THE EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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SPRING CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of cleaning paint, and scrubbing floors, and scouring far and near;
Heaped in the corners of the room the ancient dust lay quiet,
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;
But now the carpets all are up, and from the staircase top,
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cozy and contented?
Alas! they've turned all upside down that quiet suite of rooms,
With slops and suds, and soap and sand, and tubs and pails and brooms.
Chairs, tables, stands, are standing round, at sixes and at sevens,
While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors through the heavens.

The parlour and the chamber floors were cleaned a week ago;
The carpets shook and windows washed, as all the neighbours know;
But still the sanctum had escaped—the table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks—
Till fell the woman on them all, as falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away, books, paper, ink and pen.

And now when comes the master home, as come he must o'nights,
To find all things are "set to wrong;" that they have "set to rights,"
When the sound of driving tacks is heard, though the house is far from still,
And the carpet-woman's on the stairs, that harbinger of ill,
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were there before,
And sighs to find them on the desk or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afloat,
And wishes she were out at sea, in a very leaky boat,
He meets her at the parlour door, with hair and cap awry,
With sleeves tucked up, and broom in hand; defiance in her eye,
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said,
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

BURKE'S VISION.

The following very remarkable prophecy was uttered by Burke, in March, 1775, while the British policy towards the American Colonies was under discussion in Parliament. It will be seen that every portion of the prophecy has been literally fulfilled:

"My counsel has been rejected. You have determined to trample upon and extinguish a people who have, in the course of a single life, added to England as much as she had acquired by a progressive increase of improvement, brought on by varieties of civilizing conquests and civilizing settlements, in a series of seventeen hundred years. A vision has passed before my eyes; the spirit of prophecy is upon me. Listen, now, to a revelation of the consequences which shall follow your maddened decision. Henceforth there shall be division, separation, and eternal conflict in alternating war and peace between you and the child you have oppressed, which has inherited all your indomitable love of liberty and all your insatiable passion for power. Though still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood, America will, within the short period of sixteen months, cast off your dominion and defy your utmost persecution. Perfecting the institutions you have not yet suffered to ripen, she will establish a republic, the first confederate representative commonwealth, which shall in time become the admiration and envy of the world.

France, the hereditary rival whom, only twenty years ago, with the aid of your own colonies, you despoiled of her North American possessions, though they had been strengthened by the genius of Richelieu, will take sweet revenge in aiding the emancipation of those very colonies, and thus dismembering your empire. You will strike her in vain with one hand, while you stretch forth the other to reduce your colonies with equal discomfiture. And you, even you, most infatuated yet most loyal Prince, will within eight years sign a treaty of peace with the royal Bourbon, and of independence with republican America! With fraud, corruption, fire and sword, you will compensate England with conquests in the East, and within half a century they will surround the world, and the British flag shall wave over provinces covering five millions of square miles, and containing one-sixth of the inhabitants of the globe. Nor shall you loose your relation upon your ancient enemy; for she in the mean time, imbibing and intoxicated by the spirit of revolution in her American affiliation, shall overthrow all authority, human and divine, and exhausting herself by twenty-years of carnage and desolation throughout continental Europe, shall at last succumb to your victorious arms, and relapse, after ineffectual struggles, into the embraces of an inglorious military despotism. Yet, notwithstanding all these unsurpassed conquests and triumphs, shall you enjoy no certain or complete dominion. For, on the other hand, wild beasts and savage men and uncouth manners shall all disappear on the American continent; and the three millions whom you now despise, gathering to themselves increase from every European nation and island, will, within seventy-five years, spread themselves over field and forrest, prairie and mountain, until, in your way to your provinces in the Bahamas, they shall meet you on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and on your return from the Eastern Indies they will salute you from the Eastern coast of the Pacific ocean. In the mean time, with genius developed by the influence of freedom, and with vigor called forth and disciplined in the subjugation of the forest and trained and perfected in the mysteries of ship-building and navigation, by the hardy exercise of the whale fisheries under either pole, they will, in all European conflicts, with keen sagacity, assume the relation of neutral, and thus grasp the prize of Atlantic commerce dropped into their hands by fierce belligerents. In the midst of your studies and experiments in hydraulics, steam, and electricity, they will seize the unpracticed and even incomplete inventions, and cover their rivers with steamboats, and connect and bind together their widely-separated Territories with canals, railroads, and telegraphs. When a long interval of peace shall have come, your merchants, combining a vast capital, will regain and hold for a time the carrying trade, by substituting capacious, buoyant, and fleet packet-ships, departing and arriving with exact punctuality; but the Americans, quickly borrowing the device and improving on your skill, will reconquer their commerce. You will then rouse all the enterprise of your merchants, and all the spirit of your Government, and, wresting the new and mighty power of steam from the hands of your inveterate rival, will apply it to ocean navigation, and laying hold of the commercial and social correspondence between the two continents, increasing as the nations rise to higher civilization and come into more close and intimate relations, as the basis of postal revenue, you will thus restore your lost monopoly on the Atlantic, and enjoy it unmolested through a period of ten years—During that season of triumph, you will mature and perfect all the arrangements for extending this mighty device of power and revenue, so as to connect every island of the seas and every part of every continent with your capital. But just at that moment your emulous rival will appear with steamships still more capacious, buoyant, and fleet, than your own, in your harbors, and at once subverting your Atlantic monopoly, will give earnest of her vigorous renewal of the endless contest for supremacy of all the seas. When you think her expelled from the ocean, her flag will be seen in your ports, covering her charities contributed to relieve your population, stricken by famine; and while you stand hesitating whether to declare between republicanism and absolute power in continental Europe, her ambassadors will be seen waiting on every battle-field to salute the triumphs of liberty; and when that cause shall be overthrown, the same constant flag shall be seen, even in the Straits of the Dardanelles, receiving with ovations due to conquerers the temporarily overthrown champions of freedom. Look towards Africa, there you see American colonies lifting her up from her long night of barbarism into the broad light of liberty and civilization. Look to the East, you see American missionaries bringing the people of the Sandwich Islands into the family of nations, and American armaments peacefully seeking yet firmly demanding the rights of humanity in Japan. Look to the Equator, there are American engineers opening passages by canals and railroads across the isthmus which divides the two oceans.—And last of all, look Northward, and you behold American sailors penetrating the continent of ice in search of your own daring lost and navigators."

HON. JOHN BARNEY AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Washington Republic states that the Hon. John Barney was summoned before Justice Goddard, on Thursday, upon the complaint of M. Le Compte Sartiges, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to answer the charge of libel contained in recent publications. Mr. Barney was placed under security in the sum of five thousand dollars, to appear at the next term of the criminal court, to answer the charge of libel; and a further sum of five thousand dollars to keep the peace.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The great importance of the Agricultural interest, lying as it does at the bottom of all other interests, renders every movement in its behalf worthy of the countenance, regard and special aid of the whole people, of every class and pursuit. A National Agricultural Convention, then, to be held at Washington, is a project which all may rejoice to see accomplished. With a view of arriving at such a desideratum, the following circular has been issued, which we gladly give place to in our columns:

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Whereas, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at its meeting held in Boston, January 14, 1852, requested its President to enter into correspondence with the Presidents of State and other Agricultural Associations on the expediency of calling a National Agricultural Convention; and whereas the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at its meeting at Harrisburg on the 20th of the same month; and the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its meeting in Baltimore, on the 4th of February, adopted similar resolutions, and recommended the formation of a National Agricultural Society; and whereas the N. York, Ohio and other State Societies, through their Presidents or by published resolves, have expressed similar views in relation to the necessity of a closer bond of union between all such institutions thro'out our country.

Therefore, the undersigned, believing from these indications that the time has arrived for a confederation of local Agricultural Societies in the United States, and in conformity with a resolution of the Pennsylvania Society, authorizing the Presidents of the three first named associations to designate time and place—do hereby invite delegations to meet in Convention in the city of Washington, on the 24th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The objects of this Convention are to organize a National Agricultural Society, to which the various Agricultural Societies may be auxiliary; to consult together upon the general good, and to establish, by this Society, or such other means as the Convention may devise, a more cordial and widely extended intercourse between agriculturalists in our own country and in other lands; to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, by books, journals, seeds and other objects of interest to the American farmer and gardener; and to act on such other matters pertaining to the advancement of agriculture as the wisdom of the Convention may judge appropriate.

For these purposes the undersigned earnestly solicit delegations from the various States, or other organizations, for the promotion of agriculture in the several States and Territories; and where such organizations do not exist, delegations from such districts, consisting in all cases of such number of persons as it may be deemed expedient to appoint.

As it has been considered desirable to name an earlier day for this Convention than was at first expected, this circular is issued before the concurrence of several of the State Agricultural Societies could be obtained. Their respective Presidents are therefore requested to add their names to this call, and to give immediate publicity to the same through the papers and periodicals of the day.

A large and general attendance is confidently anticipated.

Societies will please transmit at an early date, a list of delegates they have appointed, to Daniel Lee, M. D., Agricultural Department, Patent Office, Washington.

MARSHAL P. WILDER,
Pres't Mass. Board of Agr.
FREDERICK WATTS,
Pres't. Penn. State Agr. Soc'y.
CHAS. B. CALVERT,
Pres't. Md. State Agr. Soc'y.
HENRY WAGER,
Pres't. New York State Ag. Soc.
THOMAS STOCKS,
Pres't South Cen. Agr. Soc'y.
ARTHUR WATTS,
Pres't Ohio State Board of Agr.
JAMES TALLMADGE,
Pres't. American Institute, N. Y.
JOHN C. GRAY,
Pres't. Mass. Soc'y. Prom. Agr.
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
Pres't. Indiana State Agr. Soc'y.
GEO. W. NESMITH,
Pres't. N. H. State Agr. Soc'y.
FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
Pres't. Vermont State Agr. Soc.
JOSIAH CHAPIN,
Pres't. R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Dom. Industry.

THE NEW FOUND LAKE.—Some of the Eastern papers doubt the statement, recently published, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of a newly discovered lake, of considerable size, within fifteen or twenty miles of the Falls of St. Anthony. The St. Anthony Express gives a circumstantial account of the discovery:

Calvin A. Tuttle and J. H. Stevens, two of the oldest and most reliable settlers in Minnesota, together with several others, including the writer hereof, some two weeks since, spent three days in the exploration of this lake. They found it to be from thirty to forty miles in length and full fifteen miles in width, containing an area of four hundred and fifty square miles. They also found numerous islands in this lake, many of which they visited and one in particular, that will be found on survey, to measure full three thousand acres.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Society now in session at Boston, are very rich, and afford matter of amusement even to the Boston people. At the session on Tuesday last some wag sent a note up to the platform stating that Mr. Sumner, the Massachusetts Senator, had introduced a bill in Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, which was received with frantic manifestations of joy, and three times three cheers for Sumner, which made the building shake.

The chagrin of these crazy people, when they found out the mistake, may be easily imagined. The following speech of Parker Pillsbury, we should think, ought to satisfy the South that they have nothing to fear from these fanatics. We quote the New York Herald's report:

Parker Pillsbury appeared as chief orator. He thought that religion spurious which required evidence written in books of its genuineness—that man is the best calculated to be a Professor in Theological Seminaries who is the best disputant—The Seminary at Andover has recently lost two of its eminent professors; from what he could understand of the character of Jesus Christ, he would be just the last person in the world who would be selected to fill the chair of either of these eminent professors, if he were a candidate. Christ was no disputant, he was not posted up in doctrine enough to fill the post respectably, and would not give satisfaction to the faculty. Mr. Pillsbury said the Church of America was but the kept-mistress of the most damnable government that ever cursed the earth. At this moment, he said, the streets of Boston are black with clergymen—thick as crows in a cornfield—and what are they doing? All they can do to shut up the Kingdom of God. Daniel Webster and the City Government of Boston wish to subvert the City of the Kingdom of God among men, and they wish to use the Methodist General Conference to help them along with their work. For this purpose Daniel Webster threw a sop to the Cerberus of Methodism in Faneuil Hall. It has been said, we have a new Trinity in this country; he believed it—and a new Trinity of worshipers, also. He thought it would not be inappropriate to class that Trinity thus: Daniel Webster, the Father; Captain Rynders, the Son, and the Methodist General Conference, if you please, the Holy Ghost. [Hisses and applause.]

THE COLUMBIA (PA.) SLAVE CASE.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner publishes from the Columbia Spy, an article in relation to the testimony taken by Messrs. Buchanan and Scott, in the Columbia Slave Case, and says:

We are informed by one of the counsel engaged in this case that the above is a very imperfect abstract of the testimony taken, wholly omitting some of the most important points. It was shown, among other things, that Ridgely was to have $400 if he succeeded in restoring the slave to his master, and *nothing* if he failed; and that when the pistol went off, Snyder, (Ridgely's associate) was on the opposite side of the negro, and would have been almost inevitably hit if the ball had not lodged in the negro's neck. The *probability* of Ridgely's wilfully taking the life of the man he then saw for the first time in his life, at a loss to himself of $400, besides running the risk of killing his associate—to say nothing of having to stand a trial for murder—is a matter about which our readers can form their own opinions. The gentlemen engaged in the investigation are said to be of the opinion that the shooting was entirely accidental and unintentional.

Immediately after the occurrence, Mr. Ridgely expressed his determination to surrender himself to the civil authorities, but was advised by the citizens of Columbia not to do so; and in pursuance of this advice he returned to Baltimore.

It is also but proper to remark, that the Maryland Commissioners—two of the most eminent lawyers in that State—expressed their determination to advise the rendition of Ridgely if it could be shown that he had been guilty of any criminal act.

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE AT HARRISBURG.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

A colored man, well known in Harrisburg to most of our business men, named James Phillips, was knocked down on Monday afternoon last, at the railroad bridge, by one of the officers of Commissioner McAlister, who approached him under a feigned proffer of a shake of the hand; and before he could recover, he was secured and hurried off to McAllister's office—Phillips was thence taken to the county prison, and there kept until Tuesday morning early, when he was taken in the cars to Baltimore. He has been residing in Harrisburg about 15 years. He had married a respectable, industrious colored woman, and had children.

The Harrisburg Union says it was proved that Phillips escaped in 1838, and the prisoner admitted that he was a slave, and had run away from Culpepper county, Virginia.

UNNECESSARY ALARM.—The House of Representatives at Washington was thrown into great excitement last Thursday, by the appearance in the Hall of a crazy man, who attempted to make a speech. That such an incident should alarm the House, surprises the "outsiders," who are beginning to think that all the speeches in Congress are made by crazy men.

COOMBS ON SCOTT.—General Leslie Coombs has recently written a letter, in which, after enumerating some evidences of General Scott's adherence to the compromise "when it was in doubt and friends were scarce and timid," he adds:

But he did not stop here. Messrs. Mangum, Stanley and Cabell all assert, and I personally know the fact, for I was at Washington part of the time during the debate, that he exerted all his influence with his friends to induce them to sustain and vote for the whole adjustment.

He occupies, still, *to my knowledge*, exactly the same position he then so promptly assumed.

And yet he is now doubted and denounced by men who fled from the field during the heat of the battle, and hid in the rear-ward ditches, or consorted with the enemy. Had he been a member of the United States Senate at the time, he would as soon have been found with the baggage train out of sight of danger, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreiras, or Chepultepec, *as to have abandoned his seat*, or failed to *record his vote* on any one of the compromise measures. He would have helped to heal every bleeding wound of his country, though he had died in the patriotic act.

One word more. The idea that one accustomed to command all his life will be content to occupy the degrading position of *second fiddler* to any man on earth, should he be elected President is perfectly ridiculous. No, never. Friend and foe may rest assured that if ever he is installed in the Chief Executive office of the nation, he will be *Captain* all the time, and nothing less.

Thus much I have felt to be my solemn duty to say in justice to an old brother soldier, whose body is scarred all over with wounds received in victorious battle fields for his country.

WHY MR. FILLMORE CANNOT BE RE-ELECTED.—A letter from New York, published in the Pittsburg Gazettee, and written evidently by one who shares the feeling he erroneously ascribes to the mass of the people, speaking of the movements in New York State relative to the Presidency, says:

"The truth is, the real people are for Scott, not because they do not admire Mr. Fillmore as a man, and would not gladly see a self-made New Yorker President, but because they had rather succeed with a new man like Gen. Scott, against whom nothing can be said, than meet certain defeat with Mr. Fillmore whose very honesty in the discharge of delicate and onerous duties must kill him before the people."

We will not dispute that the writer of this believes what he says, but what think the people of the charge against them that the '*very honesty* of Mr. Fillmore in the discharge of delicate and onerous duties," will cause them to vote against him?

It is true that in the discharge of his duties, onerous and delicate as they were almost beyond precedent, Mr. Fillmore did prove himself fearless as he is honest.—And now this is brought as a charge against him to defeat his election. It is a charge, we admit, against him—more, it is the *only* charge that can be made against his re-election. If he is not re-elected, then, who is to be reproached? The people, for condeming a chief magistrate for doing his duty! Will they subject themselves to that reproach? If the Whig National Convention give them the opportunity, by nominating Mr. Fillmore, we have no fear they will vindicate themselves from such a reproach by re-electing him, and that by a decisive vote.—*Balt. Patriot.*

ELECTORAL VOTES.—The whole number of electoral votes, at the ensuing Presidential election, will amount to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice—148 being a tie. Under the new apportionment, the electoral vote of each state, as compared with that of 1848, will be as follows:

States.	1852	'48	States.	1852	'48
Maine,	8	9	Ohio,	23	23
N. Hampshire,	5	6	Indiana,	13	12
Vermont,	5	6	Illinois,	11	9
Massachusetts,	13	12	Iowa,	4	4
Rhode Island,	4	4	Wisconsin,	5	4
Connecticut,	6	6	Michigan,	6	5
New York	35	36	*Kentucky*,	12	12
New Jersey,	7	7	Missouri,	9	7
Pennsylvania,	27	26	Alabama,	9	9
Delaware,	3	3	*Louisiana*,	6	6
Maryland,	8	8	*Tennessee*,	12	12
Virginia,	15	17	Mississippi,	7	6
North Carolina,	10	11	Arkansas,	4	4
South Carolina,	8	9	Texas,	4	4
Georgia,	10	10	California,	4	0
Florida,	3	3			
Total,				296	290

The States that voted for Gen. Taylor in 1848, are printed in italics. Illinois and Missouri gain two each; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas, gain one each; New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North and South Carolina, lose one each; and Virginia loses two. The other States have the same number of members of Congress and electors as before.

THE SUN AN INCENDIARY.—The ship Bell Rock, whose destruction at Charlestown, Mass, by fire has already been mentioned, was consumed, it is said, in consequence of a quantity of sails between decks taking fire from the sun shining intensely through a light-glass in the deck.

The St. Louis Despatch says that Old Father Mississippi is giving out strong hints of getting out of his bed here, and getting on an unlimited burst on shore. If he has any respect for society he will lie low.

Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, May 27.

SENATE.—An unusually large number of House bills were reported from committees.

Bills passed—Declaring it a misdemeanor to take sand or gravel from the shores of the Potomac river; for the benefit fit of the Public Schools of Baltimore city; to pay Cooper and Brent, counsel in the case of the United States vs. Hanaway to create a new election district in Frederick county.

HOUSE.—Mr. Miller moved to reconsider the bill in aid of the House of Refuge—rejected, 28 to 34.

Bills passed—Granting a revolutionary pension to Susan Barrot; to divide Baltimore county into 16 districts; to prevent night meetings of negroes in Worcester and Somerset counties; incorporating Hillsboro', in Caroline county.

The bill to provide for the erection of a hospital for the insane of the State, was passed—yeas 39, nays 24. Adjourned.

May 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Williams reported unfavorably on the bill to take the sense of the people in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Bill rejected—To employ an attendant to perform the menial service of the State Department.

Bills passed—to incorporate the Baltimore and Elysville Railroad Company.—For rebuilding the jail in Harford county. Appropriating a sum of money to pay the annual compensation of the Commissioner of the Land Office. To authorize the Treasurer of this State to redeem parts of the funded debt of this State now due.

The bill to incorporate the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company was under discussion when this letter was closed.

EVENING SESSION.—Bills passed: Concerning the students of St. Timothy's Hall, Baltimore county. Incorporating the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad company. To authorize the trustees of the German Reformed Congregation of Zion's Church, Manchester, Carroll county, to sell their interest in said church and erect another.

Bills rejected:—House bill to establish a Court of Chancery for Baltimore city—yeas 11, nays 5. To prevent expenditures in repairing of the public property, without the authority of the Legislature. To regulate the weighing and measuring of coal in Baltimore city. To protect from execution a reasonable amount of the debtor's property. (the House exemption bill.)

HOUSE.—The bill to repeal the penalty imposed upon Ministers for marrying minors, was rejected

The bill to provide for the publication of the revenue laws, was laid on the table.

The assessment bill was received from the Senate, with the amendments of that body thereto—all which amendments were adopted, except in cases where the Senate changed any of the assessors appointed by the House which said appointees were re instated, and then concurred in, and the bill again sent to the Senate.

Bill passed:—For the valuation and severance of joint property of Baltimore city and county.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. Anderson, from the Library Committee, made a report on the donation by Cadwallader Ringgold, U. S. N. of a copy of his "memoirs and maps of California," with a resolution that the Speaker tender the thanks of the House to the donor, and that the copy be placed in the Library. Adopted.

Mr. Wyse, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an additional appropriation to pay the members, officers and attendants of the Legislature, and for the contingent expenses thereof, which was passed. Adj'd.

May 29.

SENATE.—The House bill to establish a Chancery Court in Baltimore city was reconsidered, amended so as to allow parties, by consent, to submit their equity cases to referees, and to require the Judge of the Superior Court to pass all such referees, and allowing appeals therefrom—the expenses to be paid by the parties. This system to continue till the 1st Jan., 1854, and no longer. In this form the bill passed. [These amendments were concurred in by the House.]

The amendments of the House to the assessment bill were taken up, and the bill was passed and is now a law.

Bill passed—To re-imburse Montgomery county for extraordinary expenses in retaining Chaplain.

The amendments of the House to the fee bill were then taken up and assented to. The bill is now a law.

Bills passed:—To regulate the terms of the Sheriff of Baltimore county; to pay Jno. H. Goddard and others for the capture of Chaplin.

On motion of Mr. Grason, a message was sent to the House, designating the hour of 12 o'clock, Monday night, for the final adjournment of the two houses. A message of concurrence was received from the House.

On motion of Mr. Done, the unanimous thanks of the Senate were tendered to the President and others, for the faithful performance of their duties.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Crout, the bill to pay the interest on the lands of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company, was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Bills passed:—To empower the Treasurer to redeem parts of the funded debt now due. To incorporate the Exchange and Saving's Company. Allowing the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. to loan its cred-

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