of an ambitious man, not possessed of perfect purity and unbendig integrity, it would be imminently dangerous to the public liberty. The State banks would enter into the lists of political controversy, with a view to obtain this patronage; and very little sagacity is required to foresee, that, if there should ever happen to be an administration disposed to use its patronage to perpetuate its power, the public funds would be put in jeopardy by being deposited in banks unworthy of confidence, and the most extensive corruption brought to bear upon the elections throughout the Union. A state of things more adverse to the purity of the Government—a power more liable to be abused—can scarcely be imagined. If five millions of dollars were annually placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury to be distributed at his discretion, for the purposes of internal improvement, it would not invest him with a more dangerous and corrupting power.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, the committee will briefly examine the grounds of a complaint, sometimes made against the Bank of the U. States. It is alleged that this bank, availing itself of the government deposites, consisting in some places principally of local paper, makes heavy and oppressive draughts on the local banks for specie, and thus compels them to curtail their discounts, to the great injury of the community. In the first place, it is to be remarked, that one of the highest duties of the bank—the great object for which it was established—was to prevent the excessive issues of local paper; and this duty can only be performed, by enforcing upon the State banks the payment of specie for any excess in their issues. But the committee are induced to believe, that this complaint is principally owing, so far as it now exists, to the fact, that the operation of the Federal Treasury are mistaken for the operations of the banks, because the bank is the agent by whom those operations are performed. The institution receives the Government deposites in the paper of the local banks, certainly in no spirit of hospitality to those banks. On the contrary, it tends to give them credit, and is designed to have that effect. But the Bank of the U. S. is not only bound to pay in specie, or its own bills, what it receives for the Government in local paper, but to transfer the funds to any part of the Union where they may be required for disbursement. Let it be assumed, that the Government collects annually, at the Custom-house in Charleston, one million of dollars in local bank notes, and disburses in South Carolina only one hundred thousand it would result from this, that the Government would have nine hundred thousand dollars of local bank paper deposited in the Charleston branch, which the bank would be bound by its charter, and for the national benefit, to transfer perhaps to Washington or Norfolk. As this paper would not answer the purposes of the Government at those places, the bank would be of course, compelled to provide specie, or bills that will command specie at those places. It is obvious, then, that it is the inequality in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, that produces the evil in question. If all the revenue collected in Charleston were disbursed in the State, no draughts would be made upon the local banks for specie. The Bank of the U. S., so far from being justly obnoxious to any complaint on this score, has greatly mitigated the action of the Treasury upon the local banks, by means of the liberal arrangements which its large capital and numerous branches have enabled it to make with them. The degree in which that institution has reduced the rate of exchange, may be fairly assumed as that in which it has mitigated the action of the Treasury upon the State Banks. If, for example, there existed no national bank, and the deposites of the revenue collected in Charleston were made in one of the local banks, what would be the effect of transferring, annually, nine hundred thousand dollars to Washington or Norfolk? The local banks having no branches at either of these places, instead of transferring draughts, as is now generally done, would be compelled to transmit specie. The bank in which the Government deposites were made, would consequently be under the necessity of demanding specie from all the other banks, in a manner, and to an extent much more oppressive, than any thing that can be imputed to the Bank of the U. States. If, to avoid these specie draughts the local banks should purchase bills on Washington, or Norfolk, they would probably cost five or six per cent. even in a tolerable state of the currency, which would be a loss to the banks almost to the full extent of the premium.

(To be continued.)

JOHN RANDOLPH.

From a Correspondent of the Richmond Whig.

PRINCE EDWARD, April 22, 1830.

Gentlemen:—Mr. Randolph favoured us on last Monday, the day of our election, with one of his happiest efforts. He addressed a very numerous concourse of people for the space of three quarters of an hour. The attention of his numerous audience was completely riveted by the indescribable fascination of his eloquence. You know that I differ from him almost 'toto cœlo' in politics, but I feel impelled by a sense of justice paramount to political prejudices, to pay the tribute of my unmixed admiration to this transcendant speech.

The outlines were somewhat as follows: He advocated the amended Constitution, not as intrinsically better than the old, but more expedient under existing circumstances. He considered it as better calculated to allay the ferment in the public mind, and to put to rest for the future, the much vexed question of Convention. He viewed it as the best constitution, which could be obtained under the disadvantages with which we had to contend. He said that he saw the Commonwealth reposing on a bed of gunpowder, and the match about to be applied: as one of the centinels, he thought it his duty to extinguish it. He thought the amended constitution would answer the purpose, and, therefore, he voted for it. That the objectionable parts of the Constitution were forced on us by the transmontane vote, which would now be almost unanimous against it. He stated that the war which would have ensued from the failure to form a Constitution, would have been a civil war, as contradistinguished from an actual war; that though arms would not have been employed in the warfare, yet the fury and exasperation of the fiercest passions would have supplied the place of arms, as the men of the long robe tell us. He said the taxing power was the most formidable engine of tyranny at the present day. That all the despotisms of this age were sustained by this power. He considered the power as most to be dreaded when the body laying the tax had no community of interest with the taxes. He said that congregated bodies had no consciences, multitudes no remorse, corporations no souls, and there was no 'locus penitentiæ' among them. He said that true republicanism, was in a golden mean: that as true religion was equidistant from lukewarmness on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other, so true republicanism was equidistant from iron despotism on the one side, and brazen democracy on the other. 'Ibimus utissimus in medio' He contended that mutual concession and compromise were indispensable to the formation of all governments: that every man cannot have his own way, else there will be no government. Under this consideration, with much compunction and reluctance, he had voted for the amended constitution at the Charlottee election. He urged a variety of arguments in favour of the amended Constitution, with his characteristic felicity and aptitude of illustration.

He stated that this was perhaps the closing scene of his political life, that he had grown grey in the service of his constituents; and that he viewed it as an honour to him in an immeasurable degree, that, in the whole course of his political life, the people of Prince Edward, had not once withdrawn their confidence from him, and that the reflection, which he would carry with him, that his course in the late Convention met their approbation, would be the sweetest balm, which could be administered to a wounded spirit.

This outline is nothing like justice to this masterly speech. The most profound and death-like silence prevailed in the whole assembly, and the audience seemed to treasure up every word as it fell from the mouth of the speaker. His action was admirably suited to the word. His delivery was remarkably distinct and clear.

The polls showed the result below. For the Constitution 271, against it 4.

The author of the following article informs us that it was prepared at the date it bears, but was mislaid until a few days past.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith will oblige me, if he has a spare corner in his paper, by giving the following sketch a publication, and perhaps the cause of humanity may be assisted thereby.

To the Citizens of the State of Maryland, and particularly to Land Renters—It is to you that this publication is directed, that you may look around yourselves, enquire into your rights, acquaint yourselves with the wrongs that are at this moment practising upon you, and have been ever since the formation of the State Government; wrongs of no ordinary or trifling nature, which have been bourn till forbearance has become criminal, I have undertaken in a broken way to point out some of the most prominent grievances, disregarding the criticism of the learned or the scoffs of the interested.

What are those grievances?

To come immediately to the subject, the Declaration of Rights of this State expressly says, that every person in the State shall contribute towards the support of Government agreeable to his actual worth in real or personal estate; is this clause of the Constitution strictly attended to or not? how does the law of seventeen hundred and eighty-five correspond with the Constitution? one says, (as above) that every one shall pay according to his or her actual worth—the other says that assessors shall value all the property both real and personal upon oath, that the Commissioners of the Tax shall examine the returns of the Assessor and make out lists of the different kinds or species of property, and shall then proceed to make a deduction of three fifths of the value of all real estate, and leaving two fifths of land to pay taxes for, thus the landholder in every instance pays a less proportion than those that hold no land; but to place this subject in the plainest light, so that the weakest capacity cannot help but understand: suppose one man to own two hundred acres of land, valued at five dollars per acre, which is one thousand dollars; but when the deductions made of three fifths of the value, there remains but four hundred dollars to pay tax upon; then to contrast these with personal estate, the man worth one thousand dollars in personal estate will have to pay tax for the whole; making a difference in the small sum of one thousand dollars of eight dollars and twenty-eight cents. To put this subject in another light, A has a farm valued at say for example, ten thousand dollars: B has in horses, cattle, sheep, implements and furniture, a species of property of the most perishable kind, four thousand dollars—B would pay just as much taxes for his four thousand dollars, as A would for his ten thousand. Is this just, is it equal, is it constitutional? If it is either, and any man will satisfy me that it is, I will never open my mouth more on this subject. Suppose A and B go and buy a tract of land, say fourteen hundred acres all of equal value per acre, but A takes ten hundred and B four hundred acres, the land all of equal value, it is as just that B should pay half of the purchase money for the fourteen hundred acres of land, as it is that the man possessing personal estate to the amount of four hundred dollars only, should pay as much taxes as the man possessing a farm worth a thousand dollars. These are calculations on a small scale, but take this subject to two large estates, for example twenty thousand, and though the proportion is the same, yet the great difference is more striking; the man worth twenty thousand dollars in personal estate would pay $376, while the man worth the same amount in land or real estate would pay but one hundred and ten dollars and forty cents, making a difference in an estate of $20,000 of $265 60; thus you see this subject in the most plain and simple light. How this inequality ever could have taken place I am unable to conjecture, much less can I fathom to myself how this important and glaring inconsistency could have remained untouched till the present time. We have had many representatives professing great patriotism in small things, but have never touched this diabolical law with the end of their little finger. But cannot this dereliction of duty be accounted for in part or in the whole? Have not almost the whole of the representatives from the adoption of the Constitution till the present time been freeholders, and the larger half of their property in real estate? If so, it is easily accounted why this wicked law has remained in force so long a time.

There are several other subjects that the rich have an evident advantage over the poor, which I contemplated to have introduced in this paper, but for fear of drawing it out to too great a length for the columns of the Star, I shall defer them for another publication if Mr. Smith should be so obliging as to continue to open his columns. As this paper contains plain matters of fact, I hope the reader will not pass slightly over it, but weigh the subject, examine the Laws and the Constitution of the State, Article 13th of the Declaration of Rights, and then say whether your representatives have done their duty or not. Compare their professions with their actions, and see if it is possible to reconcile them together. This is a subject of deep interest, of great importance and demands the attention of all good men; and you that are smarting under this rod of oppression, rouse up, assert your liberties, now is the time, the Legislature is now in session and should immediately reform the abuse. I should suppose that every patriotic member would be proud to have his name recorded in the repeal of so obnoxious a law, and that interest with all its zeal would blush to interfere in the passing a repeal.

A PLEBEIAN.

Caroline county, Jan. 24th, 1823.

N. B. The calculations are made agreeable to the tax in Caroline for 1822, at the rate of $1 38 cts. in the $100.

NEWBURGH, Orange Co. N. Y.

A cause which excited much interest was one brought by the Orange county Bank against the proprietors of the steamboat Constellation, for the recovery of $11,200 lost from on board of that boat. The several facts appeared by testimony, were, that this money consisted in bills of the Orange county Bank, deposited in the Bank of America, subject to the order of the former bank. That by order of the President of the Bank of Orange county, the money was delivered to Mr. Wm. Phillips, to be carried to the banking house at Goshen; that the trunk containing the money, and also property of Mr. P. was deposited in the captain's office on board the boat, the captain being informed that it was *important*; and that shortly after the departure of the boat, it was discovered that the trunk and contents were missing, and that they have never been found. A nonsuit was granted, subject to the opinion of the supreme court.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, April 26.

In the Senate on Saturday a bill was reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize a subscription of Stock to the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. The bill for the removal of the Indians was again taken up; Mr. White of Tennessee addressed the Senate in continuation of the speech he commenced on Friday.

The House of Representatives were engaged the whole day on the case of Judge Peck. The resolution moved by Mr. Buchanan, to impeach Judge Peck, was reported to the House without amendment, and was concurred in by a vote of 123 to 49. A committee was then ordered to inform the Senate, and also a Committee of Impeachment.

TUESDAY April 27.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday, the bill for the providing for an exchange of lands with the Indians and their removal beyond the Mississippi, was read the third time and passed. The bill from the House making appropriations for the building of light-houses and beacons, placing buoys, erecting of piers, and improvement of certain harbors, was taken up on motion of Mr. Woodbury, and the amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce having been explained by Mr. Woodbury, the Chairman of that Committee, and agreed to as in Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the Senate. The bill was finally laid on the table with the understanding, that it is to be up to-day.

Messrs. Buchanan and Storrs, members of the House of Representatives appeared at the bar of the Senate with a message from that House, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, impeached James H. Peck, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office; whereupon Mr. Tazewell moved that a select committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject, when on balloting it appeared that Messrs. Tazewell, Bell, and Webster were chosen. The Senate took up the resolution of Mr. Barton, calling upon the President for his reasons for removing James Carson from the office of Register of the Land Office in Missouri.—After some remarks from Messrs. McKinley, Knight, Barton, and Kane, the Resolution was, on motion of Mr. Kane, laid on the table—yeas 22, nays 15.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Desha from the Military Committee, on the subject of reducing the number of officers of the army of the United States, was taken up and passed, after a modification made on motion of Mr. Wilde, directing the Secretary of War to report upon the expediency of the proposed reduction. On motion of Mr. Pettis, Judge Peck obtained leave to withdraw the documents and papers presented by him to the House, in relation to the charges against him reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill for the appointment of a Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama, was read a third time and passed; and the bill from the Senate, for the removal of certain Indians West of the Mississippi, was read twice, and appropriately referred.

The Committee consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, and Storrs, of New-York, appointed for that purpose, reported that they had in pursuance of the resolution of the House, impeached Judge Peck before the Senate. After the transaction of some further business, the bill reported by Mr. Mallary from Committee on Manufactures on the subject of duties on imports was taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Polk in the Chair.

Mr. McDuffie addressed the Committee, in opposition to the measure, and moved to strike out the whole of the bill after the first section, which provided for the verification of invoices of woollen goods imported into the United States, in order for the more effectual prevention of frauds upon the revenue. He had not concluded his remarks upon the subject, when the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the bill for a subscription of stock on the part of the United States, to the Maysville Canal, (Kentucky,) and afterwards took up the bill fixing the compensation of certain United States District Judges—After some further discussion the Committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday, Mr. Naudain presented the petition of Joseph S. Cannon, late Midshipman in the United States' Navy.

Mr. Tazewell, from the Select Committee to which was referred the message from the House of Representatives, ordering the impeachment of James H. Peck, Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the District of Missouri, reported the following resolution:—

Whereas, the House of Representatives on the 26th day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Buchanan and Storrs, of New York, at the bar of the Senate, impeached Jas. H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and acquainted the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same; and likewise demanded that the Senate take order for appearance of the said James H Peck to answer the said impeachment: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

And the committee further recommend to the Senate, that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the foregoing resolution.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. White, was on motion of Mr. White, laid on the table:

Resolved, That Henry Tims be dismissed from the office of Assistant Door-keeper, because of habitual intoxication.

Mr Tazewell made an unfavourable report on the memorial of Mrs. Pinkney. Mr. Sanford presented the petition of Mrs. Hayden, widow of Maj. Hayden. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred two letters from the Chief Engineer, relating to the survey of the river Wabash, presented on Monday last, by Mr. Hendricks, reported that no appropriation could be made for improving the navigation of said river before the completion of the surveys.

POWER OF REMOVAL.

Mr. Holmes, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S., by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the Senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That it is the right of the Senate to inquire, and the duty of the President to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the President since the last session of the Senate seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the States, and the spirit of the constitution.—Wherefore,

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be respectfully requested to communicate to the Senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the Senate, with the reasons for each removal.

In the House of Representatives the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to superintend the public printing was, after the usual business of the early part of the session had been disposed of, taken into consideration, and discussed until the close of the hour. Several resolutions were submitted among which was one presented by Mr. Chilton, requesting the President of the United States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public stations, up to the 3d, of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. Duffie, taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Coulter on the subject of the public printing, was called up and considered until the expiration of the hour assigned. The bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, was then taken up and discussed *in extenso* until near 5 o'clock, when, after various amendments had been proposed and debated, its further consideration was, on motion of Mr. Alexander, postponed until to-day.

THURSDAY, April 29.

In the Senate of the U. States yesterday, the Vice-President communicated the two following letters from Judge Peck:

WASHINGTON, 28th April, 1830.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, President of the Senate.

Sir: Permit me through you to inform the Honorable the Senate, that I expect to take passage in the stage on this day, or to-morrow, for Baltimore, where I shall probably remain for some days at Barnum's or Beltzhoover's Tavern, from which I shall return directly to this city, to the National Hotel.

I make this communication, because the information it contains may possibly influence the order of the Honorable Senate, touching the process that may be deemed necessary to be issued upon any articles of impeachment which may be preferred against me as Judge of the Missouri District, by the Honorable the House of Representatives.

With great respect, your obt. servant,

JAMES H. PECK.

WASHINGTON, 28th April, 1830.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, President of the Senate.

Sir: Permit me to inform you that from an intolerance of light, my eyes are rendered painful when compelled to face it, or any object where the condensed rays of light produce a strong reflection. In the preparation and arrangement of the Senate Chamber, with a view to my appearance and trial, allow me to express the wish that regard may be had to this circumstance, and that my position in relation to my judges, may be such that I may see them without, at the same time, being compelled to receive the direct rays of light upon my eyes from the windows.

I make this request of you, upon the supposition that the arrangements of the Chamber will be subject to your direction. Should I be incorrect in this supposition allow me further to request that this communication will be presented to those to whom that subject may be committed.

With great respect, your ob't servant,

JAMES H. PECK.

Mr. Holmes resolutions, published yesterday, were then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 24 to 21.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the bill for further extending the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, &c. together with the amendment reported thereto by the Committee on the Judiciary; and the said amendment having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the Senate and the amendment being concurred, it was engrossed for a third reading as amended.

The Senate proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the memorial of Anne M. Pinkney, widow of the late Wm. Pinkney, and in concurrence therewith,

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred to the President of the United States.

The House of Representatives were yesterday occupied during great part of the day in considering the Bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville Turnpike Company, which was strongly and strenuously opposed, but which was ultimately ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 96 to 87. The bill to amend an act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports was then taken up, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. McDuffie continued his remarks in opposition to the Bill, and in support of the amendment which he had offered.

FRIDAY, April 30.

In the Senate a long debate yesterday took place on the bill, from the House of Representatives, 'declaratory of the several acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and Naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war.'

There were various resolutions acted on by the House of Representatives. Among these, the resolution amending the 34th rule respecting the public printing was adopted in the modified form proposed by Mr. Barringer. Subsequently the House took up the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of Maysville Turnpike Road Company, (after postponing the bills which had been postponed till to-day,) which led to a considerable discussion, checked only by the successful demand of the previous question.

The bill was finally passed by a vote of 102 to 36. The House then again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill to amend the acts in alteration of the various acts imposing duties on imports, when Mr. M'Duffie concluded his observations against the measure. Mr. Blair of South Carolina then obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

SATURDAY, May 1.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the bill from the House of Representatives, authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States, to the Stock of the Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Company was read and ordered to a second reading, ayes 18, noes 15. The bill to authorize the Registers of the several Land Offices in the State of Louisiana, to receive entries of lands in certain cases, and to give to the purchasers thereof certificates for the same; and the bill further to extend the powers of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas, under the act approved the 26th day of May, 1824, were severally read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, the Senate took up the bill for the re-organization of the Department of the Attorney General, together with the amendments reported by the Committee on the Judiciary. A debate then ensued, in which the bill was supported by Messrs. Rowan, Hayne, Johnston, Sanford, and Frelinghusen; and opposed by Messrs. Bull, Foot, Chambers, Webster and Woodbury; and, finally, the bill was laid on the table, yeas 26, nays 17.

In the House of Representatives the most important subject of the day, as well as one of the most important of the session, was the following bill, reported by Mr Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, (four out of the seven members concurring in it, as was stated.)

Mr. C. moved that the bill be committed and printed; stating that it was not the purpose of the Committee to call it up this session, perhaps not even the next, but the object was thus to submit the proposition to the public at large for its consideration and action. Various motions were made, for the purpose of putting the seal of disapprobation on it at once.

Mr. Mallary moved to lay it on the table, which being withdrawn, Mr. Gorham moved its indefinite postponement, and these motions gave rise to some animated debate on the merits of the bill, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Mallary, Gorham, and Wayne, participated. The debate was arrested by the expiration of the hour, and the subject will be resumed this morning. The bill for the final settlement of land claims in Florida was passed, after a long debate, and the remainder of the day was spent on private Bills.

From the York (Penn.) Republican.

THE BOROUGH.

Our Borough has been so unfortunate, as from time immemorial to have received the appellation of '*Little* York.' The natural inferences which a stranger deduces from this *small* cognomen, are, that our town is 'little,' our houses are 'little,' our trade 'little,' our wealth 'little,' our men are 'little,' our women are 'little,' and even our children are 'little.' He just feels like a man going to Lilliput, he expects to see even big things 'little.' Now the fact is, although we have a little mountain or two by way of variety, yet we are not altogether like 'the coneys, a small folk,' for we have SMALL men here, that are somewhere between six and seven feet long, and a 'little' girl of fifteen, that weighs about three hundred and thirty pounds. The truth is, like a 'wee' man we neither covet nor are we entitled at all to the phrase 'Little,' and a Yorker, when you ask him 'if he is from *Little* York?' gives you about as gracious a look, as the Marylander, who getting on the western side of the bay, is saluted with the phrase, umph! Eastern shore hog!—or, he looks as grave as a Jersey man would, if you should ask him, 'if there was *any sand* in his State?' We repeat it, upon the veracity of an Editor, we are not entitled to that name. York is a handsome, clever sized county town, seated in a beautiful valley, ten miles from the Susquehannah, 25 miles from Harrisburg or Lancaster and 48 miles from Baltimore. It contains about six thousand inhabitants, and in the days that tried mens souls, the revolutionary congress sat here, in our court house, which has imparted such a sanctity to the building, according to the ideas of our oldest standards and most patriotic citizens, as has induced them for years, to retain an inconvenient building upon an improper scite. We have very large and handsome churches, a large and convenient Academy where a complete preparation for college may be had, under the tuition of a gentleman whose long experience enables him profitably

'To teach the young idea how to shoot.'

There is also a good female school where young ladies may profitably attend. We have also the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church, located here, and were strongly hoping, that the Baltimore conference would have selected this place as the most suitable locality for the Methodist college; so that every opportunity might be offered to the attainment of knowledge whether mechanical or professional, in Medicine or Theology, and as to lawyers,—why we can ride two on one horse here, so that every student may have two masters if he desires it. We are really surprised, that those parents in the city of Baltimore, who wish to have their children educated abroad, do not send them to York. The place is as healthy as any in the world, boarding is very low and communication between the places daily. The truth however is, that our being kept in the back ground, is all owing to the same cause, we have been called 'little,' and we suppose the general impression to be, that *all* is little even to our faculties.

From the Concord N. H. Statesman.

MAD FOXES.

Considerable excitement has been produced of late among the inhabitants of Bristol and Alexandria, living in the vicinity of Newfound Lake, by mad foxes. A mad fox a few days since came into the yard of Mr. Sampson Corliss, of Alexandria, and began to chase the fowls; his children went to drive him away, when the fox turned on them, who retreating to the house, Mr. Corliss called them in, and as the fox came at Mr. C he killed him with a club. He has since lost an ox which had the appearance of being mad. Mr. David Sleeper, a near neighbour, had a cow about the same time which appeared to be unwell—after two or three days she became furious, 'rising upon her hind feet,' to look out of the windows of the barn. She bellowed and roared, and attempted to run at the by-standers in the yard. To prevent her breaking out of the barn, a gun was procured, and the cow was immediately shot. Since then a fox attacked one of Mr. Kendall's hogs in Bristol. Mr. K. got his gun, and shot the fox, and with another charge dispatched the hog, to prevent further damage to his other creatures.—Mr. David French was attacked last week in the evening, in the road, as he was going from Bristol to Alexandria, but succeeded in keeping of the fox, with a small stick he had in his hand. William Patten lost five hogs about three weeks since. It was not known at the time what disorder killed them—but since the other cases has happened, there is no doubt of their having been bitten by foxes. We have strong fears that some of the dogs will get bitten. Should that be the case, there ought to be an indiscriminate slaughter of all dogs running at large, from the 'upper Coos' to Boston, without the least regard to the owners.

Bristol, April 12, 1830.

JONATHAN'S WATCH TRADE.

A smart young chap who lives 'away down east,' gives the following account of his first 'venture' after arriving in Boston.

'Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road nor till next morning after I got here and put up in Elm street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerable smart, and now and then compared my watch with the clock in the bar, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a fellow stepped up to me and asked how I'd trade? and, says I, for what? and says he, for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair shake—upon that says he, I'll give you *my* watch and five dollars. Says I, its done! He gave me five dollars and I gave him my watch.—Now, says I give me *your* watch, and says he with a loud laugh I hain't got none—and that kind sturned the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over the feller thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why says he it don't go—no says I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and could'nt start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail into the bargain—Won't she open says he? Notes I knows no, says I; then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off no Britains pretty well considering?'

REWARD OF MERIT.

Mr. Harding, at Washington, has executed a splendid full length picture of Chief Justice Marshall. It is pronounced a *chef d'œuvre*, and he is to receive $1000 from the public spirited persons in Boston, who ordered it.

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