BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the first session of the twenty-third Congress.

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]

AN ACT further to continue in force "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period limited and allowed to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, within which they are required by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road into and within the District of Columbia," approved second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, to commence the road, and complete one set of tracks, be, and the same is hereby extended, and the said act shall remain in force, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall be vested in said company: *Provided*, They shall commence the said lateral road within one year, and complete the same with one set of tracks within four years from the passage of this act.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, February 26th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:

For the revolutionary pensioners under the several acts prior to that of the 7th of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty two, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and forty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-one cents, the sum of nine hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For the invalid pensioners under the various laws, in addition to the unexpended balance of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy cents, the sum of three hundred and six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

APPROVED, 27th February, 1834.

Agricultural Department.

From the Farmers and Graziers Guide.

OF THE SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

The structure, habits, and diseases of sheep so nearly resemble that of neat cattle, that whatever we have said of the one, will apply equally to the other: the same care should be used in the selection of sheep for stock, as was directed in the choice of cattle, a similar treatment should be observed, with respect to the land upon which it is intended to feed them; and an equal care exerted to apportion and vary their food, in such manner as to prevent the disorders which arise from repletion, as well as those which result from stinted or bad food.

The diseases which prove most fatal to sheep, commit the greatest ravages among those in the best condition, either in the spring, or at the latter end of the year, when the season is unusually wet or changeable; and those sheep which have been principally fed upon turnips, are most subject to their attacks.

Like neat cattle, they are very subject to a plethoric habit, or fullness of blood; it is therefore very dangerous to change the pasturage of sheep from a bare to a more luxuriant pasturage, except by slow degrees.

Low grounds, or woodland pastures, where the air is moist, especially in wet seasons, are unfavorable to the health of sheep. In wet seasons, they should be kept in the highest and dryest lands, for a dry air is peculiarly congenial to the healthy condition of these animals.

When disease attacks your flock, endeavor to ascertain the cause or causes which produced it; whether it arises from plethora, or redundancy of blood in the system; infection; improper feeding; humidity of the air; or extreme heat or cold; this being discovered, you can the more readily apply the most proper remedies, and materially lessen the violence of the disease. This plan will also enable you the better to prevent its recurrence.

The best way of obtaining information, is, when any of your animals drop, to open it, or get it opened, in order to find out the nature and seat of the complaint; by which means, the shepherd, in future, will be the more readily enabled to put a stop to the fatality of the disease.

Most of the diseases to which sheep are subject, are, as we have observed, similar to those of neat cattle, and require a very similar treatment generally speaking, also, the same medicine may be administered to the one animal as are directed for the same complaints in the other, but in less quantity; a sixth part of the quantity given to neat cattle, being a fair proportion for sheep.

The quantity of blood proper to be taken from a sheep, must depend upon the habit of the animal, and nature of the disease; from eight ounces to a pint being generally sufficient; but in plethoric or inflammatory disorders, a pint and a half, and even a quart will not be too much. When it is necessary to repeat bleeding in sheep, it will be best to reduce the quantity taken each time? Three or four ounces is usually found sufficient to be taken from a young lamb.

Sheep and lambs are sometimes bled in the vein, below the eye, and in the nose: this may, perhaps, be the best, where the complaint affects the head of the animal; but where it is necessary to relieve or reduce the system, it is much better to bleed them in the neck, as neat cattle usually are. The blood should be caught in a basin, that the proper quantity may be readily ascertained

The diseases of young lambs are most frequently owing to want of proper support, improper diet, or undue exposure to wet or cold weather, which debilitates the animal system, and induces frequent and severe colds.

We need not here repeat what we have said of the choice and management of neat cattle, being equally applicable to sheep; but a summary of the principal directions will be certainly useful.

In purchasing sheep, select those reared from the healthiest and best stocks.

Choose those in preference which have been fed upon poorer or barer pastures than your own: but be careful not to place them at once upon land much superior to that to which they have been accustomed.

In very wet weather, they should be sheltered, particularly in the night, and a little good dry hay given them; and a snowy weather, or severe winters, they should be housed, and properly tended and fed.

In all cases where disease attacks them, be prompt in ascertaining the cause, and ready in administering the proper remedies; as many of the diseases of sheep begin and terminate in a few hours.

OF THE LAMBING SEASON.

This period must of course depend on the time when the ram is put to the ewes; but, generally, the latter end of February, or beginning of March, is considered the best time; as the lambs then produced, if properly reared and tended, are much the strongest. Still this is often an inclement season both for the ewe and the lambs, especially if they have been badly kept before yeaning. The consequence is, a severe loss is often sustained both among the ewes and their offspring.

Should the dam not have had sufficient support for herself, the lamb will necessarily be poor and weakly at the time it is yeaned. It is therefore essential, that every care should be paid to these animals, which nature and the season of the year may render necessary. About six weeks before lambing, the ewe should be supplied with plenty of good food, in order that nature may provide for the offspring at the appointed time. If attention be paid to these particulars, the health and strength of the parent animal will be insured, and it will be better enabled to go through the difficulty of parturition; the lamb, also, will be in better condition, and more likely to survive any severity of season which may follow.

Every person who would be successful in rearing sheep, must be provided with a fold yard, suitable for the purpose; this may consist of a small plot of ground; well protected from the north-east and westerly winds, with a suitable shed and fire place in it, and other conveniences for the purpose. Thus the shepherd will be able to attend them at all hours of the night, to give his assistance when required, and to take all needful care of them.

It often happens, during the lambing season, that ewes are severely handled through the largeness of the lambs, or their being in a wrong position, so as to bruise or tear the parts through which they pass. It will be necessary to have in readiness, for use at these times, the following oils:

RECIPE.—Venice turpentine, two ounces; Barbadoes tar, two ounces; spirits of turpentine, quarter of a pint; linseed oil, half a pint; mix them well together; then add the following: Mel-Egyptiacum, one ounce; oil of vitriol, quarter of an ounce; aquafortis, quarter of an ounce; mix these together; then add, tincture of myrrh, quarter of a pint; shake the whole well together, and put them into a bottle for use.

Whenever it is necessary to use these oils, let the bottle be well shaken, and convey one or two table-spoonsful into the vagina, or sheath, either by the hand, or with a spoon. Then warm or stimulate the parts affected, and prevent or cure the gangrene or mortification in those parts, as well as in other fresh wounds.

When ewes are injured by a difficult parturition, the following drink will prove of excellent service:

RECEIPE.—Peruvian bark, powdered, one dram; ginger, powdered, one dram; mix them in half a pint of warm gruel, and add, treacle, two spoonsful; brandy, one table spoonful; mix, and give it in new-milk warm.

It is frequently necessary to repeat this drink once or twice a day, where the animals have received much injury, or where they have been reduced by indifferent or scanty keep before the lambing season. In every case, where nature appears to be in a languid and debilitated state, these powders are unequalled for their restorative quality.

The gruel necessary to be given to ewes at the time of lambing, should be made as follows:

RECIPE.—Linseed, fresh powdered, half a pound; oatmeal, one pound; boil a sufficient quantity of this mixture in water, as if made of oatmeal only; then add, gin or brandy, one tea-spoonful; sugar, one tea-spoonful.

This will give excellent support to the animals, and will nourish and heal their insides, through the richness of the linseed in combination with the oatmeal. About half a pint, to a pint, of this gruel, may be given at the time, and repeated twice in the day, if necessary.

If the ewe be deficient, in milk (a circumstance which occasionally happens at the time of lambing, for want of better support,) let the following drink be given, which will be found greatly to assist the secretion of that fluid.

RECIPE.—Aniseed, sweet fennel seed, carraway seed, and grains of paradise, fresh powdered each, one dram; mix, and give it in half a pint of warm gruel.

This drink acts as a cordial, and powerfully promotes the milkey secretions, at the same time it warms and stimulates the stomach and intestines. But to insure success, take care the ingredients are all fresh and good. Never buy seeds in powder, but always pound them yourself.

OF THE DISEASES TO WHICH LAMBS ARE SUBJECT.

Lambs are in their infancy subject to a variety of diseases, arising either from them or their dams being insufficiently kept, or from the cold or damp state of the weather.

If the weak state of the lambs preceed from poor keeping, support must be given them; this may be done either by putting them to suck other and stronger ewes, or by giving them cow's new milk, warm as it comes from the animal: but if the complaint arise from cold or damp weather, in addition to the warm milk, the drink should be given as afterwards directed, and the lamb should with its dam, be housed and carefully nursed.

Sometimes, though rarely, the ewe has too much milk; when this is the case, it is apt to coagulate and form into a hard substance in the maw, by which many of the best lambs are frequently carried off. This is similar to the *cords* in calves and may be arrested by a similar treatment. With respect to the quantity of medicine to be given, a fifth or sixth part of that directed for the calf, may be safely administered to the lamb.

DIARRHŒA, OR EXCESSIVE LOOSENESS IN LAMBS,

Is a destructive malady, and most fatal to lambs under a week old, it often seizes them at about twenty-four hours old, and carries them off in six hours after; it mostly, however, lasts two days, in which time it kills five out of six that are attacked with it, except proper remedies are administered at its very outset.

SMPTOMS.—This disorder commences with frequent purging, and severe griping pains; and the lamb is generally much blown up on its attack, from wind in the stomach and intestines, if no relief be given, the disease becomes stationary, and the stools are attended with a copious ejection of the mucus of the intestines, together with a griping pain, while the animal pines rapidly away.

REMEDY.—The cause from whence the complaint originated, must be ascertained, if possible. If it proceeded from cold, or want of proper support, new milk warm from the cow should be given, the lamb should be kept warm, and the following drink administered:

RECIPE.—Dover's powders, twelve grains; compound cinnamon powder, two scruples; prepared chalk, one scruple; mix, and give it in a little warm new milk, thickened with starch to the consistence of gruel.

If the ewe's milk seems to disagree with the lamb, it will be proper to change her diet, and, in some cases, to feed the lamb altogether on cow's new milk, warm; not neglecting, however, to milk the ewe. The ewe should be also purged once or twice by giving the following:

RECIPE.—Epsom salts, two ounces; elixir of vitriol, a tea-spoonful; mix the salts in a small quantity of water; then add the elixir, and give it.

The drink is proper for a lamb of from twenty-four hours to a week or two old; it should be repeated every three or four hours, until the sypioms be greatly abated, and then, should the diarrhœa continue, once a day will be sufficient.

After giving one or two of the above drinks, it is often of great use in severe cases, to add two or from that to four grains of calomel to it, and repeat this every day for two or three times; or a table spoon *half filled* with castor oil may be given with the drink.

A strong lamb, six weeks or two months old, will require the following:

RECIPE.—Dover's powders, half a dram; compound cinnamon powder, one dram; prepared chalk, two scruples, to one dram.

At this age, however, the diarrhœa is commonly not so fatal; and, if taken in time, will generally yield to the following draught—

RECIPE.—Castor oil, one table-spoonful; laudanum, forty to sixty drops; mix in a little warm weak gin and water, and give it.

When *Diarrhœa* attack lambs that are weaned, and from that time to six or seven months old, it mostly arises from the nature of their food, or from taking cold. A change of pasture will often in this case, prove a remedy: Mr. Clayton, in his treatise on the diseases of cattle, says, he knew frequently that when lambs of this age, afflicted with diarrhœa, were removed into a stubble corn-field, this at once put a stop to the over-purging. To animals of this age, the following cordial drink may be occasionally administered with advantage:

RECIPE.—Prepared chalk, eight ounces; anniseeds, fresh powdered, one ounce; carraway seeds, powdered, one ounce; ginger fresh powdered, one ounce; mix the ingredients well together in a mortar, and once or twice a day mix a small table-spoonful of the mixture in a little warm milk, thickened with flour or starch; give it together with forty drops of laudanum; and in obstinate cases, repeat the dose again in the same day. By a careful adherence to this simple treatment, a speedy cure may be generally expected.

COSTIVENESS IN LAMBS.

Is mostly accompanied with slight symptoms of fever; the lamb appears dull and heavy, and eats little; after its recovery, the wool generally comes off.

REMEDY.—The cure is easy and simple; give the lambs from half an ounce to an ounce; according to its age of epsom salts, dissolved in a little water; or a table-spoonful or two of castor oil, which the shepherd should always have by him. If the lamb be much affected, bleeding them will be proper. Should it not take sufficient support, give it warm water gruel which will not only nourish it, but cool the body, and moderately relax the bowels.

STAGGERS IN LAMBS.

This disorder attacks the most thriving, and often proves fatal, especially to those about three or four months old.

SYMPTOMS.—The lamb is giddy, falls down, and in general cannot rise again without help, or until it is relieved; convulsions sometimes succeed, and the lamb seems much distressed.

REMEDY.—As this disease proceeds generally from a determination of the blood to the brain, bleeding must be had immediate recourse to, and the following purgative drink be afterwards administered.

RECIPE.—Epsom salts, one ounce; elixir of vitriol, half a dram; dissolve the salts in a little water, add the elixir, and give it the lamb at once.

After the operation of the drink, the following ball should be given to the lamb, taking care to keep it well housed.—

RECIPE.—Calomel (according to size or strength) three to six grains; true gentian, in powder, half a dram; syrup, enough to make a ball; the ball, with the purgative drink, may be given to lambs whenever they are indisposed, if the complaint be not attended with purging.

Singular Stratagem.—A gentleman from Boston relates the following singular affair, which happened just before he left that place. A person had been taken up and committed to prison for passing counterfeit bills. Shortly after a negro was taken up and confined in the same room, but was taken sick and died. The next day a coffin was provided and the body put into it. As people of color are generally interred in the evening by those of their own color, the coffin was suffered to remain until night in the room with the money maker.—After the jailor and those who accompanied him had left the room, he bethought himself the present would be a favorable opportunity to make his escape, and thereby, avoid the punishment that awaited him.

When all was still, he took the corpse out of the coffin and placed it in his own hammock, got into it himself and turned the lid down. In the evening, the coffin was taken from the prison by four lusty negroes, and conveyed him to the burying ground. When they arrived at the grave the coffin was set down with care, and one of them was about making a speech upon the death of their companion. Scarcely had he time to utter one word before the lid of the coffin flew open, and the money maker jumped out and made his escape—whilst the poor negroes ran with great violence in all directions, screaming 'de debil!! de debil!!!' The mistake was not discovered till the next day, and the person has not been heard of since.—*N. Y. Star.*

DRESS.—After the success of Edward I. most of the English ladies were provided with foreign dresses, and as might be expected, we are informed by Stow, that "the matrons being proud in their French apparelle, did brag." In Henry IVth's time, says the same authority, "was excessive pride in dress; gowns with deep and broad sleeves commonly called poke sleeves, which might be called recepticles of the divell, for they did hide what they stole in their sleeves whereof some hung down to the knees full of cuttes and jagges."

From this it appears that the quarter of mutton sleeves of our day are not without reason and example.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, February 27th, 1834.

The bill entitled, an act to provide for the cession of the Territorial jurisdiction of this state, over certain land on Piney point, in Saint Mary's county, to the United States, for the erection of a Light House thereon;

The resolution relative to the several Sinking Funds of the state;

And the resolution relative to the common free school fund, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Sutton, chairman of the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Elizabeth Morgan, of Queen Anne's county,

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Burchenal from the select committee to which was referred the petition of Joseph Richardson and others citizens of the village of Denton, relative to the school fund alloted to the middle district of Caroline county, reported, that the committee had had the same under consideration, and were of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable and ought not be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition;

Which was read the first and second time by special order and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Harris, the house took up for consideration the resolution submitted by Mr. Crabb, authorising the Governor to draw on the Treasurer for such sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the full length likeness of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

The said resolution was read the second time, amended, assented to, and sent to the senate.

The house proceeded to take up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Carroll, entitled, a further supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to the people of colour, in this state, passed December session, 1831, chap. 281.

Mr. Pratt moved that the said bill be recommitted to the committee that reported it, for amendment.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Hurtt reported a bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to incorporte the Trustees of Shrewsbury academy, in Kent county, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 206.

And Mr. Spencer reported a bill entitled, an additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, ke pers of ordinaries and others.

Which bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Spencer, entitled, an act for the incorporation of Miller Lodge, number eighteen, of the order of Independen Odd Fellows, in Talbot county,

Was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed and send to the senate.

FRIDAY, February 28th, 1834.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Vienna, Dorchester county; praying for an act of incorporation.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Nicols, Wright of Dorchester and McNamara.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Meeds, of the state of Indiana, praying the passage of a law, empowering him to sell and convey certain lands therein mentioned, lying in Queen Anne's county, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make an unfavorable report thereon. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said petition, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw the same.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred an order of the house, requiring them to inquire into the expediency of the more speedy payment of state's witnesses in the several counties in this state, beg leave to report: That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the law upon that subject needs no alteration. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of said subject.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of William Chambers, of Richard, of Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of a law therein set forth, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to make an unfavorable report thereon. They therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the said petition, and that the petitioner have leave to withdraw the same.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of Rachel and Jacob Hambleton, of Queen Anne's county, praying the state to relinquish its title to certain lands therein mentioned, beg leave to report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and ought to be granted.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justices, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to sheriffs and for other purposes, made a favorable report thereon.

Which was read.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the same committee made a favorable report on the bill from the senate, entitled, a supplement to an act entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system the laws to direct descents.

Which was read.

Mr. Unkefer reported a bill entitled, an act to repeal certain parts of the act relating to the people of color in this state.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on table.

SATURDAY, March 1, 1834.

Mr. Burchenal submitted the following order, which was twice read:

Ordered, That when this house adjourns, it shall stand adjourned until Monday morning 9 o'clock, and set until 4 o'clock, and that the hours of meeting for the remainder of this session shall be at nine o'clock, and set until four in the afternoon for the despatch of business.

On motion by Mr. Bruff, the said order was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following words, "and that no new business shall be introduced after Monday the 3d inst."

The question was then put on the adoption of the order as amended, and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Griffith submitted the following resolution.

Which was read a first and second time by special order, and adopted,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to direct the Topographical Engineer of the State, who may hereafter be appointed, to survey the route of a Canal from some point on Great Choptank river, near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to such point on Backwater river, as may be most eligible for the accomplishment of said work, and that the Engineer be also instructed to report to the Executive the survey of said Canal; and an estimate of the probable cost of making the same.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished order of yesterday, being the bill entitled, an act to confirm an act, entitled, an act for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Carroll, with the reports of the committee on the same subject, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair.

When Mr. Gantt, the chairman reported that the said committee had according to order had the said bill and reports under consideration, and had adopted a resolution, which he was directed to report to the house, and to ask that the said committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Whereupon, the said committee of the whole house was accordingly discharged.

Resolution proposed by the committee of the whole house;

Resolved by the committee that the law of the last session, creating Carroll county is unconstitutional, and that the committee be instructed so to report to the house.

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Gale, by leave of the house, submitted the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the armourer at Annapolis be and he is hereby required to deliver to Captain William B. Everett, of Kent county, a number of swords and pistols, not exceeding sixty of each, with appropriate accoutrements, which he may select, on his giving such security for the safe keeping and return of the same as the Governor and Council may require.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore Young Men's society;

Endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

Also the bill entitled, an act for the incorporation of Miller Lodge, number eighteen, of the order of Independent Odd Fellows, in Talbot county, endorsed, "will pass with the proposed amendment;"

Which amendment was read the first and second time by special order, assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And, delivered a bill originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act to extend to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company certain privileges and powers heretofore granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road company;

Which was read the first time and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

Also, a bill entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Maryland Savings Institution.

Which was read the first time and referred to Messrs. Jones of Baltimore city, Peregoy and Heard.

REPORT
OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE
APPOINTED TO VISIT
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Joint Committee, who were organized in obediance to resolution No. 41, of 1832, which requires that at every meeting of the General Assembly, a joint committee shall be appointed, to investigate and report to the General Assembly, the proceedings of the Board of Visitors of St. John's College, whether the same be in conformity to law, and calculated to effectuate the designs of the Legislature, in endowing said College, have agreed on the following

REPORT.

That a knowledge of the administration of the Institution, may be imparted generally, and at the same time enable the Legislature to observe whether the proceedings have been in conformity to law, an abstract of the most prominent transactions of the board are marked as follows:

1st. The Visitors, appointed by the Legislature, have accepted their trusts and taken their seats; the Governor of the State, under the new organization, being *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees.

2d. The Board have filed, in the Court of Appeals, the required official acceptance of the terms of the act of Assembly, passed in favor of the College, at the last session of the Legislature.

3d. The Board proceeded, at their first meeting, under the new organization, to establish a Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; and they immediately succeeded in obtaining the services of Dr. Julias T. Ducatel, a professor of distinguished standing, who will deliver his first course of Lectures in the College, in the ensuing Spring.

4th. Plans, for an additional building on the College premises, were also procured and adopted, but no contractor has yet offered to do the work, for the sum proposed, which was ten thousand dollars; and the building committee are instructed to modify the plans, so as to bring the proposed edifice, if possible, within the means of the College; the plans have been re-committed to the architect, for this purpose.

5th. In addition to the ten "poor students" education in the College, under the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-three, chapter one hundred and forty-one, the trustees passed a resolution, in July last, to admit to free tuition, one student from each county in the State; applications have been granted, under this resolution, for Washington, Kent and Baltimore counties; and a circular has been addressed to the Judges of all orphan's courts, except in the three counties above named, giving them notice of this provision.

6th. The course of Collegiate instruction is parallel with the course established in the most respectable Colleges in the United States.

7th. Additions have been made to the Philosophical apparatus, to the amount of about twelve hundred dollars, and a small cabinet of minerals has been formed, which is expected to receive the collections made by the Professor of Mineralogy, in his Geological Survey of the State.

8th. The course of instruction, is now under the charge of a President and five Professors, having seventy-two Students in all the Department. Full courses of Lectures are now delivered in the College, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.

9th. It is proposed, if the means of the College should prove insufficient, to erect the additional building, to solicit funds, by subscription, for that purpose, and for the necessary enlargement of the Library, and the further improvement of the Chemical & Philosophical Apparatus. It is to be understood that the collections already made, for the practical and experimental illustration of the sciences, are not considered by the Faculty of the College, as any thing more than a favorable beginning. It is confidently expected, however, that the increased patronage which the College now enjoys, will continue to enlarge the pecuniary means at the disposal of the Board and enable them, in a few years, to supply these obvious deficiencies.

10th. The expenses of education at the College, are moderate, compared with those of other Colleges; board is limited, by the Trustees, to one hundred and twenty dollars per annum; and the charge of tuition (which includes all extras) is *forty* dollars for the first two, and *fifty* for the last two years of the Collegiate course. In the preparatory classes of the College Grammar School, the charge for tuition, &c. is *eight* dollars per quarter.

The design of the Legislature, in endowing this College, is defined with singular felicity in the preamble to the charter, which sets forth "that institutions for the liberal education of youth in the principles of virtue and knowledge and useful literatue, are of the highest benefit to society, in order to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men, for discharging the various offices and duties of life, both civil and religious, with usefulness and reputation." The liberal course of studies adopted in this Institution, nearly co extensive with those that are munificently endowed, or liberally patronized, embrace the various branches of knowledge and useful literature, & when extended by their possessor to the various offices of life, respond to and consumate the designs of the founders of the Institution, which was to enable its Visitors "to train up and perpetuate a succession of able and honest men to discharge with usefulness the varied pursuits of life."

The prosperity of St. John's College is deemed a subject of great importance; so that the youth from every portion of the two great divisions of the State may convene with the well grounded assurance of being able to acquire a liberal education, and at the same time consummate the patriotic anticipations of the charter, That the connexion between the two shores will be greatly increased by uniformity in manners, and joint efforts for the advancement of literature. It is believed in no way can this parental operation be so well realized, as by sustaining on a liberal scale, a seminary of of learning at the seat of legislation, where parent and child are convened, the one to aid in devising whatsoever regulations for the welfare of society, the other to acquire the principles of knowledge, which in the regular course of events is to be put in requisition under the favorable auspices of uniformity of manners and early associations. To give proper effect to the desires of the Visitors, it is thought important to enlarge the College edifice, and extend the means of accommodation for Students, and at the same time endow a Professorship, and thus simultaneously to receive and instruct an increased number of youth. The resources hiterto relied upon, is the annual appropriation from the Treasury, and the ordinary receipts of the tuition. These are insufficient to enable the Visitors to effect objects so important to the prosperity of the institution. It has previously been intimated in the abstract of the proceedings, that it is proposed, if the means of the College should prove insufficient, to collect funds by subscription. It is an expedient resorted to by many of the most flourishing seminaries of learning in distant States, to which our own citizens have liberally contributed, whilst the unpretending character of this institution has shrunk from resorting to so familiar and legitimate a mode of obtaining assistance, and seems to have labored under the belief, that the repeal or revocation of legislative endowments, at the same time cancelled the right to collect individual subscription. The authority and policy of such a measure is urged to the consideration of the Visitors, and earnestly commended to the public. It is esteemed a subject worthy of congratulation, that the interests of St. John's College are at this period entrusted to the superintending care of President Humphries. The committee consider that the present occasion calls for an opinion, and that therefore it will not be considered indalicate to pay the tribute due that gentleman, in whom there appears to be concentrated, in an eminent degree, the essentials of a presiding officer, combining an enlarged observation of the systems and experience of other Institutions, with a thorough acquaintance with the Collegiate studies, and the rare talent of imparting them. And when these qualifications are, as in the present instance, quickened by a conscientious desire to advance the respectability and promote the durable interests of the Institution, the happiest results may, with confidence, be anticipated.

THE VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE—The annexed anecdote of a distinguished American is related in a recent letter of the corsespondent of the N. Y. American from Monroe, the site of the Frenchtown of the late war in Michigan Territory:—

Of the 700 young men murdered here, the greater part were students at law, young physicians and merchants, and the sons of opulent farmers, and in short the very flower of the youth of Kentucky.—The event threw the whole of that State into mourning. Speaking of the troops who were concerned in the early operations of these regions, I have heard a number of interesting accounts from different persons of the formation of the several corps. One of these I will venture to repeat. A graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, who had been recently admitted to the bar, was riding through the State of Kentucky, perhaps with a design of finding some favourable point at which to fix his abode and commence the practice of his profession, when he was accosted near a village by a mounted traveller, who mentioned that he was a planter of the country, invited the young advocate with all the freedom of western hospitality to dine at his house the following day. The invitation was accepted: and the eastern gentleman arriving at the mansion of the unknown host, found a large party collected, the majority of which were well acquainted with each other, while many were strangers, like himself and invited apparently in the same manner. The dinner however was got through with sociably enough; and by the time the glass began to circulate freely, all felt that easy confidence in the fellowship and good feeling of each other which is the soul of good society. The host then rising, described briefly the state of the North western frontier, and produced a commission from his pocket to raise a corps and march at once thither. They enlisted to a man; their entertainer provided them on the spot with the necessary stores and munitions, and the band of volunteers started in a few hours on their march to the border.

The name of the noble host was not mentioned, but the Eastern adventurer, who was elected a Lieutenant upon the spot, and soon after became a Captain, was said to have been better known since as Colonel, General, Governor and lastly Mr. Secretary Cass.

"Old Ned."—The Norristown Register, mentions the death, in the ninetieth year of his age, of Edward Hector, a colored man and a veteran of the revolution. A correspondent of that paper gives the following account of "Old Ned," as he was familiarly called.—"At the battle of Brandywine, he had charge of an amunition wagon, attached to Col. Proctor's regiment, and when the American army was obliged to retreat, an order was given by the proper officer to those having charge of the baggage, to save themselves by flight. The heroic reply of the deceased was uttered in the true spirit of the revolution—"The enemy shall not have my team," said he, "I will save my horses or perish myself." He instantly started on his way, and as he proceeded amid the surrounding scene, he gathered up, and placed on his wagon a few stands of arms which had been left on the field by the retreating soldiers, and safely retired, with wagon, team, and all, in the face of the victorious foe."

Some years ago, a few benevolent individuals endeavored to procure him a pension, but without success. The legislature of Penns-

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