England, I shall leave out all those I have spent at Chatsworth.' And so thought we pausing on the mound like hill again, as we retraced our steps to Edensor, and cast a last lingering look upon the park and palace, and forest hills in the back ground, lit up by the clear, glorious sun just sinking beneath the horizon.

AGRICULTURAL.—The *shell Wheel Plough* is the name given to a newly contrived Plough, which is thus described in the Albany Advertiser:

In this plough, its inventor, Thomas D Burrall, Esq. of Geneva, in this State, has furnished the farmer with one of the most valuable improvements yet accomplished in any of the implements of husbandry, for economising labor. The improvement consists mainly in the introduction of a cast iron friction wheel in place of the land side of the plough. It is very obvious that this must necessarily lighten the draught very materially. The difference may be understood by considering how much more easily a wheel can be drawn on bare ground, than a sled or sleigh. The new plough has been put to the test by the inventor, on his own farm, and by various other farmers, during the past season; and it took the premium over all competition, at the great agricultural meeting at Rochester last Fall. On that occasion 24 ploughs of the very best construction were put to the test, and this Geneva wheel plough No. 2, was found to turn a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep in a strong sward, at an average draught equal to 298 lbs. weight, while the Geneva Plough No. 2, of precisely the same size and shape, with the usual land side, and without the friction wheel, required, for the same work, an average draught equal to 397 lbs. Showing a saving of team power of about one third in favor of the new wheel plough. This is a very important saving. The plough works admirably well in all soils and all conditions of the ground. The wheel, and the manner in which it is connected, are exceedingly simple, and the whole implement moves with great steadiness & firmess in its work and is more easily managed and handled than the ordinary plough. We think the inventor and patentee is fully warranted in saying that this improvement will mark a new era in the history of this great implement of tillage.

BUTTER MAKING.—It is possible to make nearly as good butter, in winter as in summer. In making butter, whether in summer or winter, very much depends upon the temperature at which the milk is kept. In summer, the milks hould be kept nearly down to the temperature of spring water, and in winter, if possible, it should not be colder — But when the dairy is not so constructed as to preserve this temperature in winter it is a great advantage to heat the milk until it simmers, before setting it away If the milk is scalded, the cream readily separates, and little difficulty is experienced in getting butter by churning. If the cream is so badly kept as to become butter, enough saleratus to sweeten it will make the butter come more freely. If the cream is very cold warm water should be added when churning. In the summer, it is sometimes well to add cold water. When the butter comes, the milk should be thoroughly worked out. It should be churned early in the morning, and the working should be finished the same day, otherwise the milk in it may curdle, and then it cannot be worked out. In the summer cold water may be used with advantage to keep it hard while working. Whenever it begins to get oily, the working should cease until it is again cooled. It is stated of Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, so extensively known for his great attainments in every thing connected with husbandry, that in contracting for his annual supplies of butter for his own table, he requires his tenants to work it with the hand for the reason that beating is necessary to deprive it of the buttermilk—that rubbing with a ladle is not sufficient.—Louisville Jour.

Advantages of Iron over Wood in Vessels of War.—Lt. Hunter, Commander of the U. S. steamer Union, gives the following as the advantages of an iron Vessel over a wooden one of the same dimensions:—

1st. Greater strength.

2d. Less weight, and consequently she may be propelled faster, by the same power whether wind or steam.

3d. She has more room inside for her crew and provisions

4th. She cannot be burned.

5th She will last for ever, and cost scarcely any thing for repairs. This comparative indestructibility keeps her ever ready for sea, and exempts her from the great expense attendant upon the preservation of wooden vessels in ordinary, & the loss of time consumed in fitting the latter for sea.

6th. Her bulk heads being water tight, she may not be sunk, though one part of the vessel be pierced by shot.

7th. A Paixhan shell cannot lodge in her side.

8th. She has none of the vegetable matter of wooden vessels about her, which produces disease by decomposition.

9th. The utmost cleanliness of the berth deck is indispensably necessary to the health of the crew. Here being iron, may be washed at all times. Not so the wooden decked vessels, where the dampness arising from the absorption in washing them is so great, that the medical officers attribute to it chiefly the size of their sick lists.

10th. The vessel being iron, is ever light, and costs nothing for caulking, except on her spar deck, which should be of wood.

11th. She is free from vermin, so destructive to provisions and stores in the wooden vessels.

12th. She will make a great saving in the article of paint; the iron surface being simply covered with it whilst the wooden one is saturated.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON Jan. 25, 1844.

Mr. Weller of Ohio this morning, a few moments before the hour of meeting; (12 o'clock,) made an assault upon the floor of the House of Representatives, upon Mr. Shriver, the Reporter and Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore patriot. Mr. Shriver, was without friends when the attack was made. He received many blows and was struck several times when upon the floor.—Mr. Weller's friends standing by and preventing any interference.

Mr. Weller during the morning, has been bound over to keep the peace.—Messrs. Payne and Belser of Ala. acting as his sureties. The assault upon Mr. S. has excited great feeling in the House and out of it, as well from the place where it was made as for the attack upon the Press.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1844.

IN SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to day, having adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Retrenchment presented a resolution, which was adopted by the House, asking authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr C. J. Ingersoll then rose, with the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette in his hand, & read from a letter signed 'Oliver Old school,' the authorship of which he imputed to Nathan Sargent, who held a seat upon this floor—the statements in which he pronounced to be false, and called upon the Speaker to deny to Mr. Sargent the further privileges of the hall

[The paper of which Mr. Ingersoll, complains was sent to the Clerks' table and the portion complained of was read. This was substantially as follows, viz:—When a question was pending before the House about the Massachusetts resolutions asking for an amendment of the Constitution, Mr. Ingersoll inquired of Mr. Adams if he (Mr. A) did not draw up those resolutions? Mr. A. without designing to reply to this impertinent question after a significant look at Mr. Ingersoll, turned to the Speaker, and called for the yeas and nays']

Mr. Morris, of Penn. rose and observed in substance, that without knowing what was the particular circumstance complained of he could yet vouch for the character of Mr. Sargent as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity—one who was incapable of wilfully doing injustice to his colleague or any one else.

Mr. Adams then rose and gave a somewhat extended account of the facts as they occurred, corroborating, and endorsing, in every essential particular, the publication of Mr. Sargent.

Mr. C J Ingersoll rejoined, and called upon members to witness that his conduct had been uniformly courteous towards Mr. A. whereas he (Mr. I.) had hardly opened his mouth this session without receiving some impertinence from the gentleman from Massachusetts. Mr. I. then went on with great vehemence, and denounced the gentleman from Mass. for ingratitude to his country, in endeavoring after having received every favor at her hand, to dissolve the Union. He called on the Speaker to turn out all letter writers from the Hall, who were getting to be most as numerous as members.

Mr. King, of Mass. defended his venerable colleague with much spirit and stated, as of his own knowledge, that the Massachusetts resolutions were drawn up by the son of Mr. Adams.

Mr. King was called to order, and great confusion ensued

Mr. Morris, of Pa again took occasion to speak of the honorable character of Nathan Sargent, whom he had long known.

Mr. Wise rose next, and deliberately pronounced Mr Sargent a mendacious letter writer, and as cowardly as he was mendacious. [This furious assault was made on account of an old difference between Mr. W. and Mr. S. in reference to Mr. Wise's affair with Mr. Stanly, of N. C.]

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. insisted upon the necessity of the Speaker's exercising arbitrary authority in order to preserve the dignity of the House.

The calls to order and the confusion became so general, that we could keep no regular record of the numerous participators in the debate. Motions to adjourn! questions of order! (principally to the point that there was no regular question before the House) were piled one upon another in such quick succession that no one could follow them up.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, attempted to defend the press, as he has already the right of petition, but he was crowed down by a question of order.

The result of this scene of excitement was the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The orders of the day were called for; but the House was in no state to transact business, and it being after three, adjourned.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 29, 1844

IN SENATE.

Mr. Foster presented the memorial of the Legislature of Tennessee, asking the establishment of a naval depot on the Western waters.

Mr. Merrick presented the petition of J. H. Pennington, asking for an appropriation by Congress to test his flying machine.

A message in writing was received from the President

The Senate then passed to the consideration of the special order of the day, Mr. McDuffie's bill.

Mr. McDuffie then rose and made a long argumentative reply to Mr. Evans of Maine

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions being in order, a great number calling for information on various subjects was adopted.

A joint resolution was introduced, authorizing an appropriation of $50 000, to be placed at the disposal of the secretary of the Navy for the purchase of water rotted hemp. Debate arising, the resolution was laid over.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution, providing for an adjournment of the present Congress on the 20th of May next.

This was amended by inserting 'the 1st of May.'—After some conversational remarks, the Speaker decided that the resolution must lie over.

A motion was then made to suspend the rules, that the resolution might be disposed of at this time. The motion failed, yeas 115, nays 67—not two thirds.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings; Mr. Davis of Indiana, moved a reconsideration of the vote, so that motion was laid on the table by acclamation.

A resolution was offered, providing that after the first of February, the daily hour of meeting shall be eleven A. M.

Mr. Black moved to amend by inserting 'three o'clock P. M'

Debate arising, the whole matter was laid over.

Mr. Black then introduced his resolution, providing for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of employing a Corps of Reporters, to be paid by the House.

Objection being made to the consideration of the resolution at this time, it was withdrawn.

A joint resolution was passed by a large majority, providing that the postage to the Senate shall be paid at the same rate as the postage to the House. At present the prices paid to the former are 15 per cent higher than that paid to the latter.

A great number of other resolutions were offered, but of no general importance.

Mr Adams asked leave to introduce the resolution he attempted to present last week, from the Legislature of Mass. providing for an amendment of the Constitution, so that representation shall be based on free persons only. Leave was not granted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1844.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, presented the memorial of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company, asking a remission of duties on 700 tons of railroad iron.

JACKSON FINE.

Mr Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the act to refund this fine with an amendment providing that no censure is to be implied to Judge Hall.

Porter's nomination has been confirmed and it is said by a large vote against him.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as usual, and after prayer and the reading of the journal the order of the day, which was the report on the rules, was taken up.

Mr. Styles, of Georgia, addressed the House in support of the 21st rule.

Mr. Wise interrupted Mr Styles, and offered to the House the petition of a citizen of Pennsylvania, praying the enactment of a law divorcing himself from his wife. Mr. Wise read the petition, which produced much merriment.

Mr Stiles then resumed his remarks, and continued them until his hour expired

Mr. Cullum of Tenn. moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow morning. The motion was adopted.

The Chair laid before the House several executive communications.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambell in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Parmenter the Committee took up the bill providing for authorising the transfer of appropriations in the Navy Department, from one branch of the service to another.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 25, 1844.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr Carey, it was ordered, that the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company be requested to report the lowest rate at which the Company would agree to transport coal, iron, &c. from Cumberland to dam No. 6; provided an agreement be made for such transportation to last for the next two years, and also for the next twelve years or 'permanently; and under such arrangement, the number of tons the Company will agree to transport annually; also, whether the Company would agree to lay down a second track, should the same be required; and to give a statement of the relative cost of transportation by means of the road and canal from Cumberland and to Georgetown, and by the canal alone if finished from the same to the same; and further to state, whether the railroad company would agree to take a proportion, and, if so, what proportion of the stock of a company, if incorporated to make a railroad from Cumberland to the Frostburg mines.'

Mr. Powder submitted a preamble and resolution relative to the failure of the law of the last session to secure the collection of the taxes, & directing the Governor to cause suit to be entered upon the bonds of collectors failing to carry out the law Laid over.

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Ways and Means; reported a bill supplementary to the act imposing a tax upon incomes, emoluments, &c. [The bill directs the Governor to continue the appointment of collectors until he shall procure persons to serve as such. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ligon reported a bill to create a new county out of Howard District; which was so amended as to give it when created, three Delegates, and to elect a Senator in 1848; and provides that Anne Arundel county shall have four delegates. After some debate, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE. Leave was granted to report a bill respecting the State insolvent laws.

A communication was received from the President of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company, enclosing an act of the Legislature of Virginia, providing for completing the Canal, extending a slack-water navigation to the mouth of Savage river, and suggesting its provisions be favorable considered. Referred.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

ANNAPOLIS, January, 26, 1844.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Mann presented a petition from citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of a law, to elect constables by the people, and requiring them to pay over to magistrates money collected by them, and the magistrates to give bond, & for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Thomas, of Talbot, presented the petition of citizens of Talbot, praying the passage of a law preventing seine haulers of other States from fishing within the waters of this State. Referred to the delegation from Talbot.

On motion of Mr Calvert it was ordered, that the Committee on Agriculture report to the House whether the manure manufactured under the system known as the Bommer process is a valuable acquisition to the agriculturalists of the State

Mr. Potter reported a bill entitled an act repealing the act of 1800, ch. 21, passed for preservation of the breed of Fish in Great Choptank river; passed.

Mr. Warfield reported a bill entitled an act to regulate the form of Corn barrels in this State. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill providing for creating 'Howard County,' was taken up, as the order of the day. The substitute offered by Mr. Kilgour, some days since, was withdrawn

A substitute to Mr. Ligon's amendments was offered by Mr Stewart, giving the county, it created, full representation and privileges; which was accepted. The vote was taken upon the final passage of the bill, and it was negatived.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27th, 1844.

Mr. Poultney asked leave to bring in a bill to allow the direct tax payers of the State of, Maryland to absolve themselves from the direct taxation (which attaches to ground, lots, lands and the improvements) upon the payment of their portion of the principal of the State debt. Referred to Messrs. Poultney, Chapman, Calvert, Carroll, Reeder, Levering and Naill.

On motion of Mr. Holliday it was ordered that the report of the Treasurer, with the statement accompanying it, giving the names of the several persons indebted to the State & the sums due from each; be referred to the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, with instructions to ascertain the causes which have led to these large accumulation of balances and the measures which should be adopted to collect them, and to prevent such accumulations hereafter.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was ordered, that the Committee on Agriculture report to the House, the proper mode of applying lime to different kinds of soil, &c &c

On motion of Mr. Johnson the House reconsidered their vote of yesterday making the bill for the general valuation and assessment of property in this State the order of the day for the 7th of February. It was then made the order of the day for Thursday next, 1st February, being an earlier day.

On motion of Mr. Causin, an order was adopted, that the committee who has in charge the relations of the State to the Delaware and Chesapeak Canal Company, be clothed with the same powers of examination into the affairs of the Tide water Canal Company, and to enquire and report whether it will not be for the interest of Maryland to enforce her liens upon said work

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the House reconsidered the vote upon the bill erecting Howard District into a county

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of Baring, Brothers & Co., praying that measures may be adopted for the payment of the interest upon the public debt. Referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill to amend the law in civil cases. Referred to Judiciary committee.

The House then adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS, January 29, 1844.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THE SINKING FUND.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson some days ago, authorising the sale of the coupons and certificates of interest arising from the Sinking Fund to be sold for its benefit, were taken up as the order of the day.

Mr. P. F. Thomas argued at length in opposition to the resolution, as being opposed to the true policy of the State; as tending to depreciate its issues, and so in proportion its pledged faith. That it would be placing the State a mere huckster in its own pledged faith. That the issues were not to benefit the bond holders or people; the first finding the issues in their possession depreciating by this new issue, would force them into the market to be sold at a greater sacrifice; and the latter could not avail themselves generally of their use for one-third of the tax payers did not own property to an amount to enable them to do so. He argued also that the total amount of these kind of issues would be more than sufficient for paying of taxes. He referred to the fact, that the revenue derived under the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, had been attached to the Sinking Fund, and afterwards withdrawn; and argued that this fact proved that, if there existed any pledge on the part of the State, as a trustee, to preserve the sinking fund to meet the payment of the principal of the debt, it had violated that pledge; and that no complaint had ever been made of a violation of contract

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 30, 1844

IN SENATE.

In the Senate there was but little done. The bill entitled an act to incorporate the Friendship Lodge of free and accepted Masons in the town of Williamsport, was the only bill which was passed.

The adjournment was early.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The bill for the extension and renewal of the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and Branches, was taken up for consideration; several amendments were made to it, but the hour arrived for taking up the order of the day, before it was finally disposed of.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the House resumed the consideration of the order of the day, being the resolution from the Committee on Ways and Means in relation to the sale of the Coupons up on the stock of the State standing to the credit of the sinking fund.

Mr. Causin (who is always strong in any argument he makes) concluded an able argument in favor of the sale.

Mr. Weber, from Washington County next took the floor in opposition to the sale and he was followed on the same side by Colonel Wootten, from Prince George's.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has just taken the floor, and is making an able and powerful argument in favor of the passage of the resolution. He justly contends that if the Treasurer had, for instance, purchased the debt of the of New York, and was at this time regularly drawing the interest upon the sinking fund, would any man say that it was not his duty as an honest and vigilant trustee, to invest it in the debt of the State at its depreciated value? Where now let me ask, is the difference in selling the coupons and investing it in the debt of the State?

The mail is about to close I do not imagine the vote will be taken before to-morrow.

Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29.

FUNERAL OF COMMODORE PORTER.—The funeral honors of the Veteran Porter took place yesterday, and were marked by all the 'pomp and circumstance' befitting the occasion. At noon the long line of military ordered out as an escort, formed in line near the Navy Yard, and shortly afterward the coffin was born out of the yard by sailors, and carried along the front of the military. The pall bearers were Brigadier Generals Hubbell and Cadwallder Commodore Elliott, Biddle and Barrow, and Major General Patterson. In the rear of the coffin, which was wrapped in the American flag shrouded in crape, was an aged seaman, bearing upon a staff the American jack The coffin being deposited in a hearse, drawn by four black horses, the military took their position as the escort, and moved slowly on through several of the principal sts. to St. Stephan's Episcopal Church, in the Tenth st near Market where the service was read by the Rev. Dr. Ducachet;—after which the coffin was borne to the grave yard and deposited in the vault—from whence it is to be removed at some future day to the Marine Hospital, a short distance from the city.

STOPPAGE TO THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—We learn that the agent of the recently established private 'American Mail Company,' has been intercepted, by the managers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and refused permission to pass over said road It is contended that the arrangements and proceedings of the newly established letter mail company, conflict directly with the laws and provisions of Congress regulating the General Post Office Department.

The law is certainly very explicit relative to the particular subject here referred to. Those who aid and abet in violating the provisions prohibiting the carrying private mails either by sending letters or other wise, are liable to prosecution & to a penalty. We are informed that the post master of this city is authorised to enforce the law, and that he purposes doing so in case of its further violation.

We are requested to say that Messrs. Adams & Co.'s express had no connexion with the new letter mail—and that they declined to take any part in it.—Balt. Pat.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes, under date of 1st instant—

Forty nine or fifty American gentlemen were presented at Court, in a fine costume, the evening before the last—This week some thirty American ladies will enjoy the same ceremonial. A friend who dined the same day at the palace spent last evening with me, and recounted the occurrences. Nearly all the members of the foreign legation were present, with Marshall Soult, M. Guizot, & some other French dignitaries. The Austrian Ambassador led the Queen to the table, the King, his sister her Royal Highness Madame Adelaide, Marshal Soult, the Duchess of Nemours, the old, bent owlish representative of Turkey, the chief lady of honor, a small and very erect, starch dame. His Majesty cut up a dish occasionally, and helped his neighbors; he looked now and then earnestly at a paper, which was probably the bill of fare; he was throughout the two hours spent at table, affable and joyous, as a host should be everywhere. The guest who seemed free and easy above all, and chatted or coquetted most with the dazzling countesses between whom he sat was the new and young *Greek* Charge d'Affaires, in the elegant national uniform.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 3.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

In pursuance of arrangements made in the several Counties of this Congressional District, a meeting was held at Barren Creek on Wednesday the 31st of January, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to represent the District. Mr. Purnel of Worcester was appointed chairman, and Albert T. Emory of Talbot secretary After mature reflection, and deliberation, THOMAS A. SPENCE, Esq of Worcester, was selected as the nominee. The meeting was conducted with a great deal of good feeling and harmony; and a motion was unanimously passed to abide by the decision of the Convention. Owing to some of the resolutions, not having been put into the possession of the Secretary, which was the effect of accident on the part of the gentleman who offered them, we are obliged to postpone the publication of them until next week.

LADY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY—We have received the February number of this valuable periodical—it contains original and well selected music.

Election of a Rhode Island Senator.—A slip from the Providence Journal announces the election of the Hon. John Brown Francis to the Senate of the U. States, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Wm. Sprague. The election took place in 'Grand Committee' (Joint ballot) of the two branches of the Legislature, at 11 o'clock on Thursday. Mr. Francis received 67 votes, against 26 given for Christopher Spencer, the Dorr Loco Foco candidate. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Francis who was formerly Governor of the State, is a Whig of the true *Henry Clay* stamp.'

The lower House of the Legislature of Ohio have refused, by a unanimous vote of ALL the members, to make any change in the law which requires the Auditor of the State to levy annually such tax as may be requisite for the payment of the interest on the public debt

The Governor of Massachusetts, speaking of the public debt of that State, holds this language:

'For the payment of every dollar, principal and interest, her word of honor is pledged. That word of honor will be kept. That holders of her promises to pay, whoever they may be and wherever they may be, may count upon those promises as so much gold and silver.'

REBELLIOUS MOVEMENT IN HARFORD.—It is well known that there is a party in Harford County of this State, who are openly opposed to the payment of taxes, and that their organ in that County, the Bel-Air Republican, has for sometime past had for the motto of its editorial head the shameless & wicked declaration comprised in the words "No TAXES" It would appear that a practical application of the principle thus avowed has recently been made, to the subversion of the law by open violence. We learn by a letter from a gentleman residing in Harford County that a rebellious attempt was made in one of the districts of that county last week, which proved effectual, to prevent the tax Collector from selling the property of a man who had repeatedly refused to pay his taxes.—Balt. Amer.

EASTON, 29th January, 1844.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

SIR:—Among the list of State debtors recently reported to the Legislature, my deficiency as Clerk of Talbot County is set down at four thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars and forty four cents; and payments, since made by me, are stated to be $463,86. In this statement great and manifest injustice is done me, unintentionally I trust, either by the late or present Treasurer. I have paid through the Deputy Attorney General for this county, the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety five cents; and I have just inspected the late Treasurer's receipts of the 3d November 16th November, and 8th December last, to him, for that amount. If commissions be allowed me, I do not owe the State a dollar in all probability and if not allowed me, the balance due will be paid by the first of May next. After the sacrifices and exertions made by me to settle this balance I feel that I have just cause to complain of this error.

JAMES BARROTT.

BUSINESS AND POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The population of Massachusetts is but 737.000; yet she receives annually $40,000,000 in value of the products of other States, equal to one half of the products of this country, sold to all the rest of the world. $42 000,000 is invested in her manufactures, and their annual value is more than $80 000.000. $15,000,000 is yielded by her agriculture,

As a commercial State, Massachusetts is second in the Union only to New York with 3,000,000 of people. The entire tonnage of the United States in 1841 was 2, 240.744 Of this, Massachusetts had 545,001. Her citizens have nearly $12,000,000 invested in the fisheries.

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