SAFETY FILM

Mr. Catrap jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 15.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three Dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

To the Printers of the U. States.

F. SPITTALL.

WOOD LETTER CUTTER & ENGRAVER
No. 21 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every discription from four to thirty-four lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

ORNAMENTAL LETTERS.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, Title Lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which ensures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and plain Rules, &c. &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments &c. engraved over, and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.—All letters must be post paid. 1 1e3

☞ Editors of papers in the country who will give the above advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing the the same to the advertiser, will be paid therefor in any of the above mentioned materials.

Oct. 6

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a

SADDLERY,

Consisting in part of the following articles:
Hard Solder Bitts and Stirrups,
English Bridle Leathers. Gig, and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Harness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.

Easton, Oct. 3

NEWARK COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of New-ark College are gratified in being able to announce to the public that the duties of the institution were resumed at the collegiate year with the most flattering prospects. The Rev. Dr Richard S. Mason of New York, the President elect, a gentleman of high standing for his intellectual qualifications and literary attainments, has accepted the office, and entered upon its duties The Rev. *T. H. Simpson*, of Marrietta, Pennsylvania, who was elected Professor of Languages and who is an experienced teacher and eminently qualified for the station, has also accepted and entered upon the duties of his office. And Mr. *R. W. Tilson* of New York, who has been highly recommended as a gentleman of eminent standing in his profession, has been lately *unanimously* elected Professo of Mathematics in the collegiate department, and accepted of he office. Mr *N. Z. Graves* who has been adjunct Professer of Mathematics and principal of the Academical department, since the organization of the Institution still continues in that connexion, and is *deservedly* esteemed both as a Professor and as a gentleman.

The requisite number of Tutors have also been appointed—so that there is now an efficient Faculty. And the testimonials in favo- of these gentlemen who have accepted and entered upon the duties of their office, are such as entitle them to the entire confidence of the Board. A Steward of high reputation, has also been appointed who has entered upon the duties of his station and gives entire satisfaction. The Trustees are determined to do all in their power to placethe college on the most respectable footing.

The vigorous measures, which they have already adopted, the unanimity and harmony, which now prevail in the Board, and the selection of President and Professors as above announced; it is confidently hoped, will soon cause the Institution to attain a high standing as well as merit, and receive a liberal patronage from an enlightened community.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS CLAYTON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
ANDREW C. GRAY, Sec'ry.
Dec 1, 1835—(2m)

Blacksmiths Wanted.

THE Subeciber wishes to employ two Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools, the other on Country work. None need apply except men of sober habits, to them liberal wages will be given.

JAMES SMITH.
Greensborough, Jan. 19 tf

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 3 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than portionably high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of rreligiosion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthe with; and he therefore throws himself on hi- Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely through the community, and to assist the clergy in the charge of their parochial the most accommodating knowledge has just returned from Baltimore with a popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of the other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be publishished in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of subscription $4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Haywarden's True Church of Christ shown; Haywarden's Charity and Truth; Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scripturist; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial Writtings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot Count will meet on Tuesday the 26th inst.—Teachers who have been employed since the 1st of July last, are requested to bring in their accounts certified by the Trustees of their respective schools, up to the 1st January inst., for settlement.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to Commissioners for T. C.
Jan. 19 3t (G)

Valuable Mill seat and Land at
PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the MILL PROPERTY where he resides, situated on the navigable waters of Chester River, about three miles from Chester Town. There are one hundred and thirty acres of land—40 acres of prime arable land—40 acres of fine meadow and marsh, and the balance in wood. The improvements are a two story BRICK MILL, large frame FULLING MILL HOUSE, Fulling Mill and Carding Machine, a two story frame Dwelling—2 rooms on the lower floor and 4 above, Carriage House, Corn House and stable. This property is now being repaired, but will be ready to be put in operation in a few days. The terms will be accommodadting and possession given immediately if desired. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL RINGGOLD, jr.
june 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY AND
VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of goods consisting in part as follows:

Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Palm-nuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Together with a variety of,
Toys, and Fancy Articles,
Also a good assortment of
School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers and Day-Books, Toy-books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink-Stands, Steel pens &c.

GROCERIES,

Brown & loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar-Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger-Cakes, Segars, Tobacco & Snuff, Powder & Shot together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Ninde, and lastly by Mr. J. H. McNeal. All orders thank fully received and promptly attended to.

The Public's ob't serv't,
CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B. Feathers, Rags, Wool, Fur, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or the highest cash price paid for them C. R.

Jan 5 9tcow (G)

In Press and will soon be Published,
A PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON THE
CULTURE OF SILK,
Adapted to the Soil and Climate of the United States, by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary of the Hartford County Silk Society, and Editor of the Silk Culturist. Illus-
[illegible]

States in the Culture and Manufacture of Silk, manifested by the constant calls for information on the subject, has induced the publisher to have prepared a plain *Practical Treatise* on the cultivation of the Mulberry and rearing Silk Worms, adapted to the Soil and Climate of this country and to the wants of plain practical men.

The practical Culturist in this country needs a directory adapted to the Soil on which he plants his trees, and the Climate in which he rears his worms; without reference to Soils and Climates less congenial to their growth. It has been therefore the object of the author to make a treatise strictly practical, omitting nothing of importance to the Culturist, and adding nothing of a useless or extraneous character:

As making the raw materials into *Sewing Silk* and *Twist* is very profitable to the Silk Grower, all necessary information for that purpose will be given:

The work will be published in a duodecimo about 100 pages, in handsome binding—price 50 cts. A part of the edition will be put up in elastic covers to be forwarded by mail.

WM. G. COMSTOCK.
Hartford Dec. 29, 1835. 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 25th January, 1836, as a runaway, by Henry Brice, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man who calls himself WILLIAM CHASE, and says that he did belong to Mr. Rovey of Washington city, D. C. He is about 20 years of age; 5 feet 2 inches high; he has a small scar on the back of his right hand; a scar over his left eye. His clothing consists of a blue roundabout jacket, brown cloth pantaloons, check shirt, coarse boots and old cloth cap. The owner, if any, of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
feb. 9 3w

SHARP'S ISLAND,
For Sale.

THIS beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land. But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of $5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years; the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN.
dec 22

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office.

POETRY.

SONNET:

TO THE [illegible] MARY W*******.

I love thee;—not in the gay saloon
Thy smiles pleased looks about thee fly;
That all may in thy liking that apply;
Thy favor is such a worthless boon:
Thy [illegible] is not; like the morning moon,
Thou [illegible] separate from the circling sky,
Thou [illegible] thy beauty from the peering eye;
Thy smiles [illegible] leaves in a vally strewn—
Not scattered by the breeze, they must be sought;
Thy treasure both of feeling and of thought
Are not common words exposed to sale;
Thou art too sweet that thou dost not display
The beauty & the wit that with the stay,
Like half in stars within the twilight pale.

THE DYING SON.

(FROM THE MONTHLY REPOSITORY.)

'Morning fell as in a dream;
My [illegible] senses reel
Like moonlight on a troubled stream:
This must last, I feel.

Yet it lasted. Oh, how long
This [illegible] seems to me!
My God! is my weakness strong
To [illegible] agony?

'Tis sad to quit a world, so fair
To [illegible] young hearts like mine:
And, dashed so early; hard to bear
This heavy hand of thine.

The daylight sickens round my bed,
Your [illegible] seem sick with woe,
The [illegible] sick, as o'er my head
Its pangs come and go.

Oh, I sick in ev'ry limb,
Sick in ev'ry vein!
My eyes and brain with sickness swim,
My [illegible] are sick with pain!

What this weary helplessness?
This [illegible] toil for breath?
This [illegible], aching weariness?
[illegible] It is Death!

Farewell, beautiful! to meet again:
But [illegible] to meet?
I know [illegible] —according [illegible] fain
To [illegible] principles that [illegible].

[illegible] OF THE [illegible]
[illegible] IN KNOWING [illegible]
IT,
[illegible] restoration of hearing is [illegible]
without giving any Physick!—[illegible]
any medicine! as hath been exp[illegible]
in the editor's own family as well as in the [illegible]

How closed and sick is the room
Oh, mother!" It is past!

The breath is gone, the soul is flown,
The lips no longer move:
God o'er my child has slowly thrown
His veil of dreadful love.

Oh, thou chang'd dust! pale form that tak'st
All hope from fond complaint
Thou sad mute eloquence, that mak'st
The list'ner's spirit faint!

And oh! "ye dreamy fears that rest"
On dark realities!
Why preach ye to the trembling breast
Truths which are mysteries?

CATECHISM OF THE PUNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—No. 2.

MUSICAL.

Q. Why do vocalists prefer this city to all others?

A. Because, though in other cities they *bawl* to many, they come here to *Bawl-to-more.*

Q. Why are blacksmiths more noisy than other people?

A. Because they cannot do without a pair of *bellows.*

Q. When is the fourth letter in the alphabet the most musical!

A. When its a mellow—D. (melody.)

Q. Which celebrated musical composer is most like a fiddle-bow?

A. *Rosiny* (Rosini.)

Q. What movement does a country clergyman prefer when he is going to drink?

A. *Pastor-ale.*

Q. When does a singer make the least noise?

A. When he sings *so-low* (solo.)

Q. What piece of music does a taper prefer!

A. A *quart-etto.*

Q. How does he like it played?

A. *Spirit-u-o-so*

Q. Why is a counterfeiter compared to a bad musician?

A. Because he utters *false notes.*

Q. Which prison should he be sent to?

A. *Sing-sing.*

Q. How do you make *A-sharper.*

A. By *B-coming-flatter.*

Q. What would you compare a celebrated French composer to?

A. *boil'd dough.* (Boild-au.)

Q. Which German composer was considered the worst performer?

A. Play-ill (Pleyel.)

Q. Why is a great violin-player like an idolatrous fool.

A. Because he is a *Pagan-ninny.*

Q. Why is a celebrated female vocalist like a great secret?

A. Because she's a great *mis-try* (Miss Tree.)—*Visitor.*

"How does the thermometer stand?" asked a father of his son.

"It don't stand at all, Sir—it hangs," was the reply.

"Well, but I mean, how high is it?"

"Just about five feet from the floor."

"Pooh! you fool—how does the mercury range?"

"Up and down—perpendicular."

Repartee.—A lady in Boston, sometime since having cut an advertisement out of a newspaper, with an intention of sending it to the printer for further information, pinned it upon her gown—A gentleman to whom she was partial observing that it began with "To let" asked, "at what price madam?" She looked at the piece, and perceiving his drift, replied, "at the price of your hand."

MAXIMS FOR A DINNER.

MAXIM 1. Never sit down to dinner with great talkers; talking disturbs digestion, and baulks the appetite. Prattle may suit the tea table, but you should religiously *cut* conversation the moment you *cut* your meat.

2 Take care to be provided with at least two reserve knives and forks upon your dinner table, in case of your turning the edge or blunting the points of those you have in use; by doing so, you will not have to wait while your servant changes them, and thus let your victuals get cold, and perhaps lose your appetite.

3. Never on any account permit such a toy on your table as is known by the name of a "desert spoon;" such things are only fit for dolls' houses—but men ought never use on any occasion any thing smaller than a full-sized gravy-spoon; and thus save themselves much time and labour, for using a dessert spoon is something like filling the sea with a bucket.

4. Never eat peas with a fork; a spoon will do more work in one minute than a fork will in twenty.

5. Before you commence dinner always take care to remove your neck cloth, to unbutton your shirt collar, and four or five buttons of your waistcoat; by such means you will insure perfect freedom to the muscles of the throat and chest, and be enabled to eat more through being exposed to less latigue.

6. Avoid drinking the miserable stuff which goes by the name of wine; but be sure to take plenty of brandy, and for which you should always use a full size goblet; but on no account allow those ridiculous glass tumblers, called wine glasses, to appear on your table—they are only fit for men with no "in'ards."

7. Allow no water upon your table, excepting for the occasional ablution of your chin and fingers between the courses.

8. Never drink healths; it is wasting time which you may much more profitably employ.

9. Always have your meat well jointed before it comes to the table, or the labours of carving may weaken the appetite;

10. Have no "rests" on the table for your knife and fork, which ought to know no "rest" while you are at dinner.

11. Never permit any letter or messages to be brought to you while engaged on this all-important business. All letters, whether containing good or bad intelligence always tend to disturb the functions of the stomach.

12. Drink no coffee or any other washy matter after dinner; all such things distend the compass of the stomach without affording any pleasure or nournishment. If you desire any kind of drink as a "refresher," after the process of mastication is completed, I would recommend a tiny tea-cup of weak brandy and water, three-thirds brandy, with a small lump of sugar.

13, and lastly. Always dine on a "recumbent chair," so that when the duties of the table are fulfilled, your servants may adroitly place you, without the least exertion on your own part, in the most convenient and agreeable posture for taking a gentle dose, till "feeding time" comes round again—"Sleep, Nature's soft nurse," is the finest desert a man can take after a regular cram.

The Tables Turned—A Tale of Leap year.

[By a youth about town.]—The Sun was brightly beaming, on the second day of the new year, upon two fair damsels, who had ascended, almost at the same instant, the steps of a young bachelor's lodging in Broadway. The bell was rung, and while they are waiting its response, I will honor you my reader, with an introduction to them; so then, should one of them chance to lose her footing, you may be at liberty to pick her up. When I said the damsels were fair; I spoke metaphorically only; for though Miss Dorothea Bridget Beaumont was fair as the white of your eye, *ma belle* reader, and was blessed with locks as rosy as your cheek—our other heroin, Miss Emeline Julia Adelgitha Stubbs, reminded you rather of the dark, downy blush on the peach, which tells how rich the soul of sweetness dwells within. For my own part, I must confess a lurking preference for Miss Emeline Julia Adelgitha Stubbs; especially as the odious last fragment of her name may be easily changed—of course supposing the lady to be willing.

By this time the door must be open, so we will allow Pompey to usher the ladies into the drawing-room, and then to call his master who is in his study. Our heroines, when left alone together, gazed on each other with eyes full of ire, each instinctively divining the purpose of the other. Looks were followed by words, and these might (I write with the fear of the fair sex, before my eyes) have been succeeded by deeds, had not the Fates interposed in the form of the beloved Thomas Smith, I like to distinguish my heroes by name, as well as by character, from the common herd of mankind,) upon whose entrance the aroused waves of passion had subsided to a dead calm, and the mountainous sea of their anger became as flat and plain as themselves.

"Well, ladies," cried Thomas Smith, after the usual salutations, "to what am I indebted for the pleasure of this visit?"

Miss Stubbs blushed, and Miss Beaumond sentimentally cast down her eyes, and applied her *vinagrette* to the protuberance just below them.

"Ah!" sighed Miss Dorothea, "have you forgotten that it is leap year?" with another sigh "You know our privilage," with a smile "You must be sensible of your attractions," with a fond look, called in vulgar parlance a sheep's eye, a very appropriate term upon the present occasion. "You will forgive my apparent forwardness," with an attempt at a blush "and attribute it to the overflowing of my heart towards you, my dear Thomas," with a sigh, a blush, and some symptoms of a tear.

"I am aware, Mr. Smith," said Miss Emeline in her turn, "that I am overstepping the limits which custom has prescribed to my sex; but I disdain such narrow prejudices. I have long loved you, hopelessly, but constantly. While you have lavished your attentions on those who value them not, I have hoarded up the most trifling word which you have chanced to bestow upon me, and brooded over it in secret, as the miser over his treasure. I need not now recall my alternate fears and hopes; the ecstacy in which I have sunk when carelessly noticed by you. May you never feel the agonies which I have suffered! I now cast aside the big gotted fetters of prudery, and obeying only the dictates of my heart, I avow my ardent and despairing love."

"Really, ladies," said Mr. Smith "I should be very happy to oblige either or both of you, but unfortunately you are a day too late; for I was married last night!"

A flood of tears relieved Miss Emeline, and a fit of hysterics Miss Dorothea. Just at this crisis, Pompey entered with a very elongated vissage and whispered—

"Massal massa! three more ladies at the door come a courting."

"Surely," sighed the half distracted Thomas, as he rushed out of the room, "surely it must have been leap year that forced Cowper to exclaim—

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

N. Y. Mirror.

Anecdote of a Printer.—At a supper which closed the annual meeting of the Columbia Typographical Society, held at Washington on Saturday week, Mr. Verplank, one of the guests related the following anecdote. I was engaged some years ago in a miscellaneous literary work in conjunction with two or three friends, whose writings are amongst the most valuable productions of native literature. The volumes were most accurately as well as very beautifully printed. Before the sheets had reached the binder, and long before they had fallen under the eyes of any regular editorial critic, I was surprised with a review of the work in one of our best and most widely circulated literary journals. It was written with great talent, as well as elegance and sprightliness of style, and in the most friendly spirit. On inquiring the name of our good natured and able critic, the author was surprised to learn that he was the compositer who had set up all the manuscript, and who knew it only in that way. Our friend has since laid down the stick for the pen, and is now, as I trust, winging his way to fame and fortune in another country.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF Mr. CAMBRELENG.

On the cause of the loss of the Fortification Bill of the last Session.

(Concluded from our last.)

I will now ask the Clerk to read the proceedings of the House from the time of the appointment of the committee, till its return, as reported for the National Intelligencer. The name of Mr. Hubbard is accidentally omitted as a member of the committee.

The clerk then read from the Intelligencer a long account of the proceedings, from which the following are extracts:

"The motion to ask a conference was agreed to; and Messrs Cambreleng and Lewis were appointed the committee of conference on the part of the House.

"Mr. Hardin asked if the House was not virtually dissolved by the expiration of the term for which this Congress was elected.

"The Chair said it was not a question in order, and the Chair could not decide it."

"The Cumberland road bill was taken up, and read a third time.

Mr. McKay moved that a message be sent to the other House, informing them that this House, having completed its business, is now ready to adjourn.

"The Chair said the motion was not in order, the question being on the passage of the bill.

"The Clerk proceeded to take the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to continue and repair the Cumberland road; and

"Mr. Gilmer, when his name was called, rose and said, he considered that he had no right to vote; the term for which he was elected having expired at twelve o'clock this night; and he therefore declined voting."

After the passage of the Cumberland road bill, the report gives an account of a desultory conversation between the Chair and various members on the constitutional dissolution of the House, motions to adjourn, &c. &c.

The following are further extracts from the report.

"Several members addressed the Chair."

"Mr. Clay said the motion to extend the judiciary system was the business next in order."

"Twenty members addressed the Chair at the same time; the Chair in vain attempting to preserve order."

"The confusion in the House increasing."

"The Chair called upon members to assist him in preserving order and decorum."

"At length:

"Mr. J. Y. Mason said, as the House was about to separate, he hoped they would render an act of simple just ce to one of its members, by passing the resolution to pay the Hon. R. P. Letcher his compensation for the last session. He moved a suspension of the Rule in order to take up the resolution. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution proposing to direct payment to Mr. L., for attendance at the last session, was read

"Mr Vanderpoel moved to strike out the preamble; which was agreed to.

"The question being on the motion of Mr. R. M Johnson to amend the resolution by embracing the name of Thos. Moore

"Mr. Wilde moved the previous question; which was seconded, 69 to 65.

"The main question was ordered, (on agreeing to pay Mr. Letcher,) and was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared,

Yeas 113, nays 3.

Several members refusing to vote, though present on the ground that it was past 12 o'clock.

"No quorum voting, the resolution was lost."

Gentlemen certainly cannot object to their own witness, particularly as the evidence here extracted from the Intelligencer was published after the first attack appeared in that journal, charging the House with the loss of the fortification bill, and almost in the very language of a recent attack made in the Senate.

Such, Mr. Speaker, is the record of our proceedings as reported for the Intelligencer.—The very first question noticed in that report,

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