An act to open and extend Eutaw street in the city of Baltimore.

An act to authorise the leasing certain property in Baltimore county.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act relating to insolvent debtors in the city and county of Baltimore.

An act to continue an act passed at December session 1813, entitled, an act to incorporate the Patapsco Insurance Company.

An act to perfect and make valid the title of Isaac S. Sweuringen, of Washington county, to the lands therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Sugar Refining Company.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to repeal an act entitled, an act to create a Board of Public Works, passed at December session 1825, ch. 1."

An act for the relief of Thomas Flynn, an insolvent debtor.

An act for the relief of Thomas Marshall, of the city of Baltimore, an insolvent debtor.

An act to authorise Charles Howard, of the city of Baltimore, guardian of James McHenry, to lease certain portions of the estate of said ward.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

An additional supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, ordinary keepers, and others, passed at December session 1827, chapter 117.

An act to fix the time of holding the annual election for commissioners of Princess Anne, in Somerset county.

An act relating to evidence.

An act to amend the law in relation to pleading in certain cases.

An act to regulate the removal of proceedings in criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the constitution and form of government for that purpose.

An additional supplement to the act for enlarging the powers of the Chancery Court.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

An act to confirm the proceedings, and extend the time of making a road in Baltimore county.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Morton, of the city of Baltimore.

An act to authorise the person therein named, to bring into this state, certain slaves;

An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Henderson, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

An act for the benefit of Tabitha Swearingen of Frederick county, deceased.

An act to divorce Rebecca Wilson, and James Wilson.

An act to revive an act passed at December session, 1825, incorporating the Westminster School, and for other purposes.

An act relating to the Baltimore second dispensory.

An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

A supplement to the act entitled, an act authorising the laying out and opening a road through Frederick, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties.

An act authorising and empowering the Levy Courts of the several counties therein mentioned, to alter, open and shut up roads in their respective counties.

An act for the relief of Edward M. Enbanks, of the state of Delaware.

An act to limit the time of taking appeals from magistrates judgments.

An act for the benefit of the heirs and legal representatives of William Price, late of Allegany county deceased.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Marks, presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, praying that an appropriation may be made for the improvement of the navigation of Back Creek, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of David Beard, made a report accompanied by a bill for his relief. The bill was read and ordered to a second reading, and the report to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the same committee to whom was referred the bill entitled 'an act making appropriations for the support of Government for the years 1830,' reported it without amendment.

The bill to provide for the abolition of unnecessary duties, to relieve the people from 16,000 000 of taxes, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, and manufactures, commerce and navigation of the U. States, was read the second time, considered as in committee of the whole, and, on the opinion of the Vice President that provisions of the character of those contained in the 3d section of the bill were not in order—

On motion by Mr. Webster, the bill, together with the question of order was laid on the table.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Foot on the 30th December last, as modified by him on the 20th ult. in relation to future sales of the public lands, together with the motion to postpone the same indefinitely. After debate,

On motion by Mr Barton,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Letcher, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road; which was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Hemphill, from the same committee, reported a bill to improve Back Creek; which was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Finch, was again taken up and adopted.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Baily:

Resolved, That the Committee on Retrenchment be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that not more than one Secretary to each Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to be paid out of the public Treasury: That the contingent expenses of each Foreign Mission be limited to a sum not exceeding —— hundred dollars, in any one year.

Mr. Everett stated, that the whole subject matter of this resolution was covered by a bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He did not think it belonged to the Committee on Retrenchment, unless that Committee had cognisance of all matters relative to the Foreign Affairs of the nation.

The resolution was then laid on the table.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Condict.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inducing the seamen and mariners in the navy of the United States voluntarily to discontinue the use of whiskey, by substituting for it double its value in other necessaries and comforts, whilst in service, or in money payable at the expiration of the service.

Resolved, also, As a further inducement to sobriety and orderly deportment in the navy, as well as with a view to preserve the lives and morals of the seamen and marines, that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing some additional bounty in money or clothing, or both to be paid to every seamen and marine at the expiration of his service, who shall produce from his commanding officer a certificate of total abstinence from ardent spirits, and of orderly behaviour, during the term of his engagement.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, suggested the propriety of changing the word 'whiskey' to ardent spirits.

Mr Ramsey moved to add the words 'wines or fomented liquors; which were added.

Mr. Hoffman said there was no regulation of the navy which required seamen to drink whiskey, or which held out any very strong inducements for them to drink. The vulgar democratic drink of whiskey seemed to be as disagreeable in the United States as it was to Captain Hall in his travels. He did not object to having all the seamen cold water men, but he would thank any gentleman to state to the House some practical scheme by which the object of the resolution might be accomplished.

Mr. Wickliffe said his only objection to it was, that some future historian would be obliged to set it down that the United States, in the early part of the 19th century, had become such a nation of drunkards, that the gentlemen and ladies were obliged to form societies binding themselves not to drink, and Congress itself was called upon to suppress intemperance. Unless some gentlemen wished to speak upon it, he should move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Drayton said the reports from the Departments showed that the evil had materially decreased. At some of the posts in the army, and also on board some of the ships of the navy, the men had been induced to abstain, and the result had been that the men were in a better condition to labor, and the same work could be performed with less labor. Upon the resolution he remarked that it contained no hard legislation; it did not require the men to abstain, but only recommended the encouragement of the men in that course. If the experiment should fail, the members would have done their duty in making the attempt. He was aware that some of the societies had carried the thing to a fanatical and ridiculous excess; but he did not think that any information furnished by them should be rejected. The resolution, however, was recommended on information derived from officers in the army and navy, and from the surgeons.

The hour having expired, the discussion was closed.

Mr. Crockett offered a resolution going to abolish the Military Academy at West Point which was laid on the table. Mr Vinton moved the printing of the laws of Georgia and Alabama in relation to the Indians and that they be annexed to the report of the Committee which had already been ordered to be printed. The motion was debated, and finally laid on the table. The Judiciary Bill was then taken up, and Judge Spencer, of New York, finished his remarks.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

The debate in the Senate, on things in general, arising out of Mr. Foot's resolution, does not diminish in interest, and seems hardly to approach its close. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, yesterday finished his remarks on the subject, in a series of pungent and pregnant observations.—Other gentlemen are prepared to address the Senate; amongst whom more than one indicated the disposition to do so, upon the adjournment of yesterday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the debate was resumed on Mr Condict's resolutions, and continued until the expiration of the hour.—After which the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to compensate Susan Decatur, and others. A proposition to fill the blank in the 1st section of this bill with $100,000, being rejected, it was then moved by Mr. Storrs, that the amount to be appropriated, should be 'distributed amongst the officers and men according to the provisions of the prize act,' and carried in the affirmative—68 to 53. Mr. Storrs moved further to amend the bill, by paying to Stephen Decatur's legal representatives, $15.000, over and above his share, as apportioned in the bill, which was rejected.—Ayes 27, Noes 94. Mr. Johns proposed a substitute for the 1st section, so as to include in its provisions the crew of the boat detached from the Syren—rejected 46 to 74. On this motion and on the bill itself, a debate ensued which occupied the Committee till 4 o'clock without being concluded.—Both Houses sit to-day. [Nat. Intel.

TUESDAY, March 2.

In the Senate, on Monday, the morning was chiefly consumed by a debate on Mr. Barnard's motion to call on the Secretary of the Navy for information and opinions, touching the expediency of dispensing with the Marine Corps in the Naval service. The resolution was finally adopted; and after receiving some other resolutions, and disposing of sundry memorials, the resolution of Mr. Foot was resumed, and Mr. Grundy continued the remarks which he commenced on Saturday, until 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a single subject occupied nearly the whole sitting from 12 till 4 o'clock. This was a motion to print a petition presented by Mr. Burges from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in New England, praying the protection of Government for the Cherokee and other tribes of Indians, and that Congress will adopt no measure in violation of the treaties entered into with them. After an unsuccessful motion to get rid of the discussion, by laying the memorial on the table, the debate was finally, at near 4 o'clock, arrested by the 'previous question,' and the motion to print prevailed by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

THE BEREAVED SISTER.

BY. G. D. PRENTICE.

In the Spring of 1824, I contracted an acquaintance in one of the cities of the South, with a gentleman, who had removed from England to this country with two small children, the one a boy of ten, and the other a girl of nine years of age.—These children were the most lovely beings I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and artless affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy.—They were happy in themselves, happy in each other, and in the whole world of life and nature around them. I had known the family but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and as I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their friends and relations.

My departure was delayed two weeks. During that period, I lived under the same roof with the little ones, that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were pensive and made frequent enquiries for their absent father, but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence changed into a pleasant anticipation of his return. The ordinary sorrows of childhood are but dews upon the eagle's plumage, which vanish at the moment, when he proud bird springs upward into the air to woo the first beautiful flashes of the morning.

The day for our departure at length arrived, and we set sail on a quiet afternoon of Summer. It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and joyously as the wing of a young bird in spring-time. It seemed in truth as if 'man's control had stopped with the shore,' that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the blue of the upper skies as purely and peacefully as at the first holy Sabbath of creation. The distant hills lent their pale blue tops to the waters, and, as the great Sun, like the image of his Creator, sunk down in the West, successive shadows of gold and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like barks from a fairy land. My young companions gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and, when the last tints of the dim shore were melting into shadow, they took each other's hands, and a few natural tears gushed forth as an adieu to the land they had loved.

Soon after sunset, I persuaded my little friends to let me lead them to the cabin, and then returned to look out again upon the ocean. In about half an hour, as I was standing musingly and apart, I felt my hand gently pressed, and, on turning around, saw that the girl had stolen alone to my side. In a few moments, the evening star began to twinkle from the edging of a violet cloud. At first, it gleamed faintly and at intervals, but anon it came brightly out, and shone like a holy thing upon the brow of the evening. The girl at my side gazed upon it, and hailed it with a tone, which told, that a thought of rapture was at her heart. She enquired, with simplicity and eagerness, whether, in the far land, to which we were going, that same bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it as another friend, that was to be with her in her long and lonely journey.

The first week of our voyage was unattended by any important incident. The sea was, at times, wild and stormy, but again it would sink to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the distant horizon. On the eighth day, the boy arose pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning, he was confined by a fever to his bed, and much doubt was expressed as to his fate by the physician of the vessel. I can never forget the visible agony, the look of utter woe, that appeared upon the face of the little girl when the conviction of her beloved brother's danger came slowly upon her thoughts. She wept not—she complained not—but, hour after hour, she sat by the bed of the young sufferer—an image of grief and beautiful affection. The boy became daily more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning kisses of his sister, and, at last, a faint heaving of his breast, and the tender eloquence of his half closed eye, and a flush, at intervals, upon his wasted cheek like the first violet tint of a morning cloud, were all, that told, that he had not yet passed 'the first dark day of nothingness.'

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own fevered brow might be fanned by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood-red setting were still visible upon the Western waters.—Slowly but brilliantly the many stars were gathering themselves together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves was lightened up like wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, and its wild sweet tones came floating down from the fluttering pennon above us, like the sound of a gentle wind amid a cypress-grove. But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed her to the star, on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh—and I returned with her to the bed-side of her brother. I perceived instantly, that he was dying. There was no visible struggle—but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I know not, whether, at first, his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, pressed his pale lips to her own, and then, as usual, let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance.—Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sisters name. She replied with a passionate caress, and looked up in my face, as if to implore encouragement. I knew, that her hopes were but a mockery. A moment more, and a convulsive quiver passed over the lips of the dying boy—a slight shudder ran through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as if intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in tearless silence—but I saw, that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last, she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and, pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

On the next day, the corpse of the dead boy was to be committed to the ocean. The little girl knew, that it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been an unreal and terrible vision. When the appointed hour was at hand, she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a disembodied and melancholy spirit, to go and look upon her brother, and see if he was indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze again upon the sleeping dust, to which all the tendrils of her life seemed bound. She paused by the bed-side, and I almost deemed, that her very existence would pass off in that long and fixed gaze. She moved not—spoke not—till the form she loved was taken away to be let down into the ocean. Then indeed she arose, and followed her lifeless brother with a calmness, that might have been from Heaven. The body sunk slowly and solemnly beneath the waves, a few long, bright ringlets streamed out upon the waters, a single white and beautiful glimpse came dimly up through the glancing billows, and all, that had once been joy and beauty vanished forever.

During the short residue of our voyage, the bereaved sister seemed fading away as calmly and beautifully as a cloud in the summer zenith. Her heart had lost its communion with nature, and she would look down into the sea, and murmur incoherently of its cold and solitary depths, and call her brother's name, and then weep herself into calmness. Soon afterwards I left her with her friends. I know not whether she is still a blossom of the earth, or whether she has long since gone to the nurtured in a holier realm. But I love the memory of that beautiful and stricken one. Her loveliness, her innocence, and her deep and holy feelings, still come back to me in their glory and quietude like a rainbow on a summer-cloud, that has showered and passed off forever. [N. E. Rev.

CEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

It is with serious regret that we learn that blood has been shed between the whites and the Cherokees in Georgia. Who is to blame for the beginning of this tragedy, it is not possible to say. The account which follows is from the Indian newspaper, and might be expected rather to favour its own side of the fray.

NEW ECHOTA, Feb. 10.

We have been told by a gentleman, who passed this place as an express to the agent, from the principal chief, that a Cherokee has, at last, been *killed* by the intruders and three more taken bound into Georgia! We are not prepared this week to give the public any particulars respecting this unpleasant affair. The general facts are however, these, the particulars of which will be given in our next. A company of Cherokees, among whom were some of our most respectable, citizens, constrained by the repeated aggressions and insults of a number of intruders, who had settled themselves far in the country, and likewise by the frequent losses sustained by many of our own citizens in cattle and horses from their own countrymen, who are leagued in wickedness with our civilized brothers, started the other day, under the authority of the Principal Chief, to correct at least part of the evil. They were out two days, in which time they arrested four Cherokee horse-thieves. These received exemplary punishment. They found also 17 families of intruders living, *we believe*, in Cherokee houses. These were ordered out, and, after safely taking out their beddings, chairs &c. the houses were set on fire. In no instance was the least violence used on the part of the Cherokees. When the party returned home, five of them tarried on the way, who, we are sorry to say, had become intoxicated. In this situation they were found by a company of intruders, twenty-five in number—one was killed, and three taken into Georgia.

Thus a circumstance, which we have for a long time dreaded, and which has been brought about by the neglect of the Executive to remove the great nuisance to the Cherokees, has happened. We are, nevertheless, glad that the injury received is on the side of this nation. It has been the desire of our enemies that the Cherokees may be urged to some desperate act; thus far this desire has never been realized, and we hope notwithstanding the great injury now sustained, their wonted forbearance will be continued. If our word will have any weight with our countrymen, in this very trying time, we would say, *forbear, forbear*—revenge not, but leave vengeance to him "to whom vengeance belongeth."

P S. On Sunday last it was reported that a large company of Georgians were on their way to arrest Mr. Ross and Major Ridge. We think it not improbable that an attempt of that kind will be made. If so, self defence on the part of the Cherokees, many of whom we understand were at Ross's and Ridges, would undoubtedly be justifiable. [Cherokee Phœnix.

The following correspondence will be read with pleasure by all persons whose hearts are not gangrened by groundless hate or bitter prejudice. Mr. Otis does justice, but we are assured he does no more than justice, to the sentiments of the People of the Eastern States generally: [Nat. In.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Feb. 16, 1830.

Sir: In compliance with the advice of the Executive Council, I do myself the honor of transmitting herewith, the copy of a letter from the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Mayor of Boston, covering the copy of a letter from him addressed to the Mayor of Savannah, in answer to one received by him from that gentleman, respecting a seditious pamphlet written by a person of color in Boston, and circulated by him in other parts of the U. States.

Very respectfully, &c.

WM. B. GILES.

Hon. L. BANKS,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

To His Excellency the Governor of Virginia:

SIR: Perceiving that a pamphlet published in this city has been a subject of animadversion and uneasiness in Virginia as well as in Georgia, I have presumed that it might not be amiss to apprise you of the sentiments and feelings of the City authorities in this place, respecting it, and for that purpose I take leave to send you a copy of my answer to a letter from the Mayor of Savannah addressed to me on that subject.—You may be assured that your good people cannot hold in more absolute detestation the sentiments of the writer, than do the people of this city, and as I very believe, the mass of the New England population. The only difference is, that the insignificance of the writer, the extravagance of his sanguinary fanaticism tending to disgust all persons of common humanity with his object, and the very partial circulation of his book, prevent the affair from being a subject of excitement, and hardly of serious attention.

I have reason to believe that the book is disproved of, by the decent portion even of the free colored population in this place, and it would be a cause of deep regret to me, and, I believe, to all my well disposed fellow-citizens, if a publication of this character, and emanating from such a source, should be thought to be countenanced by any or their number.

I have the honor, &c

H G OTIS.

Mayor of the City of Boston.

Boston, Feb. 10th, 1830.

To the Mayor of Savannah:

SIR: Indisposition has prevented an earlier reply to your favor of the 12th Dec. A few days before the receipt of it, the pamphlet had been put into my hands, by one of the board of Aldermen of this city, who received it from an individual, it not having ben circulated here. I perused it carefully, in order to ascertain whether the writer had made himself amenable to our laws, but notwithstanding the extremely bad and inflammatory tendency of the publication, he does not seem to have violated any of those laws. It is written by a free black man whose true name it bears. He is a shopkeeper and dealer in old clothes, and in a conversation which I had authorized a young friend of mine to hold with him, he openly avows the sentiments of the book and authorship. I also hear he declares his intention to be to circulate pamphlets by mail at his own expense, if he cannot otherwise effect his object.

You may be assured, sir, that a disposition would not be wanting on the part of the city authorities here, to avail themselves of any lawful means of preventing this attempt to throw fire-brands into your country. We regard it with deep disapprobation and abhorrence. But we have no power to control the purpose of the author, and without it, we think any public notice of him or his books would make matters worse.

We have been determined, however, to publish a general notice to Captains and others against exposing themselves to the consequences of transporting incendiary writings into your and the other Southern States.

I have the honor, &c.

H G. OTIS.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, for copies of the letters which we subjoin. He is entitled to the public thanks for his patriotic efforts to introduce into the cultivation of his own country the valuable productions of foreign climes. Such efforts are not only commendable for the immediate good they produce, but are valuable as examples to other gentlemen who may be in situations to render similar benefits to their country. [ib.

MALAGA, 23d Oct. 1829.

Richard Henry Wilde, Esq.

SIR: We have been requested by our much esteemed friend, Bern'd Henry, Esq. of Gibraltar, to procure for you, and send to New York, some of the Wheat and Sugar Cane belonging to this part of Spain. Of the first article we have chosen that kind called *Trigo Recio*, or hard Wheat, and of which we have sent a cannister containing half a fanega (almost half a bushel) to Mr. H. B. Gwathmey, per brig Blakely, Captain Lewis, bound to New York, with a request that he would forward the same to you by first good conveyance. This wheat, as we have been universally informed, is that which most resists all the injuries to which grain is in general liable, either in the field, or in the granary. At a future day and at the proper season, we will have some of the Sugar Cane, which grows some leagues off the coast, carefully taken up, to be sent to you through the same channel as the grain, and we shall be happy, at all times, to aid in this way the laudable enterprise of our countrymen in endeavoring to draw the riches of other climes to our own.

We are, respectfully, your obed't. serv'ts.

GEO. & WM. A. READ.

☞Samples of the Wheat above mentioned will be delivered to members of Congress who may desire them, on application to Mr. Carr, assistant door-keeper.

Extract of a letter dated Gibraltar, 19th Nov. 1829.

MY DEAR SIR: Your regarded favor of the 5th June, reached me recently, and I have lost no time in taking measures to comply with your desire of procuring some plants of the Sugar Cane cultivated in Murcia. I wrote immediately to a Spanish friend residing near a sugar estate in Valez Malaga, and to another at Estapona, near which it is also grown. They have kindly promised to bear in mind my request, and at the proper time to procure some plants, and to have them so prepared and secured, under the directions of a botanist, as to ensure the probability of their surviving the voyage, and arriving in condition for transplanting. I trust they will do as they have promised, and you may rely upon my forwarding them to your friend at New York. The proper time to forward these plants will be about March next, so that they may reach you at a congenial season for placing them in the intended soil.

There is less difficulty, in fact none, in procuring some good Spanish Wheat; that usually grown directly North of this place, about Ronda, is much esteemed for its quality. It is a hardy plant, not liable to the rust, at least not in this climate. It is a full heavy rich colored grain, and produces a brilliant white flour; but the objection made to it by the millers of England is the very great difficulty of grinding it. In fact, it is not a merchantable wheat, generally, out of Spain; I have sent, frequently, samples of it, for seed, to the United States, but have not heard how it succeeded. I will send a few quarts for your use, by the first vessel to New York.'

From the American Farmer.

J. S. SKINNER Esq.

Having been desired to furnish for publication a decription of the Devon cow exhibited last week in the city, and believing her to be the first *full blood* ever brought to our shambles, I have less reluctance in complying therewith.

This cow was bred by me, her sire and dam were imported from England, accompanied with usual certificates of blood and pedigree, she was three and a half years old, had a calf fifteen months since, and ceased breeding; but continued to give milk until the end of November last, when one of our victuallers advised my feeding her for market, with which I reluctantly complied, as she was very beautiful and universally admired.

Her food for the last ten weeks has been chopped corn and ruta baga turnips, with hay from orchard grass, previous to which, she had never tasted grain of any description, and I never knew an animal become fat so rapidly; for her good qualities as beef I refer to Mr. Rusk's statement below. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY THOMPSON.

Baltimore, 22d. Feb. 1830.

I hereby certify, that last week I slaughtered a Devon cow raised and fed by Mr. Henry Thompson, which turned out far beyond expectation when exhibited on foot last week at market; the general impression then was that she would go a little over six hundred pounds, but to our great surprise the four quarters actually weighed seven hundred and sixty lbs. and she cut up beautifully, being very fat, 'very small boned,' with lighter coarse pieces and less offal than any beast, I ever slaughtered; and it is my opinion, as also that of my brother victuallers, that this breed is superior to any other we have ever seen for beef.

The whole weight of this cow was as follows, viz.

Four quarters, nett,	760 lbs.
Rough tallow,	140
Hide,	80
Head and tongue,	45
	1025 lbs.

Feb. 23. JOHN RUSK.

A paragraph has recently appeared in several of the public prints, copied from those of New-York, stating that a number of the Banks of that city had resolved to receive and pay Spanish quarter dollars at 24 cents, and adding in explanation of the measure, that the Directors of the Mint had declared their real value to be only 23½ cents. For the purpose of correcting this misconception, we re-publish the remarks communicated on the 20th of August last and inserted in the Philadelphia Gazette, in order to dissipate the alarm then prevailing on the same subject.

Mint of the U. States, February 24th. 1830.

The following is the communication alluded to.

Certain paragraphs, relative to the parts of the Spanish dollars, having recently appeared in the public prints, tending to introduce a disturbance into our currency, not warranted by a full view of the facts, some notice of the subject is considered due to the public.

The Spanish silver coins now in the U. States, taken together, are of an intrinsic value, equal to that at which they pass in ordinary circulation.—If a deposite were made for coinage consisting of Spanish dollars and the several parts thereof, in that proportion of each, which actually prevails, the operation, it is confidently believed, would incur no loss to the depositor.

The parts of the Spanish dollar considered alone, are of less than their nominal value. The quarters may, however, be estimated as intrinsically worth twenty-four cents within a minute fraction and the subordinate parts nearly in that proportion. They are diminished in value by use, more conspicuously than coins of a higher denomination, from being more constantly in service, and exposing a much larger surface in proportion to their weight. To this disproportionate reduction, small coins are unavoidably liable. Our own are not exempt from it. Nor does it appear in what manner the purposes of *change* are to be accomplished, with the desirable uniformity, by metallic money except on the condition, that the public, for the common benefit, shall acquiesce in the circulation of small coins, at their nominal value, although reduced somewhat below it by the effects of use.

The subject, it is known, is now undergoing an investigation, which will probably, at no distant period, result in the adjustment of it on general principles, by the only authority competent to adopt measures, for introducing into the currency, a copious supply of the smaller denominations of our own coin, and to determine the time and manner of withdrawing from circulation, all others which have been a legal tender.—Partial and local proceedings in relation to it, would therefore seem inexpedient at this time.—Under present circumstances, they would probably have no other results than to accumulate the coins alluded to, in the hands of individuals, at depressed rates, to be returned upon the nominal value.

Mint of the United States,
August 19th 1829.

CAT-ASTROPHE.

Mr. Prentice of the Hartford Review, says, that 'the urchins of Yale College are raising a rueful din about our ears, for telling the tale of their having lived several months upon *cat-soup*. The little scape-graces have made us pay nine shillings for anonymous letters about cats and kittens. Dog-cheap, we think. One of them writes thus: 'Mr. Prentice, when you come to New Haven, instead of *cat soup* you will be served with a *cat-o'-nine tails*.' Thank you, lad—we would rather have a cat of fifty tails on our back, than a great stout one-tailed mouser in our belly.'

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