cerned afar, to discover if it bore to him his freighted treasure! But as the shade of night fell around, they would withdraw; and often have we found ourselves at this twilight hour the sole wanderers on the Battery. We would pause under a tree; sit on a bench; or, leaning over the railing, watch the silly waves as they stole to the shore, listen to their low murmur as it mingled with the distant hum of the city, the song of the far off sailor, or the night breeze signing amidst the trees. The solitary star of evening beamed upon the shades of twilight, not bright, but cheeringly, as Hope beams on the glooms of life. In a moment the silence and solitude of the scene is banished by crowds of the young and gay, the rich and poor, who throng the favorite walk, to breath the freshness of evening; lights flash from every tree; the surrounding gardens are illuminated; music mingles with other festive sounds; and all is animation and gaiety. But what were these crowds and these sounds to us! On some sequestered bench, beneath some tree, or still hanging over the murmuring water, unheeding and unheeded. So completely have we been absorbed in each other, that, when we raised our eyes, we have started at finding we were again alone, started with surprise at hearing the distant clock strike the midnight hour. Oh, my Mary, how often have thy auburn locks been moistened with the dews of night, and thy mild blue eyes sparkled in the moon beams!

Sweet flower! the tears of love, and not the dews of night, now fall around thee; thou hast been carried by the tide of time as silently and as rapidly into eternity, as the rose which fell from thy bosom was borne by the waves of the Hudson into the far distant ocean. Mary, those waves still beat on the walls on which we then rested; but have not made more impression on those rocks than the waves of many successive years have on your image, which is engraven on my heart. Roll on thy tide of years, and bear me, oh quietly bear me, on your bosom to the ocean of eternity, where my existence shall again mingle with the existence of my Mary.—Whither have I wandered? *To* a subject which I cannot leave; *from* a subject to which I cannot now return! Excuse me, sir; more another time should you wish it.

WOMAN'S FRIEND.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

In Senate.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.

Mr. THOMAS gave notice that he should on Thursday next ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize the state of Illinois to open a Canal through the public land, to connect the Illinois river and Lake Michigan.

Mr. LOWRIE gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill vesting in the respective states the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the late war.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

MILITIA FINES.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. LOWRIE asked leave to introduce a bill to vest in the respective states the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the last war.

Mr. LOWRIE observed, that on the 15th May, 1820, he submitted a resolution requesting the President to cause information to be laid before the senate on the subject of the militia, and militia fines. Among other points, that resolution embraced the following. The number of the militia called into the service of the United States from each state, during the last war. The number furnished by each state, and the period of their service. The amount of fines imposed. The sums collected, and the expense of collection.—The information furnished, in answer to the call of the senate, did not give the definite number that was called into the service of the United States, from the different states. From the extracts of correspondence furnished to the senate by the war department, it appeared that, at different times, requisitions were made on the different states for their respective quotas of 196,500 men, as the exigency of the public service required.—From Pennsylvania alone, had Mr. L. been able to find the number required, and that information was obtained from the state government.—The number furnished by each state has been afforded to the senate by the third auditor, in answer to the call of the senate, as follows:

New Hampshire	4,577	North Carolina	10,232
Massachusetts	2,349	South Carolina	9,179
Rhode Island	681	Georgia	9,158
Connecticut	7,363	Kentucky	15,781
Vermont	4,011	Tennessee	22,062
New York	58,367	Ohio	18,298
New Jersey	4,637	Louisiana	7,222
Delaware	3,059	Indiana	2,592
Pennsylvania	21,926	Mississippi	3,646
Maryland	42,636	Illinois	2,001
Dist. Columbia	3,276	Missouri	1,236
Virginia	71,254	Michigan	481

From the office of the third auditor, we are also furnished, said Mr. L. with the amount of fines assessed in eight states, to wit:

New Hampshire	120 00
New York	188,114 00
Pennsylvania	243,609 11
Maryland	15,154 00
Virginia	15,377 00
Ohio	456 00
Kentucky	7,144 00
Tennessee	13,711 00
	$483,685 41

Mr. L. observed that he would now bring before the Senate some information as to the amount of the fines collected, and the expences of the collection.

NEW HAMPSHIRE collected three fines, $120.—Expense of collection, $233 88.

NEW JERSEY never collected any money for fines.

NEW YORK collected $15,794 54, and the expence was the same.

PENNSYLVANIA.—John Smith late Marshal without stating what he had received, says he has paid $2,752 35 more than he had received. John Conard, the present Marshal, has collected $3,671 30, and paid, in expense of collection, $3,590 56.

MARYLAND—Thomas Rutter, the late Marshal, states that he had commenced suits, but found great difficulty in collecting the fines—some went to jail—others brought suits after payment—he had received but three fines, which he would pay over if he were not called upon to refund them. The present Marsahl never received any.

VIRGINIA.—The collection of the fines in Virginia appears to have been arrested by the decision of Chief Justice Marshal in the case of Wm. Meade. Meade was detained in custody for the non-payment of a militia fine. The obligation of the sentence of the court martial was denied on three grounds. 1. The court martial was not constituted under the authority of the United States. 2. The proceedings were not conducted as the state laws direct. 3. The fine was assessed without notice to the individual. The Chief Justice, without deciding the first point, (as I understood him) declared the sentence void on account of the two last.

OHIO.—The business was performed by the state officers. No fines were collected by the Marshal, and the district Attorney gave as his opinion that it was impracticable to collect them.

EAST TENNESSEE.—$1792 75 was collected, but the Supreme Court of Tennessee decided that the courts martial had not power to assess the fines.

WEST TENNESSEE.—The Judge of the District Court decried the proceedings of the court martial illegal.

It appears, from a letter of the Register of the Treasury, that, from the state of N. York, $557 60 has been paid into the treasury, which is the whole amount received.

Leave was granted, and the bill received its first reading.

CUSTOM HOUSE EMOLUMENTS.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the compensation of collectors of the customs.

Before the Senate had got through the bill, it was laid over until to-morrow; and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 23.

A communication was received from the secretary of War exhibiting a statement of the contingent expenses for the military establishment.

A letter was received from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts entered into by the navy commissioners in the year 1821.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Lou. submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the protection of the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and into the propriety of employing one or more of the frigates or ships of war of the United States for the same purpose.

On motion of Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, the bill to establish the compensation of officers of the customs was recommitted to the committee on finance, for the purpose of introducing some amendments in its details, which could be better prepared, he thought, in committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. BARTON, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution relative to the appropriation of public lands for the purpose of education was on motion of Mr. LLOYD, postponed to Tuesday next.

The resolution proposing to amend the constitution so as to give the Senate appellate jurisdiction in certain cases, was postponed to Wednesday next.

Several petitions were received, and one or two bills received a second reading; after which,

The Senate spent some time on Executive business; and then

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

CESAR A. RODNEY, a Senator from the State of Delaware, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank; [authorizing the Bank to appoint an Agent and a Register to sign and countersign the notes of the Bank; and making it penal for any of the officers or servants of th Bank to defraud it or embezzle any of its funds or property.] The bill was passed to a second reading.

Mr. THOMAS, agreeably to notice given him on Monday last, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill to authorise the Legislature of Illinois to open a canal through the public land to connect the Illinois river with the Lake Michigan; and the bill was read.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, was taken up for consideration;

Resolved, That the Committee of Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the protection of the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and into the propriety of employing one or more of the frigates or ships of war of the United States for the same purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON, for the purpose of accommodating the views of the different gentlemen, while it would answer the object he had in view, modified his motion to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building or purchase of an additional number of small vessels of war, for the protection of the commerce of the United States.

In this form the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution proposing an amendment in relation to the election of Electors of President &c. was, on motion of Mr. DICKERSON, referred to a Select Committee, for the purpose of considering the amendment proposed thereto, when last under consideration; and Messrs. DICKERSON, LLOYD, BENTON, BROWN, of Ohio, and HOLMES, of Maine, were appointed on the committee.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

The Vice-President being unable, from indisposition, to attend to-day, the senate adjourned over without transacting any business.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. RUGGLES submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate, if within his possession, the number of officers and soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, from the state of Virginia, on continental establishment; the quantity of land allowed to each officer and soldier by any resolution or law of Virginia, and the aggregate amount of the quantity so granted; also, the quantity of land for which warrants have issued, and which have been located, and patents issued to said officers and soldiers, or their assignees, upon the waters of Cumberland river, between the Green river and the Tennessee river in the state of Kentucky; the deficiency of good land in the said tract, reported by the agents of the said officers and soldiers to the Executive of Virginia to satisfy their warrants; and also the quantity of land for which warrants have been issued and which have been located, and patents issued to said officers and soldiers, or their assignees, between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, in the state of Ohio.

After postponing two or three subjects to a future day, and receiving one or two petitions, at an early hour.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, Jan 21.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the city and state of New York, praying for additional encouragement by the government in aid of domestic manufactures, by increasing the tariff and imposing further restraints on sales at auction, which received its appropriate reference, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG presented a memorial from sundry citizens of New York, remonstrating against the passage of a bankrupt law; which was referred.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the Annual List of Clerks employed in that Department.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the annual account of the contingent expenditures of the Navy Department.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

Treasury Department, 19th January, 1822.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations, proposed for the service of the year 1822, amounting to $8,891,285 48.

For the Civil List	$868,603 42
For Miscellaneous Expences	453,375 60
For Foreign Intercourse	148,000
For Military Department, including pensions, arming the militia, Indian Department and arrearages.	5,165,896 19
Naval establishment, including the Marine Corps	2,252,410 27
	$8,891,285 48

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1823 may be discharged, are the following, viz:

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expences of government.

2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of internal duties and direct taxes, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury during the year 1822.

I have the honor to be, very respectiully, sir your obedient servant

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

On Motion of Mr. Sergeant, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The first section of the bill being under consideration:

Mr. Sergeant addressed the chair at length, before he got through, the usual hour having arrived,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt bill)—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Sergeant resumed his remarks [when he had finished]

Mr. STEVENSON rose to submit a motion, which was, to strike out the first section of the bill.

Whereupon Mr. WOODSON submitted the following amendment.

"That all classes of the community, other than the description of persons before mentioned, shall have the privilege, at their election, of becoming voluntary bankrupts, with the consent and approbation of a major part in value of all the creditors of such voluntary bankrupt, previously obtained and duly certified. And that such bankrupt shall be subjected to the same proceedings, and liable to the same penalties, fines and forfeitures, and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits and advantages, as are provided for, and made applicable to, all other bankrupts, by the regulations of this bill."

On motion of Mr. SMITH, the committee then rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

In the House, on motion of Mr. COOK, the amendment was ordered to be printed; and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Commissioners of the Navy during the year 1821.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report by the Second Auditor of the Treasury of accounts which have remained unsettled or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th Sept. 1821, as appears from the books of his office.

Orders of the day were then called up, when the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill,) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The question being upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodson, of Ky.—the mover rose and remarked, that perhaps the discussion would be embarrassed by pursuing the course that had been proposed; he would by no means interfere with its most fair and favorable discussion, and therefore withdrew, for the present, the amendment he had offered.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Stevens to strike out the first section of the bill, for the purpose of testing its principle.

Mr. Stevenson rose and addressed the committee in a speech of an hour and a half.

After Mr. Stevenson had concluded, Mr. Smith observed that the hour of adjournment having passed, and the house being possessed of the impressive argument of his colleague, (Mr Stevenson) would not probably be disposed to listen to the observations he proposed to submit on the subject. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress—which was carried; and the committee thereupon had leave to sit again.

Mr. Sawyer made an ineffectual attempt to change the daily hour of meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock; and then

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan 24.

Among the petitions presented this morning, were several by Mr. STEWART, from the citizens of the state of Pennsylvania praying for the aid of Congress towards the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac; also, a memorial from certain citizens of Dorchester, Mass. against the passage of a bankrupt law.

Mr. CANNON rose to call the attention of the house to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table.

The House having agreed to consider the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the regular army, (so that companies into different corps contain the number of non-commissioned officers & privates they did previous to the reduction and organization made under the act of the last session of Congress;) and that said committee inquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumery officers, and reducing the general staff.

Mr. COCKE said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army. Let the committee, said he, have the subject referred to them generally: they can then examine every branch of the service, and make such alterations as the public interest may require. The committee might feel disposed to disband a part of the officers, and retain a part. But, if the resolution passed in its present shape, the committee would be precluded from taking such a course. He hoped his friend would alter the resolution so as to bring the whole subject fully before the military committee.

Mr. CANNON said, that his object was to bring the whole subject fully before the committee. He had no wish to limit its inquiries, having the highest confidence in them, that they would make such report as the good of the Service and the situation of the country require. He therefore modified his motion, so as to make the proposed inquiry general.

Thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HOBART, the House agreed to consider the resolution submitted by him on a former day, calling for information in respect to the Post Office Department. Mr. WALWORTH withdrew the amendment which he had proposed thereto, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. LEETWICH, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any Clerks in the Departments have entered into contracts with the government: also, upon what terms the contracts (if any) have been made, and the propriety of prohibiting such engagements in future.

Mr. LOWNDES moved that the house hereafter meet at 11 o'clock, which was negatived—ayes 53, noes 78.

The SPEAKER laid before the house a communication from Cæsar A. Rodney, announcing the resignation of his seat in the house as a representative from the State of Delaware.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, the same was laid on the table, and the SPEAKER was directed to communicate information thereof to the Executive of the State of Delaware.

The SPEAKER also presented a communication from the Department of State, transmitting a copy of the returns of the Marshal of the State of South Carolina, under the late census, of Kershaw District, which was laid on the table and the necessary parts thereof ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER further laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department transmitting statements, shewing the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1821; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed;

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

Among the petitions this day presented, was a memorial by Mr. Hooks, from sundry inhabitants of Wilmington, in the state of North Carolina, praying for the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy; which, on motion of Mr. H. was referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee on the judiciary was, at their request, discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Manumission Society of Tennessee; and the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Sterling, of N. York; calling on the secretary of the Treasury for certain information relative to the land offices; and, after some remarks from Mr. Sterling and of Mr. Cocke, in support of the motion, and from Sloane against it—(in the course of which discussion the resolution underwent some modification)—it was agreed to.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on this bill—Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. rose and moved to strike out the first section of the bill; and the question thereon having been stated,

Mr. Smyth addressed the committee in support of his motion, in a speech of two and a half hours. [The length of the report of Mr. Stevenson's speech leaves us no room for Mr. Smyth's. The report of his speech is therefore necessarily deferred.]

On motion of Mr. Mallary, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The house adjourned to Monday.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CLAIMS UNDER THE SPANISH TREATY

Having seen extracts of letters published in the Eastern papers, professing to give an account of points decided by the Board of Commissioners, (now in session in this city) for deciding on claims against Spain under the late treaty, which extracts were generally copied into other prints, we addressed a note to the Secretary of the Board, requesting from him such information as should afford a just view of the business before the Board. That information is contained in the following obliging reply from Mr. Watkins, which cannot fail to be highly interesting to all who feel any the least interest in this subject:

WASHINGTON, 26TH JAN. 1822.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your note of this morning, asking information concerning certain reports of decisions, which have been published in several papers as made by the commission for the adjustment of claims under the late treaty with Spain, I communicate to you with great pleasure, a brief abstract, (for the laborious duties of my office will not afford me leisure to do more,) of all that has been done; from which you may yourselves judge, how far these REPORTS of their proceedings are to be trusted.

In construing the treaty, the Board have settled this general proposition, AND NO OTHER—that, to entitle the claimant to have memorial RECEIVED FOR EXAMINATION, he must set forth a case, the facts of which, if granted to be true, would have given him a just claim against Spain if this treaty had not been made.

In applying this general rule, the Board have decided, that the present government of Spain, one of the contracting parties in this treaty, is not responsible for seizures made by the *French*, in that part of the Spanish territory which, at the time of the seizure, was in the occupation of the French army. France being then at war with Spain. They have, therefore, rejected all claims of this description, comprehending the seizures at St. Sebastions, Bilboa, &c.

They have also decided, that the mere circumstance of carrying within the Spanish territory, as prize of war, American property captured by the *French*, on the high seas, does not *of itself* constitute a just claim against Spain. All memorials, therefore, representing a naked case of this kind, have been rejected. But if any act is affirmed of the government or agents of Spain, which can in any manner connect Spain with the transaction, or even show that she had knowledge of its existence, while the property was in the possession of the captors, & within her territory, then such memorials are received.

Another consequence of this general proposition is, that the condemnation of American property captured by the French and carried into the Spanish territory, & condemned while there by Courts established in French territory, does not OF ITSELF form a just ground of claim against Spain. And again that injuries suffered by American citizens, whilst engaged in violating the municipal laws of Spain, within her acknowledged limits, or while hovering on her coasts for the purpose, do not constitute a just claim against Spain.

In ascertaining the amount of claims, the Board have also decided, that alledged losses, which are not the direct and necessary consequence of the original wrong, ought not to be allowed: and they have rejected all claims for supposed and hypothetical injuries—which are denominated claims for CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, to distinguish them from claims for direct and immediate injuries.

They have further decided not to receive any claims for injuries to the property of American citizens (whether vessels or cargoes) which have been purposely and falsely DOCUMENTED by them, as the property of the citizens or subjects of some other power. The operation of this rule necessarily excludes those American citizens who claim for losses sustained while trading in the character of Swedish subjects, and under the protection of the Swedish flag.

The question, whether claims for breach of contract made by an American citizen with the Spanish government are, or are not, included within the treaty, is yet before the Board, undecided. Arguments have been filed on both sides of the question, and the Commissioners have had them under examination; but no opinion has yet been expressed or intimated, further than to signify to the counsel for claimants that certain points had not been satisfactorily argued by them, and that further time would be allowed them to furnish additional arguments upon each point.

You will readily perceive the difficulty of giving a detailed account of the decision in each particular case, since the number of memorials already examined exceeds five hundred, and their separate history would occupy more time than I can spare, and more room than you could assign to the subject, without being of any correspondent utility to the public.

You are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

I am, &c.

T. WATKINS.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangement, on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at the dwelling of the Chairman, General CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, it was resolved to distribute Premiums consisting of pieces of Silver Plate, amounting in value to $500, at the Cattle show and Fair, to be held on the last Thursday and Friday in May next, at the Maryland Tavern on the Fredericktown Turnpike Road, four miles from Baltimore.

LIVE STOCK.

1—*HORSES.*

For the best Stallion, a piece of plate valued at	$30
Second best, do.	20
For the best brood Mare,	20
Second best, do.	10

ASSES.

For the best Jack,	20
For the best Jennet,	10

MULES.

For the best Mule,	20
Second best Mule,	10

2—*CATTLE.*

For the best Bull over two years old,	25
Second best, do. do.	20
For the best Milch Cow,	20
Second best, do.	10
For the best yoke of working Oxen,	15
Second best, do. do.	10
For the best Bull under two years old,	15
Second best, do. do.	10
For the best Heifer,	15
Second best, do.	10

The premium offered for the best Milch Cow will not be bestowed unless the owner exhibits to the satisfaction of the Awarding Committee an accurate account of the food and treatment of the Cow; the quantity & management of the milk, and the quantity of cream and butter previously obtained from it for at least thirty successive days.

3.—*SWINE.*

For the best Boar,	10
Second best do.	5
For the best Sow,	10
Second best do.	5

4—*SHEEP.*

For the best Ram of the pure Merino blood,	10
For the best Ram of any other breed	10
For the second best Ram of any other breed,	5
For the best two Merino Ewes	10
For the best two Ewes of any other breed	10

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough,	5
For the best Straw Cutter,	5
For the best Drill Machine,	5
For the best Machine or model of a Machine, for preparing unrotted flax for the wheel	20

Where premiums are taken for any of the above implements, the implement itself, so taking the premium, or model of it, must be stamped with the name of the owner, and left in the possession of the Society, for public exhibition.

Eleven premiums, amounting to one hundred dollars, will be reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the Society, to wit: One valued at $20; two do. $15; two at $10; and six at $5.

The Committee of Arrangement take this occasion to notify the Agricultural community, that the Society have it in contemplation to hold another Cattle Show and Fair in the month of October next, when they hope that it will be in their power to award premiums for *crops*, and for Manufactures *wrought in private families*.

It is expected that from and after October next, the exhibitions will be held in that month and only once a year.

As some of the crops, to which it is tho't to be expedient to call the public attention in this state, must necessarily be sowed or planted, *prior to the meeting in May*; the Committee of Arrangement deem it advisable at this time to indicate *in general terms*, the objects for which it is supposed the premiums will be offered, leaving the detail to be published as soon as practicable after the next show.

For the best	½	acre of carrots
do		acre of Mangel Wurtzel
do		acre of Potatoes
do	1-4	acre of Onions
do		acre of Cabbages for feeding [stock
do		acre of Ruta Baga
do		acre of Common Turnips
do		acre of Indian Corn
do		acre of Orchard Grass
do		acre of Pumpkins
do		acre of Flax
do	acre of	Wheat, do Rye, do Barley, do Oats.

The persons who shall compete for the premiums that may be offered for crops, will have to give a description of the soil on which the crops grew, state the kind and quantity of manure used; and also the manner and expense of cultivation and harvesting.

No animal will be considered entitled to any of the regular premiums, except such as have been bred in, and are at the time owned by persons residing within this state or the District of Columbia—and in no case will a premium be given for live stock, unless the owner shall have given one week's previous notice in writing, to Mr. John S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, stating himself to be the owner of the animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, &c. &c. as nearly as practicable.

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.
Chairman.

J. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

LONGEVITY IN GEORGIA.

Mrs. Phœbe Johnson, aged 109 years, is still living in Columbia county. She came with her husband to this country in 1732, and was the first white female that landed in Georgia. Our information is derived from her son in law; and he mentioned to us that the old lady intends removing with him and his family to Alabama, in the course of a few weeks.

Augusta Chron.

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