EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. VOL. II.---No. 43.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1833.

WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
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Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Dollars will discharge the debt.
Payments for the half year, made during the first months, will be deemed payments in advance; payments for the year, made during the second 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 publishers.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.
All communications to insure attention must be *post paid*.

LAW RELATING TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Supplement to an act entitled, A Supplement to an act to provide for the promotion of youth in Primary Schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in case the Trustees of any School Districts in Talbot County, shall have refused or neglected to comply with the provisions contained in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for said County and they are hereby required to carry into operation the provisions contained in the said second section, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of each School District to make a list of all the taxable inhabitants in the respective School Districts; and also an estimate of the cost necessary for the purpose mentioned in said section, and make return thereof to the Commissioners for the County on or before the first day of June next, and the said Commissioners are required at their first meeting thereafter to levy a tax upon the said taxable inhabitants to be collected in the manner as is provided for in the last supplement, and to be paid over by the Commissioners, to be by them paid over to the Trustees of the proper Schools, to be by them applied as directed by the said second section.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted*, That in lieu of the Trustees of Primary Schools in Talbot there shall be [illegible] well qualified persons appointed annually by the Commissioners for the County [illegible] shall be to examine [illegible] as teachers in the Schools in the County [illegible] shall be the duty [illegible] follow[illegible] annuall[illegible] Schools, and if upon such examination, they shall believe them to possess the necessary qualifications as above required, they shall certify the same in writing under their hands and deliver such certificates to the person so examined as aforesaid.

Sec. 3 *And be it enacted*, That the board of Trustees and Clerks of Primary Schools, now constituted in the several School Districts in said County, shall hold their appointments until the next annual meeting of the taxable inhabitants in said school districts, which shall take place sometime in the month of December next, and annually thereafter for the purpose of electing by ballot the several Trustees and Clerks required by the act to which this is a supplement, and it shall be the duty of the Clerks respectively to give at least ten days previous notice of the time and place of holding such annual meetings to the taxable inhabitants in their respective School Districts, by advertisements set up at three of the most public places in such District, and it shall be the duty of the taxable inhabitants at the annual meetings aforesaid to elect by ballot the Trustees and Clerks for their respective School Districts, who shall hold their offices until the annual meeting of such Districts, next following the time of their election and a new election shall have been made; and in case such offices or any of them shall become vacant, by death, resignation, or otherwise, and such vacancy shall not be supplied at a special or district meeting, within one month thereafter, the Commissioners for the County, are required to supply such vacancy by the appointment of any suitable person residing in such School District, where such vacancy shall have occurred.

Sec 4 *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the several School Districts in said County to make out an estimate in writing under their hands at their first meeting in each and every year of the sum required for the purchase of fuel, books and stationary necessary to supply the Schools, whose concerns they are called upon to manage and cause return thereof to be made by the Clerk of their several School Districts respectively to the Commissioners for the County, whose duty it shall be to pay to the said Trustees or their order out of the School fund of said County, the sum so required, to be by said Trustees applied, to the purposes herein mentioned, and the said Trustees shall account annually to the Commissioners for the County for the faithful application of the funds so paid over to them.

Sec 5 *And be it enacted*, That in lieu of the nine Commissioners of Primary Schools in Talbot County, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said County, and they are hereby required, if application to them shall be made by a majority of the taxable inhabitants of any School District in said County for any alteration in the lines of such District, setting forth that such change would be for the better arrangement of such District, and conducive to the convenience of the people, to appoint five discreet and disinterested persons residents of the election district within whose limits such School Districts may lie, whose duty it shall be after a full hearing of the matter, if they shall believe that such change is required for the reasons so set forth, to make such alteration and make return thereof to the Commissioners for the County to be by them recorded.

Sec. 6 *And be it enacted*, That all the provisions of an act passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty-two, that are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, and the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same relates to Talbot County.

Sec. 7 *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners for Talbot County, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the papers published in the town of Easton in Talbot County for at least four weeks previous to the first of June next.

POETRY.

From the New York Mirror.
CUTTING.
BY WILLIS GAYLORD HALLECK.

The world is not a perfect one.

All women are not rich or pretty,
All men are willing are not wise—
More's the pity—more's the pity!
Playing wall-flowers rather dry.

Allegro or Pastorello—
Not that women care for that—
But on my word, I know a fellow
Who says my Aunt's a—[illegible]
She's fined it out since I have sat her,
She says we I care for—
I paid the amount of bread and butter,
Mrs. Milton colors brown—
I did not think her baby cunning,
Gertrude says I've little "NOUS"—
I'm tired of her atrocious pounding,
Tom's wife says my taste is vile—
I condemned her isacrony,
Miss McLeah, my first archfiend,
Hates me—I preferred my cousin;
Isabella, Sarah, Ann,
Pat Estella, and one other,
Call me an immaterial man—
I have cut their drunken brother.

Thus it is—he only civil—
Dines with stupid, short and tall—
Knows neither Christ saint and devil—
Speed your wit on fool and all—
Simper with the milk and water,
Suffer bores of talk or paper,
Treat our people's awkward daughters,
You may scandal escape—perhaps!

But prefer the wise and pretty;
Pass reverse to dance with Will;
Ought he offer so pretty,
[illegible] pardon it;

[illegible] APPROVED,

(Resolution [illegible])

A RESOLUTION [illegible] Courier [illegible] quarto form

There is a beautiful moral in the following effusion from the ever sweet muse of Mrs. Sigourney.

THE LADY-BUG AND THE ANT.

The Lady-Bug sat in the rose's heart,
And smil'd with pride and scorn,
As she saw a plain-dressed Ant go by,
With a heavy grain of corn—
So she drew the curtains of damask round,
And adjusted her silken vest,
Making her glass of a drop of dew,
That lay in the rose's breast.

Then she laughed so loud, that the Ant look'd up,
And seeing her haughty face,
Took no more notice, but travelled on
At the same industrious pace.
But a sudden blast of Autumn came,
And rudely swept the ground,
And down the rose with the Lady-Bug bent,
And scatter'd its leaves around.

Then the houseless Lady was much amaz'd,
For she knew not where to go,
And hoarse November's early blast
Had brought with it rain and snow;
Her wings were chill'd, and her feet were cold
And she wished for the Ant's warm cell,
And what she did, in the wintry snow,
I'm sure I cannot tell.

But the care'ul ant was in her nest,
With her little ones by her side,
She taught them all, like herself to toil,
Nor mind the sneer of pride;
And I thought, as I sat at the close of day,
Eating my bread and milk,
It was wiser to work and improve my time,
Than be idle and dress in silk.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[Public—No. 22.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six; that is to say:

For the pay of the Army, nine hundred and eighty eight thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars.

For subsistence of officers, three hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars.

For forage of officers' horses, sixty thousand one hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty four thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, four hundred and ninety five thousand four hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison, equippage, cooking utensils, hospital furniture, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and eighty two dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty one thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the quartermaster's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks and printing, repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, at the various posts, erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year including lints for the draggoons and gun-houses at the Atlantic posts, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, with the necessary tools and materials; providing materials for the authorized furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters, barracks, and store houses, and of grounds for mounting cantonments; incidentals, including freight, drayage, packing, and cartage; postage on public letters and packets; expenses of our courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under the act of Congress of the second March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses expressed from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; hire of laborers; compensation to extra clerks in the offices of the quarter master and assistants, at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to agents in charge of dismantled works and in the performance of other duties; coffins and other articles necessary at the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; and purchase of horses, and various other expenditures necessary to keep the regiment of draggoons complete, three hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to the officers for the transportation of their baggage when travelling on duty without troops, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportations of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia, to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and points of delivery, under contracts, to the posts where they are required to be used; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the frontier posts and the fortifications, and lead from the western mines to the several arsenals; and of the army, including officers when removing with troops, either by land or water; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, oxen, mules, carts, wagons and boats for the transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing a public transport between the several posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and provision require it, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, three thousand dollars.

For two month's extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-three cents, being an unexpended appropriation for bounties and premiums, ten thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents.

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, in addition to an unexpended balance of two thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-one cents, three thousand dollars.

For enabling the Secretary of War, under the discretion of the President of the United States, to remove the troops from Fort Gibson to some eligible point on or near the western frontier line of Arkansas, and to cause a fort to be built upon the point so selected, for the accommodation of the troops of the United States, and for the better defence of the Arkansas frontier, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the barracks, quarters, store boxes, and hospital, at Key West in the Territory of Florida, ten thousands dollars.

For hospitals at the various military posts at which they may be required by the proper officers of the medical department, where there are not proper accommodations for the sick, and which may be authorised by the Secretary of War to be erected, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the armament of the fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordance service, seventy-five thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder, one hundred thousand dollars.

For arsenals, two hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and two dollars.

For supplying the arsenals with certain ordnance stores, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the purchase of cannon balls, twenty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For completing the Medal heretofore ordered by Congress, for General Ripley, three hundred dollars.

APPROVED, 14th May, 1836.

From the Religious Magazine.

MY SISTER.

One morning in my early life, I remember to have been playing with my young sister not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings in spring, that bring joy and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and animation through all the tribes of living creatures. Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now I seem to hear the merry laugh of my little sister, as she followed me through the winding allies of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation and her waving hair floating in the wind.

She was an only sister, the sole companion of all my childish sports. We were constantly together, and my young heart went out to her with all the affection, all the fondness, of which childhood is capable. Nothing afforded me enjoyment in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought, which we did not share together.

That morning we had prolonged our play till near the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardour, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth, and in my anger, I struck my little sister a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look, and the large tears came into her eyes.—Her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and a blame made me silent. At that moment the breakfast bell summoned us away, and we returned to the house, without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I perceived by occasional glances at her, that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which her little self possession could scarcely repress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill, that she drank her coffee, and endeavored to eat. I was ashamed and grieved, and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity when we were alone to throw my arms around her neck, and entreat her forgiveness.

When breakfast was ended, my mother retired with her into her own room, directing me in the meantime to sit down to my lesson. I seated myself by the window, and ran over my lesson, but did not learn it. My thoughts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden and at table. It was long before my mother returned, and when she did, it was with an agitated look, and hurried step, to tell me that my poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A physician was called and every means used for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease, which was in the brain, constantly increased in violence, & she became delirious. It was not until evening that I was permitted to see her.—She was a little [illegible] from the severity of her pain, and her eyes closed, and her little hand [illegible] the pillow, beneath her head. How [illegible] to tell her the sorrow I felt for my unkindness to her in the morning, and how [illegible] had suffered for it during the day. But [illegible] forbidden to speak to her and was soon [illegible] out of the room. During that night, and [illegible] following, she continued to grow worse. I [illegible] her several times, but she was always in [illegible] of my presence. Once indeed, she [illegible] some signs of consciousness, and asked [illegible] but immediately relapsed into her [illegible]

On the [illegible] the third day, I rose at an early h[illegible] repaired to the sick room. My moth[illegible] by the bed. As I entered, she [illegible] to her, and was for some time silent [illegible] tears flowed fast down her face. I [illegible] that my sweet sister was dead, as [illegible] drew aside the curtain that concealed [illegible] me. I felt as though my heart would [illegible] The remembrance of her affection[illegible] my last unkind deed, revived in [illegible] and burying my face in the folds of [illegible] I wept long and bitterly. I s[illegible] with [illegible] and hear my forgiveness pronounced [illegible] sweet voice.

Years have passed away, and I am now a man—but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of grief and remorse. And never do I see my young friends exchanging looks, or words of anger, without thinking of my last pastime with my own loved Ellen.

A MATCH BROKEN.

A few months ago, a middle aged widower whose legs are longer than his head, and who has sung songs in Washington, fell in love with a pretty young girl, young enough to be his granddaughter but old enough in mind to be his mother.

She was rather surprised at the old fellow's paying his addresses to her; but being fond of a joke, she encouraged them to some extent.

The bachelor brought her a variety of presents, some expensive, some otherwise, but all of them indicating little or no taste. Among others, one evening he brought Maria a very pretty musical box. She was a sensible and intellectual girl, and upon the music box being presented to her, she could not help showing a sarcastic leer at the ends of her black eye, and round the edges of her lovely little mouth. Maria set it agoing on the table. It played cheerfully its tunes of tunes.

Mr. Smith, said Maria, it sounds low, it is not loud enough.

Not loud enough, my love, put it on something hollow, and the notes will sound much louder.

Do you think so? said Maria

Certainly love! said Mr. Widower Smith.

Maria with an arch look, that spoke volumes, took up the box, re set the tune, and placed it upon the forehead of her devoted admirer.

The hearty circle around, father, mother, Ellen, Jane, Matilda, Rosa, Tom, Peter, Harry, Harriet, Charles, and Ann, all burst into a laugh at this sally of Maria's. Mr. Widower Smith found out what was meant by something hollow. He took up his hat, bid good evening, and that was the last Maria saw of her lover.

'Th old fusty fellow! I am glad he's gone, said Maria, tossing her herd directly N. N E.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

Notwithstanding the rain and mud, and all the disagreeables with which we have to contend, a few ladies have crept into the gallery to listen to the eloquence of the collective wisdom and sagacity of the nation. Among these, is a young lady from "Varmount," as her father pronounces the word and she, I suppose, is struggling to forget that she has been taught by the perfidy of our sex that—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

She was engaged for more than five years to an officer of our Navy, now no more, and who found the grave of a duellist at Port Mahon

I do not like to be the retailer of gossip, and I confess that the private griefs of a lady should not be made a theme for the paragraphs of the press. But, as the lady, in all probability, never will see your paper, I may indulge myself and your readers, by giving a very brief recital of her pilgrimage.

She is of a very respectable family—a family, like most of those of the better portion of New England—reputable for its moderate wealth, intelligence, and station in society.—In the year 18—she was placed at a boarding school in the city of New York, where she contracted an intimacy with the officer who ultimately became pledged to be her future husband. The maid and her suitor were permitted to enjoy the delights of courtship uninterruptedly; and their marriage was about to take place, when the officer was suddenly ordered to his ship, to proceed to the Mediterranean. As the lady was young, and as it was thought that the officer would not be absent more than a year, the father ordered that the marriage should be postponed till the voyage was concluded. To this suggestion both reluctantly yielded, and the officer sailed for the foreign station to which he had been ordered.

The night before the lovers parted, it so happened that they visited Castle Garden, and at the late hour when returning homeward, the lady proposed they should walk through an old dilapidated rope walk, that then stood at the upper end of the city. As the ruin stood on the side of one of the streets through which they passed, and was untenanted, the officer indulged his fair companion, and for a few minutes they walked under the roof of the decaying edifice. Its whole length did not exceed fifty feet. As they emerged from the place, they met an old associate and friend, who was on his way homeward, who expressed his admiration of the romantic disposition of the lady, and inquired if he found in the ruin, any thing to realize the fancy of Mrs. Radcliffe. A good natured laugh and a harmless response at the joke, was passed between the parties, and the incidents of the evening were no more thought of.

The next day, the officer sailed for the Mediterranean, and assumed the duties of his station. A few months afterward, a story circulated through the fleet, that Lieut.**** and Miss***on the night previous to his departure for his ship had been seen, under circumstances of the most *suspicious* character, emerging from an old ruin. The rest need not be told. Report and rumor made the most of it, and it did not take long to aggravate suspicion into crime. The libel reached the ears of the officer—he traced it to a friend and messmate, who could only say he heard a disreputable story; but who was responsible for it, he could not tell. It was enough however, that he had indiscreetly suffered it to pass his lips, and was ready to abide its consequences. A challenge passed on Sunday; the parties met on Monday morning; and on Monday evening, Lieut. C****, the betrothed, slumbered in his sepulchre, at Port Mahon.

The lady has, from that day forward, received the sympathy of friends, and a widely extended society; and, although no one doubts her innocence, still as she looked on with neglect; for the breath of slander has been directed towards her fair fame. Such is the fate of woman!—Once aspersed, though she be [illegible] while world her innocence and spotless virtue, still is she injured and traduced.—*Natchez Paper.*

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From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE—May 17.

Extensive Robbery by a Clerk.—Mr. Frazer, who keeps a dry goods store in Spring street, had latterly from time to time, missed a considerable quantity of goods, for the disappearance of which he could in no way account, and a few days back applied to the Police Officers on the subject. Messrs. Boyer and Huntingdon took the matter in hand, and at an early hour on Monday night, stationed themselves near Mr. Frazer's house, and kept watch there until one o'clock yesterday morning, when they saw a man cautiously open the cellar of the store, and soon after return with as much goods as he could well carry. Boyer and Huntington immediately seized him, and on further examination he turned out to be Peter Hoffmire, a confidential clerk in the employ of Mr. Frazer. Having thus discovered the thief, the two officers judged, and rightly, that he had more of his employer's property in his possession, which they went in search of yesterday, and succeeded in recovering a quantity of cloths, muslins, laces, and other dry goods to the amount of more than $3000, all of which Hoffmire had stolen within a few months, and from several circumstances which have come to light since his arrest there is good ground for believing, that he purloined a much greater quantity of goods than has been recovered.—Hoffmire is a young man about 23 years of age, and was formerly in business for himself, and failed. Mr. Frazer paid him only between three and four hundred dollars per annum for his services, and without any other apparent means, he lived in a very good style, kept an excellent riding horse, and attended races and other public places of amusement. Mr. Frazer, although cautioned in respect to his honesty, had so high an opinion of him, that he never once doubted his integrity, until he was taken in the act of robbing him. He was fully committed.

Definitions of Proper names.—A late number of the British Magazine gives the following significations of some of most common christain names, together with the language from which they are derived.

Anna,	Hebrew,	Grace.
Adelaide,	German,	Princess.
Blanche,	French	Fair.
Charles,	German,	Noble spirited.
Catharine,	Greek,	Pure and cold.
Clara,	Latin,	Clear and bright.
Caroline,	Latin,	Noble minded.
Emma,	German,	A nurse.
Eliza,	Hebrew,	A vow.
Edward,	Saxon,	A happy keeper.
Edwin,	Saxon,	Happy Conqueror.
Edmund,	Saxon,	Happy peace.
Frederick,	German,	Rich and peaceful.
Francis,	German,	Free.
Felix,	Latin,	Happy.
George,	Greek,	A Farmer
Gertrude,	German,	All truth.
Henry,	Spanish,	A rich lord, Color.
Isabella,	Spanish,	Of a bright brown
Margaret,	German,	A pearl.
Mary,	Hebrew,	A drop of salt water
Mariba,	Hebrew,	Bitterness.
Rebecca,	Hebrew,	Fat.
Robert,	German,	Famous in Council,
Sophia,	Greek,	Wisdom.
Susan,	Hebrew,	A lily.
Thomas,	Hebrew,	A twin.
Virginia,	Latin,	A maiden.

[From the Rarray Republican.]

GEN. HARRISON AND THE WHIGS

The editor of the Bangor Whig, one of the most talented of the editorial corps, and who has labored zealously in the cause, has left that paper. Although anxious to promote its merits and ensure its success, he could not consider the party in Maine, thinking, like some of the weaker brethren, that it would be "policy" to take up the "Bender," the organ of the party at Bangor concluded to pursue that course. But the editor, who was at Washington, could not consent to such a transfer of himself—body and mind—and accordingly retired. In a letter on the subject, he writes as follows to his friends in Bangor. We advise the Whigs of Connecticut to read the words of their former co-actor, and reflect on the subject.

Extract from a letter of the late editor of the Bangor Whig.

"My political course, such as it was, whilst I was connected with the Whig, met the approbation and applause of Mr. Webster. He saw with deep mortification and chagrin, a large portion of those who had been most clamorous in bringing him to the field, filing off, like a band of mercenary Swiss cowards, to join the standard of the miserable old man and half idiot, who has been called the "Hero of the North Bend;" and it was difficult for him to express that resentment which, as a man of elevated principle, he could not but feel. He saw a body of men, calling themselves whigs, ready to abandon his fortunes, and blast his hopes, for the purpose of advancing the interest of a poor old creature, who, when in the Senate of the United States, was an object of absolute contempt, and who, when in the field, was a COWARD, and who for his cowardice at the battle of Sandusky, had had a *peticoat* voted him by the gallant spirits who had achieved a victory, which, if *he* had been obeyed, would have ended in defeat and disgrace. As a friend of Mr. Webster, and as an American citizen, jealous of the character of my country, I could not, and would not, unite with the whigs in singing the praises of the two and three penny "Hero of the North Bend;" and because I would not play the Swiss, and obey the pack that would have me chaunt hosannas to master Billy Harrison, I was charged with treachery, and with playing into the hands of the enemy. If the charge applies to me, it also applies to Mr. Webster, for I can tell you, and tell you truly, that Daniel Webster, under no possible circumstances, can be guilty of the dishonor of adopting any step, or performing any act, that will render him "accessary" to the elevation of a coward—of the "hero of the North Bend"—of a man, whose genius, small as it may have been, has been jaded with excitement, and who is the laughing stock of his foes, and the pity and contempt of his friends."

Two Full Moons.—It may perhaps be worthy of remark that two full moons fall to the lot of this month; viz; on the 1st and 30th. It is a rare occurrence and the weather wise ascribe to it the present unseasonably cool temperature.—*Charleston Courier.*

Extract from a letter, dated

TALLAHASSEE, May 6.

The community is dreadfully incensed against Gen. Scott, for leaving us in a worse position than we were before he came into the country, and nothing will appease the citizens short of a strict examination by the Government into Gen. Scott's management of the campaign.

I will send my family hence by the first vessel, as I do not consider any part of the territory safe."

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