nine o'clock, without her daughter's making her appearance. The noise she had made overhead in walking to and fro to her drawers, dressing-table, &c. had ceased about half an hour ago and her mother supposed she was then engaged at her glass, adjusting her hair, and preparing her complexion.

Well I wonder what can make Charlotte so very careful about her dress to night! exclaimed Mrs. J——, removing her eyes from the book, and gazing thoughtfully at the fire: Oh! it is because young Lieutenant N——is to be there. Well, I was young myself once, and its very excusable in Charlotte, heigho! She heard the wind howling so dismally without, that she drew together the coals of her brisk fire, and was laying down the poper, when the clock of——church struck the second quarter after nine.

Why, what in the world can Charlotte be doing all this while? she again enquired. She listened, I have not heard her moving forthe last three quarters of an hour! I'll call the maid and ask. She rang the bell and the servant appeared.

Betty, Miss J———is not gone yet, is she?

La, no, ma'am, replied the girl, I took up the curling irons about a quarter of an hour ago, as she had put one of her curls out; and she said she should soon be ready. She's burst her new muslin dress behind, and that has put her into a way, ma'am.

Go up to her room, then, Betty, and see if she wants any thing; and tell her it's half past nine o'clock, said Mrs J——. The servant accordingly went up stairs, and knocked at the bed room door, once, twice, thrice, but received no answer. There was a dead silence except when the wind shook the window. Could Miss J ——have fallen asleep? O, impossible! She knocked again but unsuccessfully as before. She became a little flustered, and after a moment's pause, opened the door and entered There was Miss J——sitting at the glass: Why la, ma'am! commenced Betty in a petulent tone, walking up to her, here have I been knocking for these 5 minutes, and'——. Betty staggered horror-struck to the bed; and uttering a loud shriek alarmed Mrs. J———, who instantly tottered up stairs, almost palsied with fright. Miss J———was dead!

I was there within a few minutes, for my house was not more than two streets distant.—It was a stormy night in March, and the desolate aspect of things without—deserted streets—the dreary howling of the wind, and the incessant pattering of the rain—contributed to cast a gloom over my mind, when connected with the intelligence of the awful event that had summoned me out, which was deepened into horror by the spectacle I was doomed to witness. On reaching the house, I found Mrs. J—— in violent hysterics, surrounded by several of her neighbours who had been called to her assistance. I repaired instantly to the scene of death and beheld what I shall never forget. The room was occupied by a white-curtained bed. There was but one window, and before it was a table on which stood a looking glass hung with a little white drapery, aed various paraphernalia of the toilet lay scattered about—pins, broaches, curling-papers, ribands, gloves, &c. An arm-chair was drawn to the table, and in it sat Miss J——stone-dead.

Her head rested upon her right hand, her elbow supported by the table: while her left hung down by her side, grasping a pair of curling irons. Each of her wrists was encircled by a showy gilt bracelet. She was dressed in a white muslin frock, with a little bordering of blonde. Her face was turned towards the glass, which by the light of the expiring candle, reflected with frightful fidelity the clammy fixed features, daubed over with rogue & carmine—the fallen lower jaw; & the eyes directed full into the glass, with a cold stare, that was appalling. On examining the countenance more narrowly, I thought I detected the traces of a smirk of conceit and complacency, which not even the palsying touch of death could wholy obliterate. The hair of the corpse, all smooth & glossy, was curled with elaborate precision; and the skinny sallow neck was encircled with a string of glistening pearls. The ghastly visage of death thus leering through the tinselry of fashion—the vain show of artificial joy was a horrible mockery of the fooleries of life!

Indeed it was a most humiliating and shocking spectacle; Poor creature! Struck dead in the very act of sacrificing at the shrine of vanity!—She must have been dead for some time, perhaps for twenty minutes, or half an hour, when I arrived, for nearly all the animal heat had deserted the body, which was rapidly stiffening. I attempted, but in vain, to draw a little blood from the arm. Two or three women present, proceeded to remove the corpse to the room for the purpose of laying it out. What strange passiveness! No resistance offered to them while straightening the bent right arm, and binding the jaws together with a faded white riband, which Miss J. had destined for her waist that evening.

On examination of the body, we found that death had been occasioned by disease of the heart. Her life might have been protracted, possibly for years, had she but taken my advice, and that of her mother. I have seen many hundreds of corpses, as well in the calm composure of natural death, as mangled and distorted by violence; but never have I seen so startling a satire upon human vanity, so repulsive, unsightly and loathsome a spectacle as a *corpse dressed for a ball.*

Comparisons are sometimes said to be odious; and in the present instance our Jackson friends may think them so. We shall nevertheless, indulge in a few:—

The receipts into the Treasury, in 1828, were	$24,768,629,23
Expenditures exclusive of public debt,	12,505,972 05
On account of puclic debt,	11,339,630 00
	25,096,630 83
	935,923 03

Leaving a balance, against the Treasury, of almost 1.000.000 of dollars during Gen. Jackson's last year's administration, say 935,923 03

To which add Mr. A's surplus,	99,219 11
	1,035,142 14

And we have a balance of "one million thirty-five thousand, one hundred and forty two dollars & fourteen cents" notwithstanding Mr. Adams paid, on account of the public debt almost one million of dollars more, during the same space of time, than Gen. Jackson did—besides going on with the Internal Improvement of the country, for which Gen. Jackson has had no money to spare!!!!!

Further—Gen. Jackson's expenditures, in 1830, exclusive of public debt amount to 13,757,311 82

Mr. Adams' do. do. in 1828, 12.505,972 05

Making nearly 1.300.000 more expended by Gen. Jackson, in 1830, than by Mr. Adams, in 1828 for the ordinary purposes of government—notwithstanding about three millions of dollars of Mr. Adams's twelve millions were laid out on Internal Improvements.

Nor is this, bad as it is, the worst aspect of the case. According to Mr. Secretary Ingham's Report, the appropriation remaining unsatisfied at the end of the year, are estimated at 5,256,566 82

To which add the excess of expenditures beyond receipts,	935,923 03
And we have a deficiency of	6,192,489 85
Add to this again Mr. Adams's surplus in 1828,	98.219 11
And the payment on account of public debt, in 1828, over that of the present year,	823.803 07
	7.115.516 53

Making a difference of the enormous sum of 7.115.515 53 against General Jackson's last year's administration as contrasted with Mr. Adams's last year's do

This is Reform and retrenchment & Economy with a vengeance—and if persisted in a few years longer, will save the President the trouble of entering into elaborate arguments to prove the unconstitutionality of the improvement of the country, and the necessity of a division of the surplus revenue among the states.

If such alarming, such appalling facts as these, do not open the eyes of Gen. Jackson's political friends, they must be sealed to their own destruction.

Hag. Torch.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

INDIAN RIGHTS.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens; When your character as men and republicans is it stake, it becomes you to be up and doing. That this is the case at the present moment, in respect to the schemes in hand to move the Southern Indians, cannot be questioned. It is your duty speedily to see to these matters, and by your sovereign power of expressed opinion, determine that no wrong shall be done to the aborigines. Do you want information on this great and grave question? seek and find it in the acts of *Washington*, and his Cabinet, and the Senate of the United States, who made treaties with those Indians. Obtain light for your path, in the *clear and unequivocal declarations of Thomas Jefferson.* To what higher authorities can you go? Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Gen. Knox Secretary of War, dated Philadelphia, August 10, 1791, says:

The Indians have a right to the occupation of their Lands, independent of the State within whose, chartered lines they happen to be that until they cede them by treaty or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a State can give a right to such lands; neither under the present Constitution, nor the ancient confederation, had any State or person a right to treat with the Indians without the consent of the General Government; that the Government is determined to extend all its energy for the patronage and protection of the Rights of the Indians; and that many settlements are made on lands not ceded by them, without the previous consent of the United States, the government will think itself bound not only to declare to the Indians that such settlements are without the authority or protection of the United States, but to remove them also by force. *Jefferson, 3d, vol. p. 201.*

M. Hadner of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the corn is gathered. He therefore plucks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his cornfield is favourably distinguished from those which surround it The same gentlemam once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw.

From the Boston Centinel, and Gazette of Monday.

LATER FROM ENGLAND

Halifax papers received by the Cordelia, furnish English dates to the 11th of December. From them we extract the following:-

FALMOUTH, Eng Dec. 11.

The apprehensions which were last week felt of a continental war, have nearly subsided.--It would appear that alteration in public opinion thoughout Europe has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention, and of their desire to preserve universal peace which they made on their appointment. It cannot beconcealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained through out Europe. He was thought to manifest too great a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show, that the labourers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the labourers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on for the purpose of arousing their landlords to a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, fot not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation) and reform of Parliament will certainly follow. The institution of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliment is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken.

Whshington, January 14.

"Neither house of congress transacted any business of importance to-day.

The Kentucky legislature proceeded, on the 4th instant, to vote for a senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term will expire on the 3d of March next. Five ballots took place on that day. The only prominent candidates were Col. Richd. M. Johnson, a friend of Genl. Jackson, and John J. Crittenden, Esq. a friend of Mr. Clay. On the fifth ballot, Mr. Crittenden received 68 votes, Colonel Johnson 64, Mr Rowan 3, and two scattering votes. If *Mr.* Crittenden had voted for himself, he would have been elected, as his was one of the two scattering votes. Supposing the 68 voters to remain firm to him, and the three Rowan voters, with the other scattering one, to bollot for Colonel Johnson, there will be a tie. It is said that *Mr.* Crittenden will not, under any circumstances, vote for himself There may not therefore be any election at this session of the Legislature The friends of neither side seem very sanguine here. They have all along spoken with perfect candour on the subject, and have expressed doubts about the result. We shall probably know to-morrow."—*Penn. Inq.*

MD. ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, January 19.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, Ordered that a special committee, consisting of one member from each county and city appointed by the chair, inquire and report to this house in general terms, the condition and urgency of the business now pending before the legislature, or likely to be shortly brought forward, with a suggestion of a day on which the session may be closed with advantage to the public interest. In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed messrs. Merrick, Hawkins, Moffett, Stewart, Reynols, Brawner, Turner, Hughlett, Teackle, Hicks Evans, Gantt, Claude, Brown of Qeeen Anne's Spence, Kemp, Montgomery, Charles, Hunt, Harding, and M'Mahon, the committee.

On motion by Mr. Wright, Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be directed to inquire into the legality of the practice heretofore, and now pursued, as well by executors and administrators of deceased persons, as by others, of dividing large debts, claims or sums of money into smaller. and of taking and giving two or more prommissory notes, or bills obligatory, for the payment of the same, for the purpose of bringing said debts, claims or sums, by such division or arrangement, within the jurisdiction, of a justice of the peace, with a view to expedite and facilitate the collection thereof; and if the said practice, on inquiry, should be found to have been illegal, to report to this house a bill, providing, that for the future, it shall and may be lawful, in all cases where the parties can agree, for an executor, administrator, or other person or persons, to make such divisions; and to give or take such promissory notes. bills obligatory, or other evidence of debt.

On motion by Mr. Brawner, Ordered, that the committee on lotteries be directed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill making it the duty of lottery commissioners to reside in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Gantt, from the committee to whom was recommitted a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent inconveniencies arising from slaves being permitted to act as free, reported a bill, entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent inconveniencies arising from slaves being premitted to act as free.

Mr. Holmes reported a bill, entitled, An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

And Mr. Burchenal reported a bill, entitled, An act to real estate; which were severally read.

The House proceeded to consider the order of the day, it being the bill reported by Mr. Ely, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of goverement as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people The said bill was then read the second time and passed.—Ayes 46; Noes 24.

On motion by Mr. Brookhart, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by him entitled, An act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of government in this state, as relate to the appointment of the officers of register of wills and clerks of the county courts of this state.

When on motion by Mr. Tilghman, the said bill was amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof, the following proviso: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to authorise the removal of the clerks of the respective county courts, or registers of wills in commission at the time of the confirmation of this act by the next general assembly in any mode or manner than that provided by the constitution and form of government.

Mr. Tilghman moved further to amend said section by adding the following priviso: And provided further, that the said clerks and registers shall be respectively appointed for a term of not less than five years, and be reeligible to the said offices in the discretion of the appointing power.

Mr. Wootton moved to strike out five and insert one. On the question being put, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr, Tilghman, by inserting after the word appointed the words as now provided for by the constitution and laws of this state.

Mr. Wootton then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the first day of June next? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill? Determined in the negative.

The question was then taken on Mr. Steele's proposition, to amend the amendment as proposed by Mr Tilghman; resolved in the affimative.

Mr. Jenifer offered as a substitute for the second section to the bill, the following: And be it enacted, That the appointment of registers of wills, and clerks of the several county courts of this state, be limited to a term of seven years, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of the present incumbents, as at present provided for by the constitution of this state.

And on the question being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill was then read the second time, and passed.—Ayes 51—Nays 23.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 13.

"The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of John Randolph Clay, Esq. as Secretary of Legation to the American mission at St. Petersburg. The trial of Judge Peck was postponed this morning, on account of the indisposition of *Mr.* Wirt.

In the House of Representatives today, a warm debate characterised by much personality and severity of language, took place on the motion of *Mr.* Stanberry to strike from the general appropriation bill, the sum of nine thousand dollars for the annual salary of the minister to Russia. Mr. Carson of North Carolina, among other remarks intimated, that the motion originated in a covert design to assail the President of the United States,—but said that the mind that conceived the attack was too feeble, and the arm that struck the blow was too nerveless, to make any impression. *Mr.* Stanberry declared that he was influenced by no covert design in making this motion. He acted solely upon the principles on which General Jackson came into office. He was against paying the public money for services not rendered. *Mr.* Carson quoted the message of the President to show, that mr. Randolph, though temporarily absent from St. Petersburg, was able to keep up his diplomatic intercourse with that Court, and would probably return to it in the Spring.

Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, said that we had important relations wiib Russia, admitted to be so by all. It was understood, that, in another place, a treaty with Turkey was under consideration, in which there was a secret article, providing that in the event of that power being engaged in hostilities with any other power, she was to have ships of war built in our ports. This might involve us in serious difficulties with Russia. In this state of our relations with that government, where was our minister? Could any body tell? He was travelling in the south or west of Europe, and had left a boy to represent this nation and its interests at the court of Russia. *Mr.* Cambreleng, of New York, observed that the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island were of such a character, that he would not descend to reply to them. His hoary head, however, though filled with the fires of Etna, should not protect him. With regard to the treaty with Turkey, he should not believe what could only have been made known through perjury. *Mr.* Cambreleng made a number of other remarks, and bestowed high praises upon *Mr.* Randolph. *Mr. Mallary*, of Vermont, said, what do you want? We want a minister to face the emperor of Russia. If our envoy had come from Vermont, Rhode Island or Connecticut, *Mr. Mallary* intimated that the bowstring would be his lot; but he came from Virginia, and that was enough! A number of other gentlemen spoke, and the debate will probably be resumed to-morrow.

The preceding remarks are reported upon the informstion of others. I was not present at the debate, and you must receive this notice of it with allowances. Whatever may be thought of *Mr* Randolph, it is certain that Congress could not, consistently with the relations which we have so long sustained with Russia, nor with propriety, nor with the preservation of her friendship, which has been valuable to us, discontinue our diplomatic intercourse with her in the manner and the way proposed. The appropriation ought not to be witheld, nor will it be, at the same time, a discreet. dispassionate and intelligent man can perceive neither reason nor policy in the intelligence of personal attacks in a debate upon a grave question of great national policy.

Penn. Inq