, and which, after a free interchange of views were referred to a committee of one from each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia:

Whereas the Conventions to be held in May next in Baltimore promise to bring together an unusual concourse of citizens of intelligence and influence from all parts of the Union; and whereas a collection at the same time and place of the most improved breeds of domestic animals, and of the most perfect implements of agriculture manufactures, and the mechanical arts, would serve at once to illustrate the present condition and to promote further improvements in these important pursuits: Therefore,

Resolved, That good citizens of all parties are hereby respectfully invited to join in promoting such an exhibition.

Resolved, further, That the several Mechanical Institutes and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in all the cities and throughout the country, be and hereby are respectfully requested to adopt such measures as to them may seem best to secure a large and diversified display of the best fruits, inventions, and products of the trades & arts they have associated to advance, and of the animals implements, tools, materials, and machinery therein employed.

Resolved, further, That the Mechanical Institute of the city, and Agricultural Society of the County of Baltimore, are hereby respectfully invited to take such measures as they may deem most efficient with a view to suitable arrangements for conducting an exhibition designed to be altogether national and useful: it is further respectfully submitted whether, at their instance, the municipal authorities of that patriotic city might not deem it fit and becoming its well known hospitality to provide adequate accommodations for the exhibition proposed, in consideration of the lights which would thus be shed within their gates on the great interests referred to and of the emulation it may excite among their own citizens.

Resolved, moreover, That the Presidents and directors of the numerous railroad and steamboat companies which concentrate at Baltimore be respectfully asked to consider how far they can consistently indulge, by some action in their corporate capacity, the disposition which all must individually feel to facilitate a grand display at a central point of so many proofs of American ingenuity and independence.

Resolved, That the AND proprietors of our public nals, differ as they may in politi- ments, will here come together, as they have ever done, on neutral ground, in a furtherance of national and useful objects; and, in the fullness of confidence, this meeting tender them their thanks in advance for the influence of their presses—engines more powerful than steam itself when united in a cause which challenges the countenance and support of the wise and patriotic of all parties.

The object appears to us as one of great importance, and well calculated to advance the interests of all the citizens of the extremes of this great Republic.

The agriculturists of the West and South will be benefited by having an opportunity of seeing the improved implements of husbandry and manufactures of the North and East, and the citizens of the North and East will in turn be benefited by thus opening a wide door for the sale of those articles.

Since the above was in type, the following article has been handed to us for publication:

(COMMUNICATION.)

THE MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE

The purport of the resolutions offered by Mr. Skinner at said meeting on Wednesday night is imperfectly stated in the account of its proceedings—as by that account it would seem that the friends of the measure contemplated only an exhibition of the 'products of agriculture and manufactures.'

The preamble and resolutions proposed to have at Baltimore, in May next (when it may be supposed there will be an immense concourse of intelligent and influential persons there from every part of the Union attending the two Conventions,) a grand exhibition of improved domestic animals and of agricultural labor saving implements, as well as products. Here is a transcript of one of the resolutions.'

'RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the several Mechanical Institutes and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in all the cities, and throughout the country, be and hereby are respectfully requested to adopt such measures as to them may seem best to secure a large and diversified display of the best fruits, inventions, and products of the trades and arts they have associated to advance, and of the animals, implements tools, materials and machinery therein employed.'

The mover of the resolutions did not apprehend that any exception could possibly be taken to a mere invitation to all who might think proper to send there whatever might contribute to show the present condition of these arts, and the proofs they might be expected to exhibit of American ingenuity and independence, and he hoped that the occasion might be embraced to commence auspiciously a series of regular annual or biennial exhibitions at the same place.—Since, however, objection has been raised, on the ground that the exhibition proposed was designed or might be perverted to political effect by somebody—nobody knows whom—as far as he is concerned he respectfully withdraws from all further agency in the matter.

CONGRESS.

Washington Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.

The President, to day nominated Mr. Spencer to the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. There are various speculations afloat as to the probabilities of his confirmation, and opinion is much divided on the subject. And in the event of his confirmation, there is much speculation, also as to his probable successor in the Treasury Department.

The nominations of Henshaw and Porter have not yet been reported on in the Senate, by the committee to which they were referred. They both stand on very precarious ground, and it is the first belief of many that they will be rejected.—It is to be hoped for the sake both of the country and the Whig party, that this may be the result. That there confirmation would be injurious to both, and particularly to the latter, is what I firmly believe to be the opinion of a great majority of the Whig party. It is not necessary for me to state here the reasons of this opinion, for they are such as the members of the Senate have already, no doubt had suggested to them, but that they do exist, and that they are of the most conclusive kind, I dont think admits a doubt. I am very glad to find that members of the Whig party, who have heretofore been inclined to favor the nomination of these men, on account of their supposing that they were as good as any the President could get, now begin to look upon the matter in a different light and think they ought to be rejected. In regard to Porter, let me allude to a single consideration, out of a dozen that might be offered against his receiving a nomination at the hands of a Whig Senate. The Whig party is now, I believe, free from the weight of the old United States Bank which has so long been an incubus to it and it would be much to be regretted if, by his confirmation, the party were to trammel itself by any further connection, either direct or indirect with it. Mr. Henshaw's character also begins to be fully known, the *expose* that was made of him in a recent number of the Boston Atlas, cannot fail to open the eyes of every man, who has here ofore thought him a fit person to receive the endorsement of the Senate.

I have not yet seen much notice taken of Mr. Rives by the public press, nor much said in regard, to his probable course on the Presidential question. As his position as a politician gives some importance to his movements, any thing tending to shew what his feelings are on that subject, will of course possess interest. I have heard some conversation recently in regard to him, among persons who, I have reason to think, are well informed as to his views about the Presidency, and they entertain the confident opinion that he will support Mr. CLAY. This may or may not be true, but it comes to me from a source which causes me to believe it to be correct.

You will perceive by the report of the proceedings in the House to day, that the whole time was consumed in the discussion and passage of the bill to remit Gen Jackson's fine. The rules were suspended at an early hour, and the subject taken up in committee of the whole. This being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, it was determined to signalize it by the passage of the bill in this branch of the National Legislature. You will perceive that there was but a small vote against the bill, and that nearly one half of the Whigs voted for it. [In favor of the bill 158, against it 28.] Those who voted against the bill did not do so generally on account of their opposition to the payment of the fine, but because, without a proviso or condition, it would in their opinion, impliedly reflect upon Judge Hall. I have very little doubt now of the passage of the bill by the Senate. So decided a vote in the House, and the example of the portion of the Whig party there who voted for the bill, I am inclined to think, will lead to its adoption in that branch of Congress. It is well that this subject has been disposed of in the House. It has caused the expenditure of much time, and if the summary process by which the debate upon it was brought to a close, had not been resorted to, the loquacity of the members would have kept it under consideration for a long time.

There was quite an extensive fire in this city last night, about one o'clock—Some four or five frame houses in the western part of the city, constituting what is called Britain Row, I have been informed, were entirely consumed. There was quite a high wind prevailing during the night, which together with the combustible character of the houses, & the dead hour of night, when the fire broke out, caused the accident to result as disastrously as it seems to have done. It is thought that it was the work of an incendiary, who first robbed a store which was kept in one of the houses, and then set fire to it.

This anniversary of the defence of New Orleans, has been celebrated in a variety of ways in this city. There was a military parade during the day, and to-night there is to be a grand *Democratic* Ball, and no doubt the occasion has been commemorated in other less public ways by the peculiar friends of the old Hero.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON Jan. 9, 1844.

IN SENATE.

[My letter of last evening left Mr. Allen, of Ohio, on the floor of the Senate, Debating the resolution offered by him calling upon the President for information concerning negotiations about the Oregon Territory. After a protracted debate, in which Messrs. King, Benton, Archer Crittenden, Rives and Buchanan, participated, the question was taken on the adoption of the resolution. It was decided in the negative by the following vote.—Yeas 14—Nays 20

The Senate then adjourned.]

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Sturgeon presented a memorial from citizens of Warren county, Pa. asking for a reduction of postage.

Mr. Choate a similar one from Chas. Crocker and others.

OREGON.

Mr. Semple's resolution that the President be requested to give notice to Great Britain of the desire of this country to annul the 3d Article of the Convention of 1828, providing for the joint occupation of the Oregon Territory, was taken up.

Mr. Huntington suggested that, as it was part of a reciprocity treaty, the whole of which was matter of serious consideration, the resolution should be laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Semple said his object was immediate action; a years notice was necessary under the Convention, to annul the Treaty, but if it was desired he would consent to have it printed and laid on the table, to be taken up at some early day.

Mr. Archer suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Several other suggestions were made by different Senators, and the resolution was finally postponed until Monday next.

The Bill to refund the fine to General Jackson (passed yesterday by the House) was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then went into Executive session. The nomination of Mr. Spencer as Judge of the Supreme Court was referred; and the President's nomination (made in the recess of Congress) of Mr. Snethen, as Solicitor of the Land Office, was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[The House of Representatives were engaged last evening, when my letter was closed, in Committee of the Whole, with the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall.

At four o'clock, the time fixed by the House to terminate the debate on the bill.

The committee rose and reported the Bill to the House without amendment.

The previous question having been moved and seconded, the main question 'shall this bill pass?' was then taken. The the result was as follows.—Yeas, 158—Nays, 28.

So the bill was *passed*.

And the title of the bill (under the operation of the previous question) was approved.

Mr. Bidlack moved a re consideration of the vote. Decided in the negative.

The House then, at a late hour adjourned.]

TO-DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

A Bill to reduce the compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress and all the officers of the General Government, was twice read and referred to the Select Committee on Retrenchment.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 4, 1844

IN SENATE.

The bill separating the School funds of Anne Arundel County and Howard District; and the bill in relation to Chancery Courts were passed.

Leave was granted to introduce a supplement to the act authorising gates to be kept on the public roads in Talbot county; the bill was reported and passed.

The bill repealing the act of last session, restraining the right of speedy proceedings for the recovery of small bills was also passed, which is now a law.—Leave was granted to introduce a supplement to the act incorporating the Baltimore Insurance Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Numerous petitions of a private nature were presented, and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Welsh, leave was granted to report a bill confirmatory of an act of the last session, authorising the election of a sheriff for Baltimore county independent of the city.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, leave was granted to report a bill to authorise the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills immediately by the people.

Reports from the clerks of various counties were received and referred.

Mr. Kilgour, from the Committee on Claims, reported upon the accounts of the Treasurer. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr Ligon, leave was gaanted to report a bill creating Howard District a distinct county.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, leave was granted to report a bill extending the charter, &c. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Mr. Potter, from the select committee on that subject, reported a bill to divide the State into six congressional districts. The bill provides for the following division:

		Population.
First District—	Anne Arundal county	15,123
	Calvert county	7 581
	Montgomery county	13,422
	Prince George's co	15.30[illegible]
	St. Mary's county	10,939
	Charles county	12,369
		74,737
Second do. —Frederick county		34,737
	Washington county	27,874
	Allegany county	15,408
		77,840
Third do. —Baltimore county		30,022
	Carroll county	16,814
	Howard district	10,214
	Wards 12, 13, 14 Baltimore city	21,419
		78,452
Fourth do. —First 11 Wards Baltimore city		79,626
Fifth do. —Caroline county		7 522
	Queen Anne county	11,068
	Kent county	9,969
	Cecil county	16,730
	Harford county	16,182
		61,471
Sixth do. —Worcester county		16,985
	Somerset county	17,380
	Dorchester county	17,175
	Talbot county	10,645
		62,185

The bill provides that an election shall be held on the 14th February, but it will probably be changed a few days later.

On motion of Mr. Stansbury, of Baltimore county, it was entered in the journal that the minority of the Committee protested against the provisions of the bill

The House then adjourned.

In Senate the House bill to repeal the Act of 1842, chap. 292, staying the speedy process in recovery of small debts, was passed.

ANNAPOLIS Jan. 8, 1844.

IN SENATE.

The Senate, after transacting some local business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, being an act to alter and amend the Constitution, so as to substitute biennial for annual sessions.

A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, by Mr. Reeder, from Charles county.

Upon this motion, a debate arose: Messrs. Reeder, Murray and Poultney, for the motion, and Messrs. Phelps and Semmes against it, and for the passage of the bill. This bill is different in its provisions from the one sent to the people a few years ago. It provides that the Governor shall be elected every 2 years—the other made the term four years.

It is now nearly half past three o'clock and Mr. Causin has the floor. I do not suppose the vote will be taken to day.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan, 9, 1844.

IN SENATE

The Senate during to day has been engaged in business of a local nature.

A short time before the adjournment, a communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, by John C. Legrand, Esq. Secretary, of State, endorsed on Executive business.

The Senate shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Stansbury, of Baltimore county, from the minority of the committee appointed to report a bill, to divide the State in six Congressional districts, made a report as a substitute for the bill reported by the majority which was ordered to be printed

Mr. Weber, from the Committee on Printing, submitted a report,

The petition of the German citizens of Baltimore, praying that a number of copies of the Laws be printed in the German language recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland That such laws as may here after be ordered to be published in the newspapers, shall be published in at least one German newspaper in the city of Baltimore, Concurred in.

Mr. Causin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts respecting an amendment of the Constitution, reported unfavorably thereon and recommended its reference to the Committee on Colored Population, which was concurred in.

The House then proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means on the 5th inst., that the public interest will be promoted by his Excellency the Governor in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him by the 8. sec. of the act of 1842, ch. 269, shall forbear to put in suit the bonds of collectors of the direct tax, for the instalment due on the 1st of September last, until the 15th of the ensuing month of April, unless in the judgment of the Governor the ultimate security of the moneys due the State shall be endangered by such forbearance.

Mr. Thomas, of Talbot, offered as a substitute for said resolution the following:

Resolved, as the sense of this General Assembly, that the public interest will be promoted by a forbearance to put in suit the bonds of the collectors of the direct tax, until this General Assembly shall enact a law for the more equal valuation of the property of the citizens in the different counties of this State, and the more effectual collection of the public taxes.

This substitute, and original resolution are now being discussed, and as it is after three o'clock, I presume the vote will be taken before the House adjourns. T

EARLY RISING.

Mr. Webster it will be seen by this extract from one of Joe Sykes' letters to the Commercial Advertiser, is an early riser:

MARSHFIELD, Nov. 29, 1843.

When I came to breakfast I found that Mr. Webster had been up several hours, writing by candle-light in his study. He said his correspondence and other writing for the day were finished, and that he was quite at leisure and ready to accompany me any where.

Mr. Webster, unlike most men of the present day, goes early to bed, and sleeps during the first part of the night. By 9 o'clock, unless the presence of company or some pressing engagement has induced him to remain longer in the parlor he is found in a sound sleep. But he rises very early in the morning I have heard him say there have been periods while in Washington, when he has shaved and dressed himself for six months to-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-0388.jpg