Its termination, however does sometimes—Will you believe it, reader?—there was *an other* company at Aunt Margarette's and Clara Lawson dressed in white, with Herman Lincoln at her side, stood in the middle of the floor—a minister before them, and the villagers gathered round in a circle; and they, whom rivalry and fears had separated, "became one flesh," to be disjoined no more. The morning after the wedding, Aunt Margarette felt sorry that she had destroyed the neat little box which Madame Letour had presented to her niece, although it *did* contain French perfumery. It would have been some little ornament to the bridal bed-chamber, which was very plain. But her regrets could not re-unite the disruptured fragments of the box. She therefore did what she could to repair the matter, and presented her niece with an old fashioned box that had belonged to her grand mother. This box was valuable, because it was a relic of antiquity; but more so, becase it contained five hundred guineas

Herman Lincoln obtained his school;—and the villagers, to repay him for the injustice which they dad done him, gave him a greater patronage than ever. He taught *English* by day, and studied Latin at night, under Clara. "'Tis sweet to be schooled by female lips.' says Byron. So thought Herman. His proficiency was astonishing—he soon became a perfect linguist; and a neat two story brick building, with a tall spire and bell, occupied the place of the old white log school house, and the pure Greek and Latin were at length heard within its classic shades.

The village of Bloomingville increased in size—in intelligence and population. Dr. Grayson became an eminent practitioner of medicine as well as jokes, and was ever the family physician of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, and all the young Lincolns. Clara attended to her domestic duties like a faithful housewife, yet found time occasionally to write a poem or essay, which, in gratitude for the five hundred guineas, she always dedicated to "My Dear Aunt, Miss Margarette Lawson." Aunt Margarette, notwithstanding the abatement of some of her anti American prejudices, was still an Englishwoman;—and, as she turned up her nose at all American Magazines sent all her niece's productions to England, where they appeared in the different periodicals.

* * * * * * *

What a plain tale! exclaims the critic.—Well, I have heard it said that a good moral will redeem the dullness of a tale, barren in style and in incident; and, fearing that this may have been without sufficient interest, I have endeavored to redeem the dullness of it, by making it have three morals:—Firstly.—Let not married men, who have wives living, take the trouble of trying sweethearts on Halloween. Secondly. Let Royal Professors be examined, before they are engaged. Thirdly. Let aunts, who are anxious to marry their nieces to foreigners, first learn whether they have not wives already.

Baltimore, Md. B.

From the Globe.

SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY

We give the following synopsis of the bill, introduced by Mr. Wright this day in the Senate, to secure the public money in the hands of public officers.

The general provisions of this bill are—

1. That the collectors at Boston, N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Charleston, shall make weekly returns of all the monetary and bond transactions to the Secretary of the treasury, to the Treasurer of the United States, and to the First Comptroller.

2. That the Collectors at the other ports shall make such returns monthly.

3. That these returns shall be regularly checked by the naval officer, or where there is no naval officer, by the surveyor of the port.

4. That the naval officer at each of the ports specially mentioned above shall, at least so far as concerns the correct keeping of accounts, be an efficient check on the collector.

5. That the district attorneys at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, shall make exact and specific returns of all bond and monetary transactions in which they may be engaged, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the First Comptroller, and the collector of the port at which they reside.

6. That the other district attorneys shall make such returns monthly, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the First Comptroller.

7. That the marshals of these eight districts shall make exact and specific weekly statements of the process and monetary transactions in which they may be engaged on account of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, the First Comptroller, and the district attorney of their district.

8. That the marshals of the other districts shall make such returns mothly, to the Secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States, and the First Comptroller.

9. That the receivers at the land office shall make weekly returns of all receipts and payments (descending to particulars in cases of payments) to the Secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the registers of their respective land offices.

10. That the register of each land office shall make weekly returns to the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the U. States, the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the receiver of his own land office, of all lands sold.

11. That the clerk of each district shall makse pecifiec and exact returns of all their monetary transactions, once a month, to the district judge, the solicitor of the Treasury, the treasurer of the United States, and the secretary of the treasury.

12. That all other officers or agents of the United Staies employed in the disbursement of the public money, shall make exact and specific returns, once a month, to the secretary of the treasury, the treasurer of the United States, and that Comptroller at whose office the account of the disbursing officer is finally to be settled.

13. That the officers to whom the returns shall be made, shall immediately, on receipt of them, compare them with other returns in their office, to test their accuracy, and in case of the discovery of an discrepancy, give information of the same to the secretary of the treasury.

14. That the discovery of any thing calculated to cast suspicion on the integrity of any collecting or disbursing officer shall be forthwith communicated by the secretary of the treasury to the President of the U. States.

15. That the quarterly accounts of the collectors, and other officers required to report quarterly, shall be made up within thirty days of the close of each quarter; and that the non reception of such an account within one week after the time usually occupied by the mail in passing from the place where the officer resides, shall be *prima facie* evidence of delinquency, and a balance standing against him in the books of the Department, or apparent defalcation, shall be forthwith reported for prosecution, and the fact of his delinquency shall be communicated by the head of the Department to the President of the U. States.

16. That the quarterly accounts received at the Department shall be audited within one month after they are received, and if balance is due by any officer, an account shall be rendered to him thereof, and in case he shall not properly discharge the same, he shall be forthwith reported to the President by the secretary of the United States as a defaulter.

17. That the naval officers and surveyors, or either of them, where there is but one appointed, shall make quarterly examinations (and oftener if required by the secretary of the Treasury) of the bonds, money, accounts, &c. of the collectors; and that registers shall make similar examination of the money, accounts, &c. of the receivers.

18. That the secretary of the treasury shall have authority to direct the district attorney or marshal to examine the money and accounts of any receiving or disdursing officer; and when the money in the hands of such officer usually exceeds three fourths of the amount of his official bond, such examinations shall not be made less frequently than once a year.

19. That, until otherwise ordered by Congress, a committee of the House of Representatives shall, under such limitations as the House may prescribe, examine the money, accounts, &c. of all collecting and disbursing officers, and report the result to both Houses, and cases of defaults they may discover to the President.

20. That additional bonds be given by officers or agents, employed in collecting, keeping, or disbursing the public money, when such bonds shall be required by the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the President.

21. That if any person employed in collecting, keeping, or disbursing the public money shall make false returns of the same, or shall lend the public money, or use it for his private purposes, he shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than three, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false return for the money embezzled.

22. That no collector, naval officer, surveyor, appraiser, inspector, receiver of public moneys for lands, register of a land office, or any deputy, assistant, clerk or other person, employed by or under them, shall receive any present or fee for any official duty performed by them, under the penalty of imprisonment for not more than twelve months nor less than three months, and of a fine equal to three times the value of the money received.

23. That the Secretary shall prescribe in what manner the books and accounts shall be kept, and the returns made, so as to preserve uniformity in the same.

From the Easton Whig.

MR. BOON.—As we promised last week, we now proceed to specify the pledge which this gentleman made, previous to his election to the leading members of the Democratic party of Caroline. On this occasion we shall do no more than present such facts as are in our possession, derived from sources entitled to the highest credit, and from gentlemen who feel a deep interest in the subject. We think it unnecessary to parade affidavits before the public at this stage of the subject, for no one better knows our ability to produce *sworn evidence* of the correctness of the facts we shall presently state, than Mr. Boon himself. Our zeal in this matter is prompted by no other feeling than that common to every member of the Republican party who understands the nature of the case; and if it were not for the hope of placing Mr. Boon's conduct in its proper light before his Senatorial colleagues and the people of the State, for us, he might "go unwhipt of justice," forgiven and forgotten. But to his pledge.

When asked by a leading member of the Republican party of Caroline 'if he would go with the Van Buren party, if elected, in all matters of importance, particularly the election of a United States Senator," he declined answering at the time the question was propounded, and intimated his intention of withdrawing immediately from the canvass, if such were the requisitions exacted of him.—He was given plainly to understand that nothing short of such a pledge could secure him the vote of the Democratic party. After the lapse of a few days, and after he had taken a second thought, *he assented to what was required of him*, only exacting the promise that his abandonment of his former political principles, and his expressed intention of so doing, should be held *secret until after the election*. These assurances were satisfactory to those whom they were communicated, and they consented, *with that understanding*, to give him a zealous support. If Mr. Boon joins issue with us upon this subject, we will produce such testimony as he can neither evade nor gainsay. We challenge him to a denial of the facts stated, and should he undertake to disprove them, we will meet his presumption by adducing evidence of the truth of our charge in a different and more enlarged form from that we use to-day.

We have thus briefly shown the manner in which Mr. Boon won the confidence and support of the leading members of our party in Caroline, and we refer the reader to his course in the Senate to discover how far he has conformed to his promises.

To our friends throughout the State, and elsewhere we distinctly say, and wish them to understand, that the Republicans of Caroline had a sufficient guarantee of Mr. Boon's fidelity to their interest *before the election*; but it remained for recent events to develope that they have been grossly deceived & wickedly betrayed; that they have warmed into life a political hypocrite, whose first act was to repay their confidence with the blackest ingratitude.

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a letter, from which the subjoined extract is taken. The portion we copy has already appeared in print—hence the liberty we have taken to annex it to this article.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21, 1839.

Copy of a letter to the people of Caroline Co. relative to the course of Senator Boon.

Although we know you must be very anxious to learn the history of Mr. Boon's course here, the information has been deferred until an interview could be had with Dr. Wilson, of Montgomery; it was therefore proposed that Mr. Fountain should wait on Dr. Wilson upon the subject. That duty was performed by Mr. Fountain, and the result has been entirely satisfactory, and afforded additional information respecting Mr. Boon's movements. In the onset of his political course Doctor Wilson informed Mr. Fountain that on Sunday, previous to the organization of the Senate on Monday, he (Dr. Wilson) waited on Mr. Boon, at his room, and desired a conference with him, relative to the course to be pursued by them, as they were both elected independent Senators.

Mr. Boon, he said, seemed every way disposed to evade the interview; and when asked by Doctor Wilson why he should do so, stated that he had been advised to this course by *Mr. Eccleston*. of Dorchester, and *other whig friends*, and that he should and did join the whig caucus the same evening. Doctor Wilson pressed upon Mr. Boon the impropriety of electing a new clerkship in the Senate; and finally voted against it, Mr. Boon voted for it, thereby electing said clerkship, which might have been prevented by adhering to Dr. Wilson; the office is now filled by Mr. Boon's son-in-law, Mr. Reyner. Dr. Wilson further states, that finding all hope lost in uniting with Mr. Boon, he conceived it entirely unnecessary to say any thing further to Mr. Boon on any subject. Be assured, gentlemen, that nothing has been left undone by way of admonishing Mr. B. Our friends here have had repeated interviews with Mr. Boon, and in every conversation, we find that he has completely betrayed the confidence of his constituents; and although we regret it, we cannot help feeling the force of the description that Mr. Burchenal gave of him in the Baltimore Convention, at the nomination of Mr Steele—that he was led up like a doubtful voter and made to take a ticket from Mr. Hicks of Dorchester, and some other gentleman, whose name is not now recollected. Mr. Boon has distinctly stated that he feels found to abide the caucus nomination for U. S. Senator, as he has attended *all*, either in person or by proxy; there is therefore nothing to hope from his course here, and we trust nothing to fear from his influence.

If Mr. Boon's course in all other respects had been consistent, his voting for U. S. Senator, in all probability, would have been overlooked by his constituents. Ii is not deemed necessary to suggest any course to be pursued towards Mr. Boon, as a cheated and insulted people will apply the remedy.

With high respect, &c.

P. S. This letter has been shown to Dr. Wilson, and so far as his name is concerned, entirely meets his *approbation*.

COMMUNICATED.

Exception has been taken by some, to the fact reported by our State Engineer, upon his survey of the route for a Canal from Transquakin river to the Choptank, "that the water of the former, near its head, is four feet *lower* than that of the latter, at Travise's Creek; which, it is alleged is at variance with another fact stated by him, on his survey, for a Canal between the Black Water river, and the Choptank.—"that the Black Water river, at its head, is two feet *higher* than the Choptank, at Cambridge Creek; and, it is asserted, "that, inasmuch as the Transquakin and Black Water rivers empty, by one common mouth into "Fishing Bay," the two rivers must be on the same *level*;—and, that the Engineer must have committed an error, in the one, or the other of his two measurements.

I deny the truth of this logic, and undertake to prove, that admitting their premises, their conclusion drawn, is unphilosophic—and not sustained by geological science, and observation.

In the first place, it is obviously unphilosophic, and dangerous, to oppose *conjecture*, founded on loose, vague, and undigested notions,—and, at most, upon a very limited, and partial view of the laws of nature, against facts, purporting to be ascertained, and stated by a credible, and in all respects competent authority.

In the present instance, an isolated law of "hydrostatics," "that water will seek its level," is relied upon, without a view of any other of the wise ordinances of Providence,—or, any of the collateral circumstances, under which, that law is applied to the case—and, judgment is pronounced accordingly, and fallaciously.

Secondly, the conclusion is not sustained by geological science and observation, under the circumstonces of the case in question—and the well known, relative physical laws and facts.

It is well known that the chief source of *rivers*, is *springs*—and, that the chief source of *springs*, is *rain*, and that springs are discovered, at different depths from the surface—even, in the same neighbourhood.

These positions are unquestionably true—and they lead to the palpable solution of the difficulty proposed.

For this purpose I will proceed to consider them, as concisely as possible, in the relations which they bear to each other, and to the point disputed,

The whole series of formations, which constitute the crust of our Earth, are known to preserve a remarkable uniformity, in their relative positions: though chasms and interruptions of strata frequently occur, yet, when the broken bed re-appears, in another place, it is found in the same relation, to the others, *over*, or *underlying* it, which it had previously occupied.

These strata are not found in regular, even, level, or horizontal beds; but undulating;—elevated, or depressed, at different angles,—and, often taking a vertical dip of hundreds of feet into the earth—or, as the cause may have operated,—rising as much, above their original, and natural positions.

Some of these strata consist of loose and porous earth;—others are beds of clay, &c. &c.—The water of the atmosphere falling upon the surface soil, will be, with facility, transmitted through the former; and arrested, only when it has arrived at a bed of impermeable clay, where it accumulates, as in a reservoir—thus forming a spring; and this point has no necessary relation, in regard to height, or depth, to the surface soil above it; but is wholly dependent, for its position, upon that of the bed, by which it was arrested, in its progress downwards—and it may be many feet, or yards higher, or lower in the same neighbourhood.

Then, as the chief source of rivers, is springs—and springs may differ in their level, in the same neighbourhood.—and by the law of hydrostatics, relied upon by my opponents, and acknowledged by myself—'Water will seek its level—and rivers, whose heads are in the same neighbourhood, may be supplied, from sources varying many feet, in height or depth—it necessarily follows, that the water, at the heads, of rivers in the same neighborhood may vary in their respective levels.

It may be asked, how can this be true, when, having one common mouth, the waters must, there, be level.

All writers on the phenomena of springs and rivers agree to the fact "that there is a constant descent from a higher to a lower level, from the scource of the stream, to the sea."

It is easy to percieve, then, that long, narrow streams, whose sinuousities, and tortuous flextures are very great, as those of the Transquakin, and Black Water rivers will require a long time, comparatively with rivers of a different form to discharge their *head* waters, which will necessarily, continue to be governed in their respective level, by that of the springs from which they were supplied; which level, we have seen, may very considerably differ.

Hence it is palpably clear "that the level of the water of these two rivers, at their *common mouth*, being the same, does, by no means, lead to the conclusion, which, gentlemen have arrived at, that the level of their *head waters* must be the same—and that our able, scientific, and skillful Engineer, in his reports upon his surveys of the two canal routes, has not on the face of those papers, committed an error, in the one, or the other of his measurements—and that the excentions taken, are, in themselves erroneous, and not sustained by science or observation. AGRICULTOR.

Cambridge, Feb. 9th, 1839.

GOLD CURRENCY.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered by the Senate to be printed to-day, from which it appears that the quantity of gold now in the United States is upwards of double the *average* circulation of bank notes by the late Bank of the United States; and also that it is larger than ever that circulation was at any one of its most expanded periods. Five thousand extra copies of the report was ordered to be printed. So much for the gold humbug!—Globe.

It is stated in the Galveston Gazette, that about a thousand emigrants a month arrive at that port alone, besides immense numbers who find their way into the country through other ports and by land. Amongst them are many planters and their slaves. All apprehensions of another invasion from Mexico are satd to be at an end.

Appointments made by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, for Dorchester County.

Surveyor—John B Leckie.

Orphans' Court.—Thomas Breerwood, James Dixon, John Rowins.

Levy Court.—Not commissioned.

Magistrates' Courts

No. 1.—Matthew Smith, junr, Luke Messick, Francis B C Turpin.

2.—William Newton, Daniel Cannon, Jas Carroll.

3—George A Z Smith, Garrett McBride, Mitchell Thompson.

4—Whitefield Woolford, Moses Navey; Travers B Tolley.

5—Henry Shenton, Clement McNamara, David W Tyler.

6—Wesley Woodland, Charles Traverse, John Hooper.

7—Thomas Summers, Gardner Bayley, Richard Pattison.

8—Henry Cook, William Byus, John Spedden of R.

Coroners.—Edward Simmons, Hudson Cannon, William A Slacum, Peter Kirwan, Benjamin Johnson, Isaac Millikin, George W Loockerman, Samuel Corner, Jacob Howard, William W Jones, Wm W Thompson, Levin Wingate.

Magistrates.—Samuel Pattison, Stanley Richardson, Solomon Robinson, James Hammersly, John G Abbott, Levin Jones, T. P., Thomas I Pattison, John W Dail, William S Byus, Wm Banning, Alden B Smith, Lewis Ross, Thomas Barnett, James Mowbray, Hugh W Berridge, Henry Phillips, John Newton, John Thompson, John Shehee, Beacham Ackworth, Cain Hurley, James K. Lewis, Henry C Elbert, William Warren, Whiteley Beckwith, Zachariah T Fooks, Jas Gould, Samuel Sewell, Jeremiah Bramble, Wm Turpin, Joseph S Hooper, John Wrightson, Thomas Adams, James Goslin, Algernon Thomas, Elijah Hurst, Salisbury Collins, Henry D. Wright, John Woollen, James Smith of L, Richard Tull, Edward Brohawn, Brannock Moore, John D Stevens, Samuel Twilley, John B Caulk, Minos Adams, Ed. Thomas, Wm Frazier, Samuel Abbot, Wm Rhea, Nehemiah Beckwith, John Keene, (C H), Levi D Traverse, Levin Keene of H., Wm Geoghegan of John, James Smith of S. C, Traverse Spicer, Levin Richardson, Moses L. Keene, John Griffith, Thomas Jones, Joseph Wheatley, John T Stewart of Joseph, Samuel Craig, Hugh Neild, Moses Geoghegan, John F. Eccleston, Stewart Keene, Wm W Tall, Richard Tall, Wm Crawford, Samuel Harrington, Henry Creighton of John, Samuel Dunnock, Marcellus D Keene, Philip H Graham, Goodman Gootee, Timuthy McNamara, George Wallace of T, Solomon F. Kirwan, Mrcellus Insly, James Rea, George Tylor.

Nominations by the Governor.

Inspectors of Green Hides and Skins in the city of Baltimore—Richard B. Watts of Baltimore city.

For Gaugers of Casks and Inspectors of Domestic Distilled Spirits—John M'Pherson and Wm. Keplinger*, and Wm. Roney, of Balt. city, Luther Ratcliffe and Daniel Hoover, of Baltimore county, and Denwood H. Barrow of Somerset co.

For Directors of the Penitentiary—Jacob G. Davies, James H. Miller, John Q. Hewlet, H. W. Baxley, George Williams, and Mark Jenkins.

For Executive Committee of the Penitentiary—Beale H. Richardson, Jacob White.

For Warden of the Penitentiary—William Houlton.

For visitors of the Jail of Baltimore city and county—Joseph White, James Hooper, John B. Seidenstricker, Samuel Randkin. Charles Jones, Dixon Stansbury and Ely Littig.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court—James Carroll, Wm Baker and James B Price.

Armourer at Annapolis—Aaron Duvall.

Managers for removing free people of color—Chas Howard, Wm R Stewart, Franklin Anderson.

Lumber Inspectors—Wm Robinson, Geo. C Hall, James Norris, Robert Betts, Caleb Sheppard, Wm Woodward, Richard Varden, Hugh Auld*, Charles Berryman, Jonathan Isaacs*.

Wood Corders—Edward O Leary, Thomas Sewall, Joshua Grindle, Andrew Harrigan, Patrick M'Donald*, Jacob Stahll*, Amos Davis, John E Pollet, James Geoghegan, Thos. Henrix, Wm Patrick, Thomas M'Nutt.

Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore—Jas. Cole,

Inspectors of Lime—John Dutton, Wm W Amos.

Plaster of Paris—Michael Lamb.

State Librarian—David Ridgely.

Geologist—Julius T. Ducatel

Typographical Engineer—John H Alexander.

Examiner General, W. S.—Thomas Karney.

Register of Chancery—Ramsay Waters.

Coroners—Henry Staylor, Wm Hilton, James Hogg, John Wright.

Notary Public—John Gill, Wm Eichelburger, Thomas Robinson*, Robt M Welch.*

Lottery Commissioners—Michael M'Blair, George Cook, Samuel S. Dickinson.

Insolvent Commissioners—Henry Stump, Richard Frisby, Edward Palmer.*

Tobacco Inspectors—Jno P Wailles, Richard Higgins, Thomas C Ward, Richard H Griffith.

Flour Inspector General—Jacob Beam.

Assistant do—Daniel Ricketts, John Witmer, Henry J Williams.

*Those marked with a (*) have been rejected by the Senate.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1, 1839.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Donoho reported favorably on the bill from the House, entitled a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury. It was read, passed, and returned to the House.

Mr. Goldsborough reported a bill to incorporate the Centreville Maryland Silk Company. Referred to the committee on corporations.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Evans, went into the consideration of Executive business, and after sometime spent therein, resumed the consideration of Legislative business,

On motion of Mr. Potts, leave was granted to bring in a bill, entitled a supplement to the act to establish Magistrate's Courts in the several counties of this State. Referred to Messrs. Potts, Scott and Pratt.

Mr. Potts, from said committee, reported a bill according to the leave granted.

Mr. Stewart reported a bill to incorporate the Baltimore Depot and Transportation Company.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The bill to divorce Wm. Snyder, of Baltimore, from his wife Louisa Snyder, was passed.

Mr. Spencer presented an additional memorial of Robt. Welch, of Benj. who claims a seat as the Delegate from Annapolis.

On motion of Mr Ghiselen, leave was granted to bring in a bill to incorporate the Notiingham Silk Company of Prince George's County.

Mr Watson reported a bill *entitled* a supplement to the bill regulating the charges of Hackney Carriages passed December session, 1836.

Mr. Wharton, from the Committee to whom was referred the various petitions relative to the Thomsonian Practitioners, reported a bill authorizing them to charge for their services.

The bill to incorporate the Kent Silk Com- was received from the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, a message was sent to the Senate preposing to go into the election forthwith of State Bank Directors—The Senate concurred, and the two Houses went into the election. The following is the result:

John W. Smith and Francis Neale, for the Mechanics' Bank.

Thos. S. Alexander, Richard Swann and Walter B. C. Worthington, for the Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

James Price, Wm. Hughlett, and Thos. Hayward, Branch of Farmer's Bank, at Easton.

Adam Whann, Bank of Elkton.

David G. Yost and Alexander Neille, sen. Hagerstown Bank.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole, Gen. Maulsey in the chair, on the order of the day, being the contested election.

After being somewhat engaged in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Calvert moved that the committee rise, and ask leave to be discharged from any further consideraion of the matter. Adjourned.

Outrage of the ship Eclipse at the Island of Sumatra.—We observe in some of the public papers a disposition to blame the Government, as usual, for omitting the proper measures to protect the trade of the United States on the coast of Sumatra and in the Indian Ocean. The injustice of the imputation will be apparent when it is understood that Commodore REED, now on a cruise to the East Indies. was especially instructed to visit the Island of Sumatra, with a view to the protection of commerce and overawing the piratical spirit of the natives. From dates and circumstances it is almost certain that he will already have been on the spot, and taken the necessary measures to punish the authors of the outrage, as well as to procure satisfaction for the plunder of the Eclipse. We also understand it is the intention of the President to keep an American cruiser employed constantly in future, in the Indian seas, or, at least, to direct such frequent visits of our public ship as shall impress on the minds of the natives a conviction that they will return at certain stated seasons, and, consequently, prevent the recurrence of similar outrages.—*Globe.*

We saw yesterday a note, purporting to be issued by the 'Commercial Bank of Baltimore,' made payable to Richard Norris, and signed John McKim, President, and Charles Pleasants, Jr. Cashier. As there is no such institution in our city, our country friends, for whom there is no doubt this emission is especially intended, should be careful how they receive money without a proper examination. The engraving of the above note is as bad as it can well be, it being almost impossible to make out the vignette and ornamental devices.—*Baltimore American.*

The chap that wishes us to advertise his wife as having left his "bed and board," is informed that we shall do no such thing unless he pays for his advertisement in advance.—We can't blame a woman running away from a man that neglects to pay the printer. Go it Phebe."—[Newburgh Journal.