EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No 5.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any field, staff, or other officer, mounted militiaman, volunteer, ranger or cavalry, engaged in the military service of the United States since the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, or who shall hereafter be in said service, shall have sustained or shall sustain damage without any fault or negligence on his part, while in said service, by the loss of a horse in battle, or by the loss of a horse wounded in battle, and which has died or shall die of said wound, or being so wounded shall be abandoned by order of his officer and lost or shall sustain damage by the loss of any horse by death, or abandonment, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, or because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or when the officer in the immediate command ordered or shall order the horse turned out to graze in the woods, prairies, or commons because the United States failed or shall fail to supply sufficient forage, and the loss was or shall be consequent thereon; or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse aforesaid shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: Provided, That if any payment has been, or shall be, made to any one aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death, loss, or abandonment of his horse, said payment shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless he satisfied or shall satisfy the paymaster at the time he may or shall make his payment, or thereafter show, by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time he was on foot. And provided, also, If any payment shall have been, or shall hereafter be, made to any person above mentioned, on account of clothing, to which he was not entitled by law, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse or accoutrements.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the said military service as volunteer, or draughted militiaman, furnished or shall furnish himself with arms and military accoutrements, and sustained or shall sustain damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, or who lost or shall lose the same by reason of his being wounded in the service, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That any person who sustained, or shall sustain damage by the loss, capture, or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule or wagon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture, or destruction, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner; and any person who, without any such fault or negligence, sustained or shall sustain damage by the death or abandonment and loss of any such horse, mule, or ox, while in the service aforesaid, in consequence of the failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the claims provided for under this act shall be adjusted by the Third Auditor, under such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States; as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants, as the species and degree of evidence shall be taken and authenticated, which rules shall be such as, in the opinion of the President, shall be best calculated to obtain the object of this act, paying a due regard, as well to the claims of individual justice as to the interests of the United States, which rules and regulations shall be published for four weeks in such newspapers in which the laws of the United States are published, as the Secretary of War shall direct.

Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That in all adjudications of said Auditor upon the claims above mentioned, whether such judgment be in favor of, or adverse to, the claim, shall be entered in a book provided by him for that purpose, and under his direction; and when such judgment shall be in favor of such claimant, the claimant, or his legal representative, shall be entitled to the amount thereof upon the production of a copy thereof, certified by said Auditor at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any minor has been, or shall be, engaged in the military service of the United States, and was or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements, by his parent or guardian, and has died, or shall die, without paying for said property, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

Sec. 7 And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any person other than a minor, has been or shall be engaged in the military service aforesaid, and has been or shall be provided with a horse or equipments, or with military accoutrements by any person, the owner thereof who has risked or shall take the risk of such horse, equipments or military accoutrements on himself, and the same has been or shall be lost, captured, destroyed or abandoned in the manner before mentioned, such owner shall be allowed pay therefor, or making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same, and having taken the risk on himself.

Sec. 8 And be it further enacted, that the act passed on the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, entitled "An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontier of Illinois and the Michigan Territory," and an act passed on thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty four, entitled "An act to property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontier of Illinois and Michigan Territory," be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec 9 And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force until the close of the next session of Congress.

Approved this 18th of January, 1837.

[PUBLIC —No. 6]

AN ACT to admit the State of Michigan into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States.

Whereas, in pursuance of the act of Congress of June the fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," a convention of delegates, elected by the people of the said State of Michigan, for the sole purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries of the said State of Michigan as described, declared, and established in and by the said act, did, on the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty six, assent to the provisions of said act, therefore:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Michigan shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in carrying into effect the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act of the twenty third of June, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," shall consider the State of Michigan as being one of the United States.

Approved, 18th Jan. 1837.

POETRY.

THE HAPPIEST TIME.

When are we happiest? When the light of morn
Wakes the young roses from their crimson rest;
When cheerful sounds upon the fresh winds borne,
'Till man resumes his work with blithe unrest;
While the bright waters leap from rock to glen:
Are we the happiest then?

Alas, those roses! they will fade away.
And thunder tempests will deform the sky:
And summer heats bid the spring buds decay,
And the clear sparkling fountain may be dry;
And nothing beautiful adorn the scene,
To tell what it hath been.

When are we happiest? In the crowded hall,
When fortune smiles, and flatterers bend the knee?
How soon, how very soon such pleasures pall!
How fast must falsehood rainbow coloring flee!
Its poison flow'rets brave the sting of care:
We are not happy there.

Are we the happiest when the evening hearth
Is circled with its crown of living flowers;
When goeth round the laugh of artless mirth
And when affection from her bright urn show'rs
Her richest balm on the delating heart?
Bliss! is it there thou art?

Oh, no! not there. It would be happiness
Almost like heaven's, if it might always be;
Those brows without one shading of distress,
And wanting nothing but eternity;
But they are things of earth, and pass away—
They must, they must decay!

Those voices must grow tremulous with years;
Those smiling brows must wear a tinge of gloom;
Those sparkling eyes be quenched in bitter tears,
And, at the last close darkly in the tomb;
If happiness depend on them alone
How quickly is it gone?

When are we happiest, then? O, when resigned
To whatso'er our cup of life may brim;
When we can know ourselves but weak and blind
Creatures of earth; and trust alone in Him
Who giveth, in his mercy, joy or pain;
Oh we are happiest then.

Genius.—This attribute has been described by a German writer, as a diadem whose gems glitter with the tears of its wearer, and whose gold glows with the fire that will consume him.

Origin of Toilette.—Why was the name of toilett given to a ladies dressing-room? Because the ladies toil at it continually.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE REWARD OF GENIUS.

They were seated in a rich and shady arbour, over which the creeping vines wandered in every variety of curve, suspending large clusters of their precious fruits, while the atmosphere was laden with the mellow fragrance of the gorgeous plants which grew in wild untutored luxuriance about the shady retreat. The fading light of day yet lingered and gave a rosy hue to the face of the maid who sat therein, as she regarded with mournful tenderness the youth seated at her side.

Nay, Quintin, said she, say not so: it is feeling which actuates me—it is feeling which prompts me to say—it must not be. Had I no feeling for my father, do you believe I would act contrary to my own desires—would cause your unhappiness.

Is this your love said the other, with a tone of fretfulness. Methinks it cannot be a very ardent flame when it is so easily extinguished by the perverse and obstinate tyranny of a—

Stay your words, interrupted she as she laid her delicate hand tenderly on his lips. You will respect the father if you esteem the child.

The noble mind of the youth was struck with the reproof, and although it was averse to his desires, her filial obedience told of so much pure and holy excellence, that he instantly made reparation.

Forgive me, dearest, he entreated; I spoke hastily and unworthy of myself. But your words have crazed my soul, which builds its happiness on the possession of you. It may not be that I shall be your husband, oh promise me that no other shall!

I would fain do so, sighed the afflicted virgin, but if my father commands can I disobey! I have had no mother's care since childhood, but I have scarce felt the loss; he has thrown by the coldness of a man and been a very woman in his affection to me. Shall I repay his kindness with ingratitude? Alas! Quintin, if he tells me to love another, I cannot do so; but if he bids me wed—Quintin, you would not censure me!

The expiring ray of the setting sun fell on her features as she earnestly glanced upon her lover.

Ah, cried the youth with a sudden start, as the truth burst upon his brow, why that blush, that agitation? Deceive me not, Eliza, you are not supposing a case. This has already happened. I see it all. He has selected a bridegroom.

The maid sank her head upon her bosom and through her struggling tears she sobbed—Quintin thou has said it.

Desperate was the conflict in the breast of the youth as he sat like one in a trance, his eyes fixed on her, which, like the sun breaking through the clouds of the passing storm, gleamed from under their dripping lashes, and soon he dreamed he saw the rainbow of hope.

Who is my rival he asked with a voice scarce audible.

Van Deg, she answered sorrowfully.

Do you love him, Eliza?

How can you ask?

Will you marry him?

My father's happiness is dearer to me than my own. Think you I would wantonly sacrifice it?

But why Van Deg?

Because he excels in my father's art.

Alas cried the despairing lover, why had I not been a painter!

The bed of Quintin was one of thorns, as he threw himself on it and yielded to his agony of thought.

How vain, yet how ardently had he loved how industriously had he labored to procure her attachment, and just when he had achieved the victory over her confiding heart, all that he struggled for was lost—no, not lost—he could bear the thoughts of her death, he could weep over her grave, he could nurse the vegetation above it—he could—but to think that the prize must be torn from him to be given to another's embrace, there was madness in it.

And then Van Deg, that rough, haughty, distant man, how unworthy he to possess a jewel of such value, how unfit to nature such a tender plant, how unsuitable his unsocial spirit for the angel who needed some congenial soul to ensure her social felicity.

Will she not droop, wither, die in the cold atmosphere about him? he asked himself, when at length exhausted nature yielded to weariness, and he fell asleep.

The mind, though, yielded not to the fatigue of the body; on the contrary, it seemed more filled with life. He imagined himself in the street. The bells rang, the people shouted, and gay equipages passed by. It was a day of public rejoicing, for Eliza, the daughter of Algini, was to wed Van Deg, the nation's favorite, the celebrated painter. People recounted the scenes he had delineated and lauded the artist to the skies. All this gladdened the mind of the dreamer, but he trembled, and the cold perspiration gathered on his forehead as the nuptial cavalcade approached; they halted at the chapel, and the groom conducted the bride all pale and trembling, to the altar; he looked up the aisle, when, as the father was about giving his love away, he rushed up and seized her; she shrieked and fell dead in his embrace; her relations and the priest all gazed in horror. he raised his eyes saw the misery in their countenances, and as his face fell upon the bosom of his lovely burden, he, expired, and at that moment awoke. Still the forms were before his eyes, fresh in his recollection as if he had beheld the awful scene by the noonday sun. Impelled by an unaccountable impulse, he arose and lighted his lamp, and taking a coal from the extinguished embers in his chimney, he commenced the portraiture of the group upon the wall, as he drew each face, each lineament, he recoiled in surprise at their perfect resemblance to the individuals became more and more impressed upon him. As he concluded the outline, he beheld in it a faithful transfer of his dream, wanting nothing but the variety of color. A thousand thoughts darted through his brain; he was wild and wandering, he flung himself on his bed, and when he next awoke, the rays of the risen sun gilded his apartment.

His first object was to seek the mural picture, and he trembled lest it had all been a dream; but there it stood, as if executed by a magic power.

If this is the result of an effort with charcoal, cried he, striking his breast in a delirium of joy what might I not effect with other means What might be my reward?

As daylight sought its slumbers in the bosom of night, the lovers were again together

'I am doing wrong,' murmured Eliza, 'in meeting you again, since I am an affianced bride. This night must be our last. It is a sad thing to part with those we love: yet I act as virtue dictates, and we must meet no more.—'

'Say not that we shall meet no more as lovers!—Say that we shall meet no more: that will be sufficiently severe, for, Eliza, could we meet but to love—to upbraid fate, which so cruelly divides us?'

'I must away,' said the girl, 'if Quintin's affection is pure, he will condemn me for tarrying.'

'Farewell, then, sweetest! If I lose thee I will wander to some distant clime, and strive to bury my regrets in new scenes and amid new companions'

He imprinted a kiss upon her willing lips. He watched her retiring form as it appeared and disappeared through the foliage at intervals, till it was finally lost to his anxious view then turned slowly and sadly away.

Never did father love his daughter with more fondness than Algini his child Eliza.—Her good was his great aim; and as he was an enthusiast in the art of the pencil, he deemed that one of that profession would be most worthy of his child These two passions of his soul mingled together in such a manner that they became but one. He considered the canvass as a lasting monument for genius, and that he would best consult his daughter's happiness by uniting her to one who would live to all posterity by his works.

Van Deg had been therefore selected, as he was the boast of his country, and the figures of his creation wanted nothing but motion to make them such as their originals. Besides, he was wealthy, and would add to the affluence of his family. Finally, his daughter was not old enough now to judge for herself; and though she had confessed that she was prejudiced against her proposed husband, a few years conjugal intercourse would overcome this, and she would be happified.

Just as he was at this point of his reflections on the ensuing day, a letter carrier entered his apartment and handed him a letter, saying he would wait without for an answer, and had been bound by an oath not to disclose who had commissioned him to deliver the communication.

Algini was astonished at these words, and as soon as the other had retired, broke the seal and read—

'If the parent consulted the daughter's happiness, would he not seek from her if she does love another. I think she does.—But I [illegible] to possess the fair being, may I be anathema May her marriage to the man of your choice not hurry her to another world! Her obedience causes her to submit I lay claim to her affections; but with these do not pretend to alter your determination. You have the reputation of patronizing merit as it appears in painting. Defer the nuptials to this day twelve-month, and let Van Deg on that day place his *chef-d'œuvre* on the left of the altar. If the one which appears on the right does not tell a more skilful master, abide the result. If it does, then it is but fair to leave to your daughter the privilege of choosing her partner from the two.

The father was delighted with this proposal, as it suggested a trial of skill in his favorite study. He accordingly returned word of his acceptance of the terms, and notified Van Deg thereof.

A year passed away, during which the lovers never met. Eliza had lost sight of Quintin, and in answer to her inquiries concerning him, all she had been able to learn was, that shortly after their last interview he had left the city, and gone, no one knew whither.

The day was now arrived when she was to become a wife. Sad to her were the kind offices of the bride's maids who assisted at her toilet; yet she sustained a smile upon her face, although her soul was weighed down by grief.

The chapel was thronged by people anxious to view the ceremony, and as the bride, richly clad, was led to the altar by her father, the latter announced that her hand was to be bestowed on the artist whose skill was the most undeniable, to be determined by the merit of the pictures which stood veiled on either side of the altar. Van Deg glanced triumphantly around at this proclamation, and striding to the picture he had painted, he uncurtained it to their view.

A burst of applause rose from the audience as he did so—and well merited was the cry of approbation.

The scene of the piece was the chapel in which they stood, and the whole represented to the life. There was the priest all but breathing, while the bride and groom and their friends appeared as in the full flush of joy.

Algini was about to speak in raptures of the performance, when suddenly the other curtain was drawn aside, and a cry of horror burst from the multitude as they pressed forward to behold! Van Deg gazed breathless in wonder, and Algini uttered a wild shriek of despair—'My daughter!' It was the delineation of Quintin's dream; each countenance in the picture was easy to recognize except that of the youth, which was buried in the bosom of the bride. But ere, with wond ring eyes, they had fully scanned it all it was thrust aside and another appeared in its place. This represented a lovely arbor in which Algini was, advanced to old age, dandling a beautiful infant on his knee, which bore an expression in its face of Eliza, who sat on an opposite seat with her head resting on the bosom of a young man, whose arm encircled her waist.

Every one was charmed and delighted beyond measure; and as they beheld the youth they recognized him in a moment, and every tongue cried—

'The blacksmith!'

'Blacksmith no more,' said Quintin, stepping from behind the canvass, 'but the artist, who demands his reward!'

'It was unnecessary to say more than that genius was rewarded; and to the happy husband, Quintin Matsys, once blacksmith of Antwerp, the world owes some of its finest relics of art and, among the rest, the inimitable painting of 'The Misere,' now at Windsor Castle.

HEIGHT OF FOLLY.—To get drunk, and lie across the rail road to obtain repose.

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The following affecting narrative of a visit to the barn at Hempstead Beach, where were collected the dead of the barque Mexico, is from a letter published in the Boston Mercantile Journal.

"On reaching Hempstead, I concluded to go some what off the road to look at the place where the barque Mexico was cast away. In half an hour we came to Lott's tavern, some four or five miles this side of the beach where the ship lay—and here, in his barn had been deposited the bodies of the ill fated passengers which had been thrown upon the shore. I went out to the barn. The doors were open, and such a scene as presented itself to my view, I certainly never could have contemplated. It was a dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.

Forty or fifty bodies of all ages and sexes, were lying promiscuously before me over the floor, all dead, and as solid as marble—and all except a few, in the very dresses in which they perished. Some with their hands clenched as if for warmth and almost every one with an arm crooked and bent as it would be in clinging to the rigging.

There were scattered about among the number, four or five beautiful little girls, from six to sixteen years of age, their cheek and lips as red as roses, with their blue calm eyes open, looking you in the face as if they would speak.

I could hardly realize that they were dead. I touched their cheeks, and they were frozen as hard and as solid as a rock, and not the least attention could be made by any pressure of the hand. I could perceive a resemblance to each other, and supposed them to be the daughters of a passenger named Pepper, who perished together with his wife and all the family.

On the arm of some were to be seen the impression of the rope which they had clung to—the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the flesh. I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back, his lips parted, and his now sightless eye-balls turned upward and his arms crossed over his breast, as if imploring Heaven for aid—

This poor fellow evidently had frozen, while in the act of prayer

One female had a rope tied to her leg, which had bound her to the rigging, and another little fellow had been crying, and thus frozen, with the muscles of the face just as we see children when crying There was a brother and a sister thrown on the beach locked in each other's arms; but they had been separated in the barn. All the men had their lips firmly compressed together, and with the most agonizing expression on their countenances I ever beheld

A little girl had raised herself on tip toe, and thus was frozen just in that position. It was an awful sight—and such a picture of horror was before me that I became unconsciously fixed to the spot, and found myself trying to suppress my ordinary breathing lest I should disturb the repose of those around me. I was aroused from the reverie by the entrance of a man—a coroner.

As I was about to leave, my attention became directed to a girl, who I afterwards learned, had come that morning from the city to search for her sister—She had sent for her to come over from England, and had received intelligence that she was in this ship. She came into the barn, and the second body she cast her eyes upon was hers. She gave way to such a burst of impassioned grief and anguish, that I could not behold her without sharing in her feelings. She threw herself up on the cold and icy face and neck of the lifeless body, and thus with her arms around her, remained wailing moaning, and sobbing, till I came away—and when some distance off I could hear her calling her by name in the most frantic manner.

So little time had they to prepare for their fate, that I perceived a bunch of keys and a half eaten cake fall from the bosom of a girl whom the coroner was removing. The cake appeared as if a part of it had just been bitten and hastily thrust into her bosom, and round her neck was a ribband, with a pair of scissors suspended.

And to observe the stout, rugged sailors, too whose iron frames could endure so much hardship—here they lay, masses of ice. Such scenes show us indeed how powerless and feeble are all human efforts, when contending against the storms and tempests which sweep with resistless violence over the face of the deep. And yet the vessel was so near the shore that the shrieks and moans of the poor creatures were heard through that bitter, dreadful night, till towards morning the groans died away, and all was hushed in death, and the murmur of the raging billows was all the sound that met the ear."

REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to examine the awards of the commissioners appointed under the Indemnity Law.

The select committee to whom were referred the papers transmitted to the House under the law of the last session, to provide indemnity for the sufferers by certain riots in the city of Baltimore, beg leave to make the following report:

That they have examined those papers, and find them to be a copy of the minutes of proceedings, and the original vouchers and proofs on which their award was founded. From a careful examination of them, the committee have compiled the statements appended to this report, to which the attention of the House is respectfully invited. Schedule A. shows the aggregate amount allowed to each individual, and the total sum awarded under the law Schedules B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. & K. show the items for which indemnity was allowed, the proofs by which they were sustained, and the whole amount of award to each person. The original papers from which these statements have been prepared, furnish detailed lists of the various articles included in each item, and the price set on each. In no instance was any allowance made where the article was not specifically set forth, and the destruction and value established on the proof of one or more persons.

To have given a list of all the articles for which indemnity was allowed, would have extended this report to a very great length, without any adequate advantage, and therefore the committee have deemed it unnecessary to do so. All the information essential to a correct understanding of the commissioners, it is believed, is furnished in the statements annexed. To have gone more into detail, would have incurred a heavy charge to the State, from which no benefit could result.

By comparing the duties and powers of the commissioners under the law, and the statements annexed, it will readily appear that they have acted with perfect fidelity, and were fully justified in making the award they have done, by the evidence before them.

The committee recommend that the papers be forthwith returned to the commissioners, and for that purpose herewith report an order directing the clerk to transmit them immediately, and hope it will be adopted by the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. CRISFIELD,
T. D. MAULSBY,
WILLIAM H. TUCK,
HENRY HARDING,
J. R. HOPEWELL,
} Committee.

By order, BENJ. SEEGAR, Clerk.

Ordered, That the clerk of this House be, and hereby is directed to return to the commissioners under the Indemnity law of the last session, the papers which they transmitted to the House in obedience to the order of the 31st of December last.

Schedules accompanying the Report of the Committee.

SCHEDULE A.

Shewing the aggregate amount allowed to each individual, and the total sum awarded under the law

To Reverdy Johnson,	$40,632 50
John Glenn,	37,270 65
John B. Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth,	16,825 92
Evan T Ellicott,	4,747 85
Eleanor Bond,	1,643 44
Ebenezer L. Finley,	912 76
Elizabeth Patterson,	400 00
J. J. Audubon,	120 00
Charles R. Brown,	113 30
Charles Richardson,	16 42
Total amount of commissioners awards,	$102,682 54

SCHEDULE B

Shewing the amount of the Indemnity awarded to Reverdy Johnson by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proof before the commissioners.

For damages to dwelling house, as per estimate proved by James W. Collins and John Gorsuch,	$15,969 60
For furniture as per inventory proved by Reverdy Johnson, as follows: In drawing, dining room and passage,	$6,047 03
In second and third stories,	3,894 50
In Nursery,	906 00
In Study,	464 50
In Kitchen,	268 00
In Servants Chamber,	154 00
Glass and China,	518 12
Wearing apparel of family,	497 00
House Linen,	1,292 50
Miscellaneous items, including plate,	823 00
Groceries, including Wine,	822 00
	$14,767 97
Deduct for estimate of papering, including in damages for Dwelling House,	304 50
	14,463 07
For Library, valued and proved by Louis Eichelberger, Esq. and Mr. Joseph Neale, bookseller, as follows.	
Law,	7,000 00
Miscellaneous,	1,200 00
	8,200 00
For rent of Dwelling and Office,	2,000 00
Whole amount allowed	$40,632 57

SCHEDULE C.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to John B. Morris and Lydia Hollingsworth, by the commissioners under the law of last session—the items for which it was made, and the proof before the commissioners.

For damages to Dwelling house, made and proved by Messrs. Collins and Gorsuch,	$8,461 41
For Library, as per catalogue, valued and proved by Mr. Morris and Mr. Lucas, bookseller,	1,331 00
For Rent of House,	900 00
For personal clothing of Mr. Morris, as per his own affidavit,	100 00
For Furniture, as per inventory, proved by Mr. Morris and Miss Hollingsworth, as follows:	
In Drawing room,	1,835 50
In Dining room,	1,068 00
In Hall,	319 75
In Passage, second story,	106 00
In Front Chamber, second story,	517 00
In Back do do	411 00
In Small Front do	40 00
In Front Chamber, third stery,	158 00
In Back do do	871 00
In Chamber in back building,	43 00
In Breakfast room,	234 50
For bed linen, including curtains, quilts, blankets, case &c.	631 80
For contents of Garret,	227 00
For Glass, China and various other articles, including Groceries,	900 67
For Table Linen and Plate,	545 50
For Wearing Apparel of Miss Hollingsworth, Mrs. Morris and Children,	1,221 37
For Wine and Spirits of Miss Hollingsworth,	282 00
	$8,406 06
For 171 doz. bottles of Wine, as per inventory made and proved by Mr Morris and Mr. J. L. M. Smith, who imported and sold the larger portion of it,	2,446 12
For other Spirits, Whiskey, &c. proved by Mr. Morris,	180 40
Whole amount allowed,	$16,825 92

SCHEDULE D.

Showing the amount of Indemnity award to John Glenn, by the commissioners under the law of last session—the items for which was made and the proof before the commissioners.

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