TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners was read a third time and passed. The bill to authorize the re-conveyance of a lot of land (the North Battery) to the City of New York, was read the second time and referred to the committee on Military Affairs. The bill for the further regulation of vessels bound up James River, was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. Webster rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: A newspaper has been put into my hands this morning, purporting to be published by Duff Green, who is Printer to the Senate. In this paper I find an article referring to the debate of yesterday, and in that article I find it said, among other things equally false, that "Mr. Webster contended that the National Government was established by the People, 'who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the States and the Constitution'."

I am of opinion, sir, that we ought either to leave our seats here altogether, or to protect ourselves while in them from such wilful and atrocious calumnies by those who are admitted on our floor, and who receive, through our hands, large disbursements of the public money. It becomes us, sir, either to go home, and yield up our places to men of a better spirit than ourselves, or else to show that we will not be either bullied or slandered, by persons circumstanced like this publisher, out of the free exercise of the right of discussion.

I rise, therefore, sir, to give notice, that, on the next similar occurrence, which, judging from the past, may be daily expected, I shall make it the subject of a specific motion to the Senate. I should do so now, sir, if I followed the inclination of my own judgment; but it is thought by others, to whom I defer, that the course which I have thus adopted may, on the whole, be more advisable.

The resolution offered by Mr. Burnet, on Monday last, to inquire how far it is expedient to alter and modify the act of Congress 'To aid the State of Ohio in constructing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in the Arkansas country,' and particularly if it be not expedient to repeal so much of said act as provides that the extension of the said Miami Canal shall be completed within twenty years, or that the State shall be bound to pay to the United States the amount of any lands previously sold, was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution, and after some time was spent in debate, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the ministerial duties of the Navy Department, and a bill to provide for completing the Navy Hospital at Norfolk, and the Asylum in Philadelphia, and to furnish them in part. Mr. Irwin of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill granting to the State of Ohio, on certain conditions, all the lands of the United States within that State.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Paymasters to employ citizens to aid them in discharge of their duties in certain cases, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered some days since, by Mr. De Witt of New York, providing for the discontinuance of the office of draftsman to the House, which was finally postponed for two weeks. The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Maine Election when Mr. Evans continued to address the Committee at great length.

SATURDAY, Jan 30.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday, Mr. Webster submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the fourth day of February next, proceed to the choice of a printer to the Senate.

The day was principally occupied by discussions on the resolution to subscribe for copies of the compilation of Public Documents proposed to be published by Gales & Seaton: the resolution was passed—Ayes 21, Nays 16. A resolution was afterwards offered by Mr. Grundy, directing the Secretary to postpone the subscription on the part of the Senate, until an appropriation was made by Congress for that purpose. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives several bills were reported and forwarded. A great number of resolutions were then presented and adopted. On motion of Mr. Storrs of New York, the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the Bill to provide for taking the fifth Census, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The House then, after rejecting one or two applications to make particular bills special orders for specified days, resumed the consideration of the question concerning the contested election in the State of Maine. Mr. A. Smyth, Mr. Howard, Mr. Bouldin, and Mr. Sutherland, successively occupied the floor, and Mr. Sutherland in the midst of his observations was interrupted by a successful motion to adjourn.—The House then adjourned till Monday.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

The House of Delegates have had the project of the State Bank upon the carpet for part of the last three days. On Wednesday the bill for the establishment of such a bank, being the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill at a late hour of the day, when Mr Thomas (Speaker,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill, amounting to a rejection thereof. This motion gave rise to a question of order, which was debated with considerable earnestness between the Speaker and Mr. Wootten. The chairman of the committee declined deciding the question of order arising under the rules of the House, and the House adjourned without a conclusion of the difficulty.

On Thursday, on going into committee again upon the bill, the difficulty recurred, and it was some time before the point was decided. Incidentally the propriety of entertaining a serious discussion upon the merits of the question itself, crawled into the debate on the point of order, and was ascertained clearly that the idea of establishing a State Bank was considered as worthy of serious attention by a formidable portion of the House.

After progressing through the reading of the bill, it being late the Committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Yesterday the subject was resumed with an interest evidently increased. The motion of the Speaker to strike out the first section, having been pronounced to be in order, the question recurred upon that motion, and thereupon the merit of the abstract question of establishing a State Bank came fairly under debate.

Mr. Teackle rose in support of his bill, and retained the floor, for probably an hour and a half.—We expect to be able to furnish the outlines of his argument in a future paper.

Mr. Wootton spoke against striking out the section, and in favor of a State Bank. We, unfortunately, were not present during the time he addressed the House.

Mr. Hughlett opposed the bill in a speech of some length. He objected especially to the danger of abandoning the present safe and profitable investments of the State's capital, and entrusting it to the uncertainty of Banking operations, and the controul of agents not immediately interested in the result of their operations.

Mr. Teackle made a few remarks in reply.

Mr. Steele followed in a concise argument against the bill. He maintained that it would be an implied violation of the faith of the State given to the banks established in Baltimore, if a bank or banks were now instituted, the operation of which would effect materially their banking privileges.—He insisted that there was abundant of banking capital already in existence in the State for all useful purposes, and that to augment that capital would be an injury rather than a benefit—and he urged that if it were necessary to increase that capital, it would be far better to charter associations as heretofore, than for the government to undertake Banking operations on its own account.

Mr. Speaker Thomas said, as he had made the motion to strike out the first section, he felt it incumbent upon him to assign his objections to the project contemplated by the bill, however unprepared he had suffered himself to be, under a persuasion that no serious effect was to be apprehended of the bill's passing.

He proceeded to state his objections, even if a State bank was ever advisable, to the establishment of one at this time, when the Banking capital already in existence, was, to a great extent, unemployed. He touched upon the danger attendant upon arming the government with the controul of the whole circulating medium, and with unlimited banking powers, and the asperity it would add to our political strifes. We have neither room nor time, before the mails close, to do justice to his remarks or to those of Mr. Jenifer who followed in answer to the Speaker, and the other gentlemen on his side.

The committee rose before Mr. J. concluded his remarks—upon a suggestion of Mr. Nicholas, that he should feel it a duty to take part in the debate—the debate will no doubt be resumed to-day.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 9.

Hoar Frost has long kept us bound in the chains of his coldest winter—he has made an ineffectual attempt to perpetuate his effort of 50 years since, but was two days since interrupted by a fall of snow six inches deep; and yesterday and to-day the more youthful of our citizens are indulging in their wonted amusement of sleighing—this recalls to our imagination winters of "Auld Lang Syne;" we say, go on and enjoy yourselves—for we are assured that our agriculturalists will rejoice in having a comfortable covering for their winter grain, from which we hope them the best of benefits—a good crop and saving prices.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

James Murray, Esq. to be Clerk of the Executive Council.

Mr. Henry Thompson, re-appointed Messenger to the Executive Council.

Mr. Jonathan Hutton appointed Armourer for the Western Shore.

Virgil Maxcy and R. B. Magruder, Directors on the part of the State, in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company.

For Visitors and Governors of Baltimore county Jail.

For the City—Sheppard C. Leakin,
Archibald George,
James Carroll, Jr.
Philip Laurenson.

For the County—Thomas B. Cockey,
Charles Jones,
Benjamin Buck.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.

Arthur Bell	Philip S. Yates.
Joseph Byus	

Levy Court.

Wm. M. Robinson	Thomas Edmondson
George Pearcy	Benjamin Slacum
Samuel L. Rawleigh	Samuel Keene.
Wm. Whiteley	

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.

Benjamin Oden	John Duvall.
Notley Maddox	

Levy Court.

Edward H. Calvert	Henry Tolson
Walter Bowie	James Naylor (of Josh.)
Thomas S. Hardy	Francis L. Darnall.
Wm. D. Bowie	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.

Wm. Williams, Sen.	Robert J. Henry
Arnold E. Jones	

Levy Court.

Dr. John Woolford	Wm. Roach, Sen.
Peregrine Weatherley	Anthony B. Bennett
Isaac Williams	Levin K. Leatherbury.
Benjamin I. Jones	

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Orphans' Court.

Joseph Stone	George Thomas.
John H. Briscoe	

Levy Court.

Dr. Wm. B. Locke	Richard H. Miles
Jenifer Taylor	Wm. T. Maddox
Cornelius Coombs	Dr. Walter. H. S. Briscoe.
Benedict J. Heard	

The President has officially recognised Jean Portugal Calhorda as Vice Consul of Portugal for Wilmington, N. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Mr. David Riley, Keeper of the Light House at North Point vice Sewell, deceased.

WHEELING, Jan. 27.

There have been but three arrivals and five departures of Steam boats since our last publication—At present the navigation of the river is stopped by the running of the ice.

[Compiler.

CHESTER TOWN, Feb. 5.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

We were no little astonished at the paragraph which appeared in the Centreville Times of the 30th ult respecting some of the Hornet's crew—It is to be regretted that any thing should appear in the papers on the subject, without the very best evidence of its authenticity. 'No letter has been received in this place from Richard L. Tilghman since the gale of the 10th of Sept. last, neither by his mother nor any other person; and we are at last, however painful the conclusion compelled to yield to the belief, that ALL the Hornet's crew have found a watery grave.

Official information has been received at the Department of State from Mr. Tudor Charge d'Affairs of the United States near the Government of Brazil, that the subject of the Claims of the citizens of the United States, for losses sustained by the authority of that Government, has been brought to a final conclusion, and that bonds, for the amount of indemnities awarded, have been issued by the Imperial Treasury at Rio de Janeiro, payable to the Legation of the United States, in three instalments: the first on the 28th of February, and the second on the 28th of August, 1830, and the third on the 28th February, 1831.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The N. O. Mercantile Advertiser mentions, that the Horse Press and Cotton Warehouse of Messrs. N. & B Hart, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 12th of January. The buildings extended about 300 feet on Camp and Charles street, and 200 feet on Common and Gravier streets, and were filled with cotton to the height of 8 or 9 tier. Whole loss estimated at 300,000 dollars.

We gather from the papers quoted above, the further particulars that the fire was caused by design, and that the combustion was hastened by the application of tar, turpentine, &c. 8000 bales of cotton were consumed. The buildings were nearly all insured, but the cotton was not. Two black men who were laboring with their utmost zeal, were buried in the flames of a house by the falling of a roof. It is stated that only 4 engines and 30 or 40 fire buckets were employed at the fire.

FIRE!—We learn that the Grist Mill of Mr. Frederick Simons, about 7 miles from Cumberland, Md. in Bedford county, Pa. and in the occupancy of Mr. William L. Lamar, was entirely consumed by fire, on Tuesday morning last, together with between four and five hundred bushels of wheat, rye and corn. Besides the loss of the mill to Mr. Simons, the loss to Mr. Lamar is supposed to be upwards of $300. The fire is believed to have communicated from the fire hearth, through the back part of the chimney, it being burnt through.—Civilian.

From the Norfolk Herald, Jan. 29.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last, about 8 o'clock, the dwelling of Mr *Joseph Grice*, in Portsmouth, caught fire near the chimney place from some defect in the hearth. Mr. and Mrs. Grice were sitting by the fire place at the time, when they were alarmed by a sudden rush of smoke into the room, and while they were seeking to ascertain the cause, the flame which was concealed between the lathing and weather-boarding, burst through the ceiling.—Through the activity of the citizens however, who promptly came to their assistance, the flames were subdued and the house was saved from destruction, though it suffered material injury, as did also the furniture in the hurry of moving.

At a fire in Philadelphia, on Sunday morning week, a young man who was dragging one of the engines fell, and was so seriously injured by the wheel passing over his head that but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

The Long Island Star of this morning, in relation to the late robbery at Brooklyn, has the following:

Wednesday Evening.—Henderson has made a full confession of all the circumstances of the robbery, by which it appears that the villain who escaped with the money is named Goodman, was engaged in teaching pugilism or boxing to classes of ameteurs in Brooklyn, New York, and Jersey City. Smith, a person who resides near the store, apprehended as an accomplice in the villany, planned the robbery, but was too well known personally, to take a share in its execution. It is a remarkable fact that Charles Rogers, whose distinguished and well timed bravery was the sole cause of defeating the villains, and apprehending one of them, was a townsman and juvenile associate of Smith in England.

LIGHT HOUSE.

We perceive that our representative in Congress, the Hon. George E. Mitchell, has moved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house on or near Turkey Point, at the mouth of Elk River, in Cecil county, Md. Turkey Point is prominently situated; it intersects Elk, North East and Susquehanna rivers, and commands an extensive view in the Chesapeake bay. A light-house placed there would undoubtedly be of great advantage to navigators; the bay being wide at that place, it is exposed to boisterous winds, and often on dark nights much difficulty occurs to the watermen of our rivers for the want of the aid suggested by the above mentioned resolution.—Elkton Press.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

It is stated in the preamble to a resolution pending in the Legislature of Kentucky, that that state realised, in the course of nine years on a capital of about half a million of dollars, invested as stock in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, producing a profit clear, of all expense, greater than the amount of the original capital. In consequence of the profitable concern, the proposition now is, to take the whole business or banking into the hands of the State, establish banks whenever wanted, and appropriate the profits to internal improvement, and education. A resolution has passed both branches of the Legislature, to burn the notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth reclaimed from circulation, to the amount of $270,000.

REFORM.—The Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday week says—

'The irregularity with which we receive various exchange papers that have formerly come to hand punctually, is a source of regret and much inconvenience to us.—Since Sunday we have received no Annopolis nor Baltimore paper.'

SUICIDE.—Mr. NOAH MAUND, a respectable farmer of Norfolk County, about 50 years of age, residing on New Mill Creek, put a period to his existence on Tuesday last, between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. He had resided many years, upon his paternal estate, and acquired by industry and application, a handsome competency. For the last four or five weeks he had, at intervals, manifested symptons of derangement, and on the day, stated, after securing the doors of the house, he deliberately placed the muzzle of a gun in his mouth, and discharging its whole contents, blew off the upper part of his head. There was no person in the house with him at the time, having sent his servants out previous to committing the shocking deed. He was a batchelor and had so conducted himself as to conciliate the respect of his friends and neighbours.

[Norfolk Beacon.

EXTENSION OF MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing enterprise of the United States is still extending. The Newburyport Hosiery Manufactory supplies its neighborhood with excellent cotton stockings, superior to the imported. Cotton bagging is also manufactured in great plenty in the vicinity of Providence.

The manufactory of Tacks is carried on extensively at Abington, Mass. about twenty miles from Boston, by patent machines, which turn out the best ever made. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater exported to other places.

The article of Penknives, heretofore almost exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.

Buttons are made in abundance at Attleborough, Mass. Upwards of forty trading houses in Philadelphia are supplied by this manufactory. Most of the labour is performed by machinery, and females generally employed.

In Vermont, Mathematical Instruments are made in a superior style. Gunter's scales, rules, &c. in every variety, are stamped by a machine invented by Samuel Hedge. The machine admits of no variation, and is correct.

Paul Beck's Shot Factory, on the banks of the Schuylkill, can furnish shot sufficient for the consumption of the United States. Six factories are erected on the Atlantic coast since the tariff, and several in the Mississippi. The article is a mere drug, and does not admit of exportation.

Hats and Bonnets of Straw, a beautiful employment for females, has widely extended throughout New England, and prospers well.—The annual consumption of this article is estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars.

Lace.—This manufacture is worth at least half a million, is a pleasing employment for delicate females and others denied the means of a livelihood, except by the labor of their hands.

Artificial Flowers are made in a great variety in our towns and villages. A great part of those on sale are of domestic manufacture.

Carpets are now used almost entirely of American manufacture, no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe are produced in our looms, and are equal to the European. [Phil. Citron.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

Mrs. Ann French, wife of Deacon Samuel French, of London, wove in one day this season, 'sixteen yards of cloth,' on a common hand loom.—She is in the 'eighty-second year of her age.'

The correspondent who furnishes the above, informs us that Mr. Bradley Kenney, in the employ of Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, of Gilmantown, hooped in one day, in a good workmanlike manner, 'fifty barrels.'

B. B. Curtis, artist, from Boston, gives notice from Burlington, Vt. to his friends south and east, that he cannot answer their orders for paintings, as he will be occupied for 9 months on a large historical painting for a company in New-York.

Miss Huldah Rogers died in Buckfield, Me. recently, from burning charcoal in her chamber.

In New-York State there are 211 newspapers, of which 32 are Anti-masonic. Catteragus, Putnam and Richmond are the only counties without a paper. In New-York city there are 47 papers, 11 daily. The highest circulation of a single daily paper is 4000: average number of daily papers, 1555 20,000 reams of paper are used annually by the city papers.

The pawn brokers in New-York city receive annually about 261,262 articles in pledge. 15 old clothes dealers made about 12,961 purchases in one year.

Mr. Nathl. Dodge of Barre, Vt. lately killed three hogs, 21 months old, which weighed when dressed 1697 lbs.

The following items are extracted from a work recently published in Boston, entitled, 'The Good House Wife' It contains some *nice* hints.

Look frequently into the pails to see that nothing is thrown to the pigs, which should be in the grease-pot.

Look to the grease-pot and see that nothing is there which might serve to nourish your own family.

If you have poultry which you are fearful will not keep well, put salt and pepper, and a skinned onion inside of them. Take out the gizzard and liver, parboil them and make them into a pie.

Indian pudding is *nice* baked.

Hard gingerbread is *nice* to have in the family.

A *nice* pudding may be made of bits of bread.

The heart, liver, &c. of a pig is *nice* fried.

A Bullock's heart is very profitable for a steak.

The navel end of the brisket is the best for salting and corning.

Bones from which roasting pieces have been cut, may be bought in the market for ten or twelve cents, from which a very rich soup may be made, besides skimming off *nice* fat for shortening. If the bones left from the rump be bought, they will gives more than a pint of *nice* shortening.

When you are buying mackerel, pinch the belly to ascertain whether it is good. If it gives under your finger like a bladder half filled with wind, the fish is poor; if it feels hard like butter the fish is *nice*.

Some think liver is *nicer* to be dipped in Indian meal before it is fried. It is *nice* broiled and buttered like a steak.

The line (of veal) has the kidney upon it; the fore quarter has the brisket on it. This is a 'sweet and delicate morsel.'

Many people buy the upper part of the sparerib of pork, thinking it the most *genteel*; but the lower part towards the neck is much more *sweet* and *juicy*.

Calf's head should be cleansed with very great care; particularly the lights. The head, the heart, and the lights should boil two hours; the liver should boil one hour. It is better to leave the wind pipe on, 'for if it hangs out of the pot while the head is cooking, all the froth will escape through it.' The brains after being thoroughly washed, should be put in a little bag, &c. &c.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

This interesting periodical has attained its tenth number, with an accession of patronage that promises permanence and extensive utility. Its enterprising publisher deserves a rich remuneration for his liberal exertions, and we are gratified that an abundant harvest awaits his faithful labors.

The Journal of Health we consider as eminently calculated to do good, by wholesome and practicable advice to both the healthy and infirm, by the amount of useful hints as to the preservation of health, and the varied and interesting phisiological instruction with which its pages abound. It is one of the many excellencies of this work, that notwithstanding its entirely popular character, the salutary truths that distinguish its pages, are conveyed in a style as rich and choice as that which marks the contributions to journals entirely literary.

Price of a Milk maid in Ireland.—A young gentleman of Kilkenny, meeting a handsome milk-maid, near the parade, said, 'What will you take for yourself and your milk, my dear?' The girl ins antly replied, 'Yourself and a gold ring, sir.'

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

THE DOCTRINE OF ELIAS HICKS.

In our number for July 4, 1828, we published an article from the 'Friend,' in which it is stated that Elias Hicks did not believe in the *doctrine of future rewards and punishments*, as it is commonly held by orthodox Christians. This is believed by that portion of the society which now adhere to Elias Hicks to be a misrepresentation of his sentiments, and that therefore an act of injustice has been done him by publishing the article in question. To make reparation, we have been requested to publish certain questions propounded to him with the answers.

As the answers to the questions relating to the person of Christ, and the authority of the Holy Scriptures, seem to us equivocal, and therefore susceptible of a double meaning, it would answer no good purpose, in our opinion to publish them.

The following, however on the conception of Christ, are more explicit:—

'1st Query.—Dost thou wish to be understood, by any thing that thou may have said publicly or privately, that thou denies the miraculous conception of the fleshy body of Jesus Christ; or dost thou believe that Joseph was his father?'

'Answer.—I have ever believed and asserted, from my youth up, that I had as full a belief in the miraculous conception of the fleshy body of Jesus Christ, as it was possible for the history to give belief. And I may now assure thee that I never thought or said that I believed that Joseph was his father.'

The following, also, which relates more particularly to the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, is equally explicit:—

'4th Query.—Dost thou believe there is no accountability beyond the grave, or that there is no state of rewards and punishments after death?'

'Answer.—This charge which I hear has been made against me, is altogether such a bare-faced and palpable falsehood, that I can hardly believe that any man could be ignorant and wicked enough to fabricate such a story; nor that any man that knew any thing about me could give the least possible credit thereto; as I have spent a great portion of my time in travel and exercise, having travelled thousands and tens of thousands of miles, leaving behind me every tender and sweet enjoyment that this life can afford, for no other cause than to promote truth and righteousness among my friends and fellow creatures, that they might be prepared to die, and enter into that eternal inheritance prepared for the righteous, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest; fully believing that every man will reap the reward of, Well done, good and faithful servant, or receive the sentence, Depart from me you workers of iniquity, I know you not.'

Having thus permitted Mr. Hicks to speak for himself on these points we wish to give information we shall decline any farther controversy on the subjects at issue between those now called Orthodox and Hicksite Friends, being fully persuaded that the sentiments by which the latter are distinguished are irreconcileable with any correct views of gospel doctrines.

THE PILLORY.

I never was in the pillory but once, which I must ever consider as a misfortune. For looking at all things as I do, with a philosophical and inquiring eye, and courting experience for the sake of my fellow creatures I cannot but lament, the short and imperfect opportunity I enjoyed of filling that elevated situation, which so few men are destined to occupy. It is a sort of Egg Premiership; a place above your fellows, but a place in which your hands are tied. You are not without the established political vice, for you are not absolved from turning.

Let me give a brief description of the short irregular glimpse I had of men and things, while I was in Pillory Power. I was raised to it, as many men are to high station, by my errors I merely made a mistake of some sort or other in an answer in Chancery, not injurious to my interests, and lo! the Recorder of London with a sunvity of manner peculiar to himself, announced to me my intended promotion: and in due time I was installed into office.

It was a fine day for the pillory; that is to say, it rained in torrents. Those only who have had boarding and lodging like mine, can estimate, the comfort of having washing into the bargain.

VIRGINIA.—From the Richmond papers we learn that the question concerning the renewal of the Charters of the Bank of Virginia, the Bank of the valley, and the North Western Bank has been settled in effect by a vote, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, of 111 to 75, against the indefinite postponement of resolutions reported in favor of the renewal. The Whig decidedly condemns the measure: the Enquirer, as far as we have observed, is *silent* on the subject. It is a question, we suppose, in regard to which 'much may be said on both sides.'

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. SAMUEL CHAMBERS, to Mrs. MARY CAHMEAN, all of this county.

DIED

In Caroline county, on Monday the 1st inst. Mrs. *Elizabeth*, consort of Mr. Henry Nicols, in the 59th year of her age.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Nabb, on THURSDAY next, 11th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which place and time the members are respectively invited to attend.

By the Board,

R. SPENCER, Sec'ry.

feb 9

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their Office in the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th and FRIDAY the 19th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb 9 w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, as follows—

No. 122, dated 20th Feb. 1824, for 20 full Shares
124, do 4th Mar. do do 79 do do
139, do 30th do do do 47 do do

And making together 146 Shares issued in the name of 'I. W. N. & E. Tyson, in Trust'—said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

ISAAC TYSON,
WM. TYSON,
NATHAN TYSON.

January 5, 1830.—[jan 19—4w]

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