American army, was born in Maryland in 1775, was educated for the bar, and pursued his profession in Baltimore with great success. In 1812, he received a Colonel's commission, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, & served with reputation during the war with Great Britain. He commanded the troops, at the battle of Bladensburg. On the declaration of peace he resumed the practice of his profession. He died in 1824.

WILLIAM WIRT, was born at Bladensburg, Maryland on the 8th of November 1772 and was the youngest of six children of Jacob and Henrietta Wirt. His father was a Swiss, his mother a German. At an early age he lost his parents, and was taken under the protection of his uncle, Jasper Wirt, at eight years of age who caused him to be instructed in the rudiments of classical education. In 1790 he commenced the study of the Law with Mr. W. P. Hunt, the son of his tutor, at Montgomery Court House; and subsequently pursued his studies with Mr. Thomas Swan, of the District of Columbia, through whose aid he was admitted to the bar 1792. In the autumn of that year he commenced his professional career at Culpepper Court House, in Virginia, being then only twenty years of age. He was eminently successful in his profession, and in 1795 married the daughter of Dr. George Gilmer of Albemarle and took up his residence at the seat of that gentleman, near Charlottsville. Here Mr. Wirt became acquainted with Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Munroe, and Mr. Madison. The inestimable worth of these men certainly impressed his mind with many of their virtues. In 1799 he sustained a severe loss in the death of his amiable wife, and the same year was appointed clerk to the Virginia House of Delegates, a post which he honored for two years, at which time he had conferred on him the chancellorship of the eastern district of the State, which was unsolicited & unexpected. In 1802 he married his second wife, resigned his Chancellorship, & pursued the practice of the law at Norfolk. He removed to Richmond in 1806 and in 1808 was elected a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, which was the first and last seat he ever held in any legislative body preferring rather the profession of the law to that of politics. He was appointed to the Attorney Generalship by Mr. Munroe which office he filled with distinguished ability during the administration under which he was appointed, together with that of Mr. Adams. In 1829 he took up his residence in Baltimore, where he pursued his profession the remainder of his life.—*Baltimore Ray.*

MR. WILLIS.—We publish to day the first of Mr. Willis' Letters, which have been looked for with so much interest. The present promises to be the most delightful series of papers that Mr. Willis has ever written. The numerous friends of Mr. Willis will be happy to learn that his health is much improved, and that he is in a fair way of recovery. His sickness to use his own language in a private letter to us, was occasioned by "a world of suppressed feeling and trouble." He writes in good spirits, and promises his "*every utmost*," in this series of letters. We shall publish a second letter to-morrow. We shall now no doubt, hear, from him by every packet.—*N Y. Mirror.*

WILLIS' LETTERS FROM LONDON.

NUMBER ONE.

What the writer has seen of this world for twenty four days—The passengers of the Britannia—The difference between the American and English Custom-house officers—The working classes—Female dress—Bustles—Writing against the Doctor's orders, etc.

MY DEAR MORRIS:—All I have seen of England for the last twelve days, has been the four walls of a bed-room, and, as all I saw of the world for the twelve days previous, was the interior of a packet's stateroom, I may fairly claim, like the razor-grinder, to have "no story to tell." You shall have, however, what cobwebs I picked from the corners

If the "Britannia" had burnt on the passage, and a phœnix had arisen from its ashes, the phœnix would have been a well compounded cosmopolite, for—did you ever see such a variety of nation in one ship's company, as this?

From England,	16	From Mexico,	1
Scotland,	6	West Indies,	2
Ireland,	3	East Indies,	3
Wales,	1	Bitish Guinea,	1
Canada,	2	Guatimala,	2
U. States,	12	Denmark,	1
France,	4	Poland,	1
Spain,	1	Germany,	9

Of the Germans, 2 were from Hanover, 2 from Hamburgh, 1 from Baden, 1 from Lubec, 2 from Bremen, and 1 from Heinault. Mr. Robert Owen was one of the Scotchmen, & he was the only one on board I fancy, for whom fame had made any great outlay of trumpeting. Six clergymen (!!) served as our protection against the icebergs. I doubt whether the Atlantic had ever before, such a broadwake of divinity drawn across it. Probably, the true, faith was in some one of their keepings!

I wish to ask a personal favor of all the friends of the Mirror who are in the offices of American Custom Houses, viz: that they would retaliate upon Englishmen in the most vexatious manner possible, the silly and useless impediments thrown in the way of passengers landing at Liverpool. We dropped anchor with a Custom House steamer alongside, and our baggage lay on deck two hours, (time enough to be examined twice over,) before it was transferred to the government vessel. We and our baggage were then taken ashore, and landed at a Custom House. But not to be examined there! Oh, no! It must be put into carts, and carried *a mile and a half to another Custom House*, and there it would be delivered to us, if we were there to see it examined! We landed at ten o'clock in the morning, and with my utmost exertions, I did not get my baggage till three. The cost to me, of porterage, fees, etc., was three dollars and a half, besides the theft of two or three small articles, belonging to my child. I was too ill to laugh, and I therefore passed the matter over to my resentments. I trust my particular share will be remembered in the coming wars of Oregon.

During the four or five hours that I was playing the hanger on to a vulgar and saucy custom-house officer at Liverpool, one or two contrasts crept in at my dull eyes —contrasts between what I had left and what was before me. The most striking was the *utter want of hope* in the countenances of the working classes—the look of dogged submission and animal endurance of their condition of life. They act like horses and cows. A showy equipage goes by, and they have not the curiosity to look up. Their gait is that of tired donkeys, saving as much trouble at leg-lifting as possible. Their mouths and eyes are wholly sensual, expressing no capability of a want above food. Their dress is without a thought of more than warmth and covering, drab covered with dirt. Their voices are a half-note above a grunt. Indeed, comparing their condition with the horse, I would prefer being an English horse to being an English working man. And you will easily see the very strong contrast there is, between this picture, and that of the ambitious and lively working men of our country.

Another contrast strikes, probably, all Americans on first landing—that of female dress. The entire absence of the ornamental—of any thing indeed, except decent covering—in all classes below the wealthy is particularly English and particularly un-American. I do not believe you would find ten female servants in New York with out pardon my naming it) a "bustle." Yet I saw as many as two hundred women in the streets of Liverpool, and not one with a bustle! I saw some ladies get out of carriages who wore them, so that it is not the fashion, but simply because the pride (of those whose backs form but one line) does not outweigh the price of the bran: They wore thick shoes, such as scarcely a man would wear with us, no gloves of course, and their whole appearance was that of females in whose minds never entered the thought of ornament on week days. This trifling exponent of the condition of women in England, has a large field of speculation within and around it, and the result of philosophizing on it would be vastly in favor of our side of the water.

As this letter is written on my first day of sitting up, and directly against the doctor's orders, you will give my invalid brain the credit of coming cheerfully into harness. Your's faithfully,

N. P. WILLIS.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

Annexation Ratified—Death of Vice President K. L. Anderson—General News.

By the arrival of the Brig Hope Howes, Capt. B. G. Shaw, from Galveston, at New Orleans on the 19th, accounts from Galveston to the 12th were received.

The Texas Convention that met on the 4th instant, at Austin, formally ratified the annexation. We copy the following from the Picayune of the 20th:

AUSTIN, July 7, 1845.

The convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. On taking the chair, he made a short address, which was well delivered and suitable to the occasion. A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Lipscomb, an ordinance assenting, on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of Annexation proposed by the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but five members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present. It is not a little singular that the only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of your Secretary of the Treasury and brother-in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted—"That the members wear crape on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of Gen. Jackson." Whatever differences of opinion may exist, as regards his political acts elsewhere, Texas owes him a debt of gratitude. To him we are indebted for the privileges of becoming a member of the the Great American Union—a measure so important to us, and I hope to you. The Convention then adjourned. It was a novel celebration of the Liberty Day—to surrender the Independence of our nation, & by the act of the whole people, assent to its incorporation with another, and offer a tribute of respect to the man through whose influence the measure was consummated.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention, to report on the various subjects submitted. It called forth some discussion which was creditable to the speakers—it was the skirmish that precedes more heavy firing.

The delegates to the Convention, for intelligence, integrity and worth, would rank high in any country. There is not perhaps, much of brilliancy, but a great deal of matter-of fact sense and sound knowledge; and I predict that we shall form and send you a sound and sensible Constitution, free from the worst features of ultraism.

The terms of Annexation are not, perhaps, such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation in the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the Constitution differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A despatch was received from the U. S. in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by severe indisposition. These despatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by your troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces; the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war; or, if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat and disgrace only by the former. To day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas, to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction, on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

The intrigue of those in power here, which in its commencement was advised by the ex-President, has been dissipated by the power of the people.—The Executive occupies no envied position;—I am inclined to think he has been victimized by his *friend* and patron, as well as her Majesty's Minister.—True to his faith, however, he issued his Proclamation, admitting a state of war and a disputed territory, which if not intended as treason to the country, or proceeding from disappointed hopes, was excessively foolish.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith that her Majesty's Government will not interfere in the question, so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war; so if you get to loggerheads with John Bull, it must be about Oregon. Jonathan will fight for whales and lumber, but seem to have but little fancy for it if sugar, cotton or negroes have anything to do with the matter.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th inst. at Fanthrop's, Montgomery county, of fever. The papers are in mourning for the sad event.

Ashbel Smith has been recalled from England. Speaking of this, the Galveston News of the 12th says: "We should like to know what he went for, what he has done, how much money he has pocketed, when he is going again, or what plan will next be fallen upon to disburse our public funds."

The reports of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast pressing into the country from the adjoining States of the Union; and the prospects of Texas, view them through what phase we will are prosperous and encouraging.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF CHARLES COUNTY.—A very large meeting of the citizens of Charles county was held at the court house in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday last, 15th instant, agreeably to public notice, "to deliberate on matters vitally affecting their interests," when Gen. JNO. MATTHEWS was called to the chair, and Capt. Robert Gray and Francis H. Digges appointed secretaries.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq., it was

Resolved, That five persons from each of the election districts of this county be appointed to form a committee to prepare resolutions, and report the same for the action of the meeting—the said committee to be appointed by the chair.

Whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee:

First District.—William B. Stone, Walter M. Millar, William F. Rennoe, Wm. D. Cobey, William Thompson.

Second.—Hugh Cox, Francis H. Digges, Peter W. Crain, Geo. Dent, Johannes D. Starke.

Third.—Walter Mitchell, Sylvester F. Gardner, Hezekiah Brawner, John G. Chapman, George W. Matthews.

Fourth.—Josiah Hawkins, Henry H. Hawkins, Josias H. Hawkins, Ed. W. Gardiner, Robert L. Burch.

The committee then retired for a short time. On returning, William B. Stone, Chairman of the committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were then severally read, and after a few amendments, were all adopted:

We, the people of Charles County, in the State of Maryland, having watched with deep concern the tendency of the late movement of foreign Governments and the reckless efforts of fanaticism in the Northern portion of the United States to subvert the institutions of the State, & ruthlessly to invade the peace of our people by the sacrifice of our property at the risk of our lives and the destruction of our constitutional rights, have, therefre,

Resolved, That recent events show the necessity of an efficient people police, to be paid by the proprety holdes, and to act under the direction of a committee of this meeting in aid of the State authorities.

Resolved, That eighty—twenty from each election district—be a committee to receive contributions to meet he expenses, select the police, and adjust all suitable regulations to carry the views of this meeting into effect.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county are indebted to the acivity and patriotism of a portion of the people of Montgomery county for the re-capture of a large number of their absconding slaves.

Resolved, That the existence of a free black population amongst us is an evil that is getting passed endurance, and that the Judges of our Orphan's Court be respectfully requested to grant no further permission to any to remain in ths county, and that self protection imperatvely demands that we should take active and effective means to rid ourselves of this great and growing evil; and that despairing of legislative aid on this subject, this meeting deem it due to their interests, to the safety of themselves, families and property, that this population should be put beyond the bounds of the State, and hat the free people of color be notified that their presence amongst us will not be olerated beyond the first of December next, and that we pledge ourselves to purchase, at a fair price all property that they may be possessed of at that time and cannot conveniently remove.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens of this county, as far as possible, to keep their slaves upon their own farms, & that the constable of the county, and all others be requested & are hereby authorised, to punish all such as may be found from their homes in the night time, and on Sundays and holidays, without written permission from their masters, owners &c.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county consider all meetings for any purposes particularly for the purpose, of religious worship in which the slaves are not under the open and full view of their masters and others in the day time, ought and must be abolished; and that all persons particularly preachers of the gospel, are respectfully, but firmly, admonished that it is against our positive orders that our slaves, or any of them should go to night meetings, or any meeting where the negroes are separated from their owners, and not under their owners' eyes; and we will take such steps as will, if necessary, forcibly arrest the evil.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county, & particularly this meeting pledge themselves to pay a suitable reward in addition to what is now given by law, for every slave absconding who may have passed the limits of the county, and who may be taken up and secured to the owner.

Resolved, That we deem it proper and necessary to prevent the trading and dealing with our slaves, and request all persons to forbear dealing with our slaves without a written permission, and constables and others to carry the law relative to negroes into full force and effect.

Resolved, That it is nesessary for the protection of our rights, that free negroes from other States and counties should not be employed at the Fisheries in this county and that application be made to the next General Assembly to remedy this grievance.

Resolved, That one hundred copies of these resolutions be printed and circulated and that the police and constables, and all persons, be particularly requested to give the notice to the free negroes contained in these proceedings.

On motion of Walter Mitchell, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorised to call a meeting of the citizens of this county, whenever he may think it proper or advisable to do so, to deliberate on matters affecting their interests.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries & be published in the Port Tobacco Times, and all the papers in the State of Maryland & District of Columbia are requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MATTHEWS, Chairman.

ROBERT GRAY, Secretaries.
FRANCIS DIGGES,

CAPTAIN KIDD'S VESSEL.—Our readers are perfectly aware that for more than a year past a Company have been at work in making preparations to raise a large vessel lying in the *Hudson* near [illegible] supposed to have been the vessel sunk by the celebrated pirate KIDD. A Company was organized, the Stock sold at high prices, an old canonade raised from the sunken vessel, and then, as all commotion on the subject ceased, we supposed the bubble had burst.

In this we were in error. We found ourselves at Caldwell's a few days since, and were greatly surprised to perceive that a Cofler Dam had been constructed around the sunken vessel, and that the Engineer of the work had that day commenced pumping out the water. We ascertained too, that all parties interested in this speculation have the most unwavering confidence in this vessel being the identical one sunk by KIDD, and that it contains millions of dollars worth of treasures.

There is no doubt of the fact that KIDD did sink his ship somewhere in the Hudson, and that he escaped with his crew to Boston, where he was apprehended, sent to England, tried and executed in 1701. It is we suppose, equally certain, that in boring through the deck of the vessel sunk at Caldwell's, the auger has brought up specimens of silver; and there is no doubt but the vessel lying there is a large one, that she is embedded some twelve feet in the sand, and that they have raised from hor an old fashioned iron canonade.

All these facts have doubtless given confidence to those engaged in the enterprise; but it is curious that the principal cause of confidence, and that wherein parties have expended nearly thirty thousand dollars is *mesmerism and clairvoyance!* Almost every individual in the United States who pretends to be clairvoyant under mesmeric sleep has united in declaring that this identical vessel contains an enormous amount of treasure in gold and silver bars, jewelry, diamonds and other precious stones, and gold dust; and they one and all, declare their willingness to have *mesmerism* stand or fall by this test!!

This is certainly a very curious fact, and one which gives an interest to the work now rapidly progressing to completion at Caldwell's. We certainly have no faith in the enterprise; but we are perfectly willing to take the mesmerisers at their word, and if they have truly foretold the existence of great treasure in this vessel to admit their ability to see invisible things. If on the contrary, there is no such treasure there, then by its own admission, mesmerism is a *humbug.*—*N. Y. Courier.*

EXTRACTING STUMPS.—We have seen the following very simple plan of stump clearing, adopted with good success: Taken a strong, stiff, hard wood stick of timber, say fifteen or twenty feet long, and six inches in diameter, cut around the stump, and take off some of the roots; then place the timber upright against the stump and chain them together strongly; from the upper end which is now in the air, let the chain pass to the axletree of a pair of cart wheels, to the tongue of which a pair of strong oxen are attached when all is ready, start the oxen along and the stump "keels over" as easy as you capsize a cabbage in a garden.—*Maine Farmer.*

There is a man on Long Island, so short-sighted; that he can't see to sleep without specs.

From the Annapolis Republican.

REFORM.

The subject of reform in the fundamental law we find is again agitated in some sections of the State. Whilst doctrines are advocated by the so called *Reformers* utterly subversive of the institutions under which we live, we find the public press (with some exceptions,) publishing the proceedings of such meetings either with approval or without comment and without in any case exposing the errors in argument and *fact* by which these demagogues are attempting to deceive the people.

Reform is the *political Spring Board* from which the *Reformer or Demagogue* (for in our State the words are synonymous,) expects to vault into popular favour; and in our humble opinion it is the duty of the independent press to expose the suppression of truth and the expression of falsehood which invariably form the basis of their arguments.

The Judiciary of the State has furnished the most prolific source of attack and is the continued theme of abuse and misrepresentation on the part of those *Gentlemen.* The attack upon this branch of our government is based upon the alleged extravagance of the system in this State compared with the judicial system of other States of the American Union. In our paper of the 21st ultimo, we showed the error of this statement and we proved from documents procured at the instance of members of the last legislature opposed to the Maryland judiciary that our judiciary is one of the least expensive in the Union. The public press of the State which had published the proceedings of reform meetings were instrumental in giving the public mind a false impression upon this highly important subject: Why is it that they have omitted to publish our editorial that the mind of the people might be disabused of the error which they were instrumental in disseminating. We are aware that the *modern Democracy*, (despairing of making a successful attack upon the measures of the Whig party which are destined to lessen the burdens of taxation and at the same time to restore the credit of the State,) have again mounted this *Jaded Hobby* with the expectation of regaining their political ascendency in the State and as the dissemination of the truth would destroy their chances of success, we perhaps have no right to expect from the press of that party the publication of any thing which would dispel this public error upon this momentous subject. But of the Whig and neutral press we ask, whether justice to this the most important of the institutions of the State; whether the duty which they owe the People, does not demand of them to disabuse the public mind of the error into which it has fallen upon this subject.—We shall be content (if they have not the leisure to write an editorial upon this subject or space to publish what has been written by us,) for them to say to the people: "Be it known that the charge which [illegible] against the Maryland Judiciary that it is more expensive than that of the other States of the Union is false and unfounded."

Our object however in adverting to this subject, is to show, that the greater portion of the amount which is paid from the treasury to the Maryland Judiciary is in fact placed in the treasury by revenue derived from the courts. The amount which is paid out of the treasury to the Judges is $36,518 67.

We find by an examination of the last report of the treasury that there was received during the last year—

For taxes in Chancery	674 32
For taxes on plaintiffs	5,772 25
For fines, forfeitures and amercements	4,414 92
The treasurer has received or should have received for the current year for the tax on the commissions of Judges, Clerks and Registers,	1,850 00
The income tax on Clerks and Registers, at 2½ per cent. on the amount returned by them to the last Legislature as their incomes will be	1,114 22
For the tax imposed by laws of last session on Clerks and Registers	10,000 00
Making a revenue directly derived from the judicial action of our courts of	$23,825 71

Without adding other sources of revenue which might be fairly credited as derived from the judiciary, we find the amount received from the treasury by the judges over the amount placed in the treasury by their action is $12,722 96. Will our cotemporaries publish this statement that its error, if error exists, may be pointed out, and that the people of Maryland may properly estimate the clamour which is attempted to be raised by the Reformers upon this subject.

SUMMER ICE IN VIRGINIA.—The phenomenon described in the following brief article is familiary known by report at least to all who have ever visited the country in its neighborhood, We have never actually seen it, says the National Intelligencer, but we have often heard of it from those who have often seen it, so as to leave no doubt of its existence as described below:

There is a comparatively small mountain in Hampshire county, Virginia, about 26 miles from Winchester, and on the eastern bank of the North River, where there is perpetual ice. Our attention has recently been called to it for the first time by a note from a friend who visited it during a recent tour through the State, and from whom we learn that the west side of the mountain, which is some 500 feet in height, is covered with a mass of loose porous stone, by removing which pure crystal ice can always be found in the warmest day of summer. It has been discovered as late as the 15th of September: and yet the face of the mountain is subject to the full rays of the sun from morning to night. The owner Mr. Deevers, has erected a milk house over a bed of ice at the foot of the mountain, and near the river, which has an ice floor the year round. There is also a spring of cold water on the same spot.

We find by recurring to Mr. Hooe's Historical Collections of Virginia, a valuable work recently published, a solution of this remarkable phenomenon. The ice is protected from external heat by the surrounding porous rocks, as ice in a refrigerator is isolated and protected from the external temperature by the non-conducting sides of the refrigerator. One side of the mountain consists of a massive wall, many hundred feet in thickness, and heaped up against this as an abutment is a mass of rocks of several thousand cubic feet. As the mountain has a general direction from northeast to southwest, the talus heap containing the ice has a northwest exposure. The cavernous nature of this heap admits the free entrance of atmospheric waters, which during the winter, forms ice in the interior of the mass.

The Ice Mountain is, in fact a huge sandstone refrigerator, whose increased and unusual effects beyond those of the ordinary refrigerator are due to the increased and unusual collection of porous conducting materials which forms its sides. Such a huge ever-ready refrigerator in the neighborhood of Newark, or any of our crowded towns, in this sweltering season, would be worth its weight in gold. Would that we might have a "tabernacle" there.—*Newark Advertiser.*

IMPRISONMENT FOR COSTS.

There is something wrong in the rule of law which debars a poor man from the relief provided for him by legislation, because he is unable to pay the fee of judicial officers: There is evident cruelty, if not injustice, for instance, in such a case as that presented in the following report from a London paper:—

OLDFIELD VS. COBBETT.—Mrs. Cobbett at the sitting of the court, addressing his lordship, said his lordship had been kind enough on a former day to say he would grant Mr. Cobbett a new habeas to bring him up from the Queen's prison, in order that he might make a motion to the court for his discharge without the payment of the fees due already from Mr. Cobbett to the officer of the court.

The Lord Chancellor said he had said no such thing; what he said when the application had been made to him to grant Mr. Cobbett a new habeas without payment of the usual fees, was that he would consider the application; and now that he had considered the matter, he must say that he did not see why Mr. Cobbett should not do that which every other suitor of the court would be required to do in a similar case, namely—pay the accustomed fees which were due from him to the officer of the court, before he could have a new habeas granted to him.

Mrs Cobbett pressed his lordship, considering the hardship of Mr. Cobbett's position, to grant the new habeas without the payment of the fees. Mr. Cobbett had been most cruelly treated, he had been imprisoned four years, and had been rendered a pauper by reason of the proceedings which had been had against him. Mr. Baron Parke had lately decided that Mr. Cobbett's commitment was bad.

The Lord Chancellor.—Why then was he not discharged?

Mrs. Cobbett said he could not be discharged until Mr. Cobbett paid the costs which had been incurred by the proceedings which had been taken against him, which he was unable to do. If she could raise the money to pay the fees would his lordship grant the new habeas?

The Lord Chancellor said he would make no such order without the payment of the usual fees. He had often heard Mr. Cobbett on these matters, and if Mr. Cobbett made an application to the Court in the regular course, he would hear him.

Mrs. Cobbett having reiterated her request.

The Lord Chancellor said he would make no such order.

Mrs. Cobbett then retired.

The Mr. Cobbett here spoken of is, says the New York Commercial, a son of the once famous William Cobbett. He was sued, we believe, as executor of his father, who left no property or very little. Judgment being recovered against him, the matter somehow got into Chancery and Cobbett was imprisoned for some technical contempt. Four years he was lain in prison, and though Parliament has made provisions for the release of imprisoned debtors, it seems that he cannot have the benefit of that provision because he is unable to pay the enormous fees of the clerks and other officers of the English Chancery Court. He cannot even bring his case before the Chancellor, for the purpose of showing his title to belief. It seems to us that such matters ought to be better managed.—*Balt. Pat.*

The most splendid specimen of Art, which this country has yet produced, will undoubtedly be, says the New York News, the engraved view of the Senate Chamber of the United States, on the occasion of Mr. Clay's Farewell Speech, which is now in progress under the direction of Messrs, Anthony, Edwards & Co., the proprietors of the "National Miniature Gallery." It has been already a year under the hand of the engraver, and will require about six or eight months yet to complete. We enjoyed the opportunity of examining it a few days ago in its present state. It will be in a fine style of mezzotint, and includes upwards of a hundred likenesses of prominent public characters of all parties—many being introduced as in the lobby or gallery who are not actually and literally present on the occasion, though they may, without violent stretch of probability, be supposed to have been. The plate is of the enormous size of 40 by 32 inches; and as a collection of fine minature likenesses (all taken from excellent daguerreotypes) it will be invaluable. An engraving of this size and style would not probably be issued in England at a price below $50, but we understand it to be the intention of the publishers to furnish it for a wide distribution among the American people at a much lower rate.

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