For Damages to Dwelling house, as per estimate made and proved by James W. Collins, $9,591 40

For Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by Mrs. Gleith & Mrs. Acheah Wilkins, as follows:

In Front Parlor,	$1,947 00
In Back do.	1,312 00
In Breakfast room,	406 50
In Kitchen,	106 00
In Hall,	370 00
In front room second story,	995 00
In back ditto,	564 00
In dressing room,	210 00
In passage second story,	600 00
In front room second story,	200 00
In back do.	150 00
In front nursery,	135 00
In back do.	98 00
In front basement,	148 00
In back do.	157 50
In servants' room,	62 00
In closet No. 1, containing Glass, China, &c.	1,045 00
In closet No. 2,	218 00
In closets in breakfast room,	51 25
For Groceries, exclusive of Wine,	260 00
For table and bed Linen,	800 00
For contents of smoke house, $60, Cellar $71,	131 00
For miscellaneous articles,	109 00
	$10,979 25

For Library as per estimate, proved by Mr. Glenn, Mr. Eichelberger, Mr. Grafton L. Dulany, as follows: Law, 10,000 00
Miscellaneous, 2,000 00
12,000 00

For rent of House and Office, one year, 1,200 00

For from 3500 to 4000 bottles of Wine, and 1 pipe of Madeira Wine, and other Liquors, as per estimate made and proved by Mr. Glenn and William H. Gatchell, esq. 3,500 00

Whole amount allowed, $37,270 65

SCHEDULE E.

Showing the amount of Indemnity awarded to Evan T. Ellicott, by the commissioners under the law of last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For Furniture, as per inventory made and proved by Evan T. Ellicott, $3,547 55

For Library as per estimate proved by do. and known to one of the commissioners, $4,747 55

SCHEDULE F.

Showing the amount of Indemnity awarded to Eleanor Bond, by the commissioners under the law of last session—the items for which it was made, and the proofs before the commissioners.

For damages to Dwelling, as per estimate made and proved by Mrs. Bond, $940 44
For Furniture, as per ditto, 453 00
For rent of House while being repaired, 250 00

Whole amount allowed, $1,643 44

SCHEDULE F.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Elizabeth Patterson by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proof before the commissioners.

For 1 silver waiter destroyed in Mr. Morris's house, as proved by her and Mr. Morris, and worth, as per proof of Mr. Kirk, Silversmith, $400 00

SCHEDULE G.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to J. J. Audubon by the commissioners under the law of the last session—the items for which it was made, and the proof before the commissioners.

For 1 box containing 6 sets of Nos. 48 and 49 of "Audubon's Birds of America," being 60 sheets, at $2 00 each, the subscription price, and proved by Mr. Morris, $120 0

SCHEDULE H.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Ebenezer L. Finley, 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 House and Furniture, proved by E. L. Finley, $565 55
For Damage to Orchard and Garden, as per do 187 30
For Rent of Dwelling while being repaired, 159 71

Whole amount allowed, $912 76

SCHEDULE I

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Charles R. Brown, 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 done to Dwelling house occupied by Jesse Hunt, as per bills proved and paid, $113 30

SCHEDULE K.

Showing the amount of indemnity awarded to Charles Richardson, 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 made by the personal inspection of the commissioners, $16 42

From the Washington Globe.

We give below the President's letter to Mr. Calhoun, written with a view to set right certain misrepresentations by which (as it was understood by persons in the galleries, as well as by the reporters) the ex-vice president sought to implicate the President in the land speculations. Mr. Calhoun, in reply to the letter, rose in his place in the Senate, and spoke his speech over again. As we have heretofore reported these remarks, we now subjoin only so much as varies the allegations in regard to the facts put in issue by the President's note. Messrs. Walker and Grundy corroborated the following statement, made by Mr. Calhoun, as being substantially what he said on the occasion alluded to by the President:

"The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law, and where they were under its safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank, as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to repeat the remarks, in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party topics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment—they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands, and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore."

To the indefinite charge, that "those in power had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political point of view," by the experiment, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Calhoun by failing to specify any individual in power who has so profited, or any particular fact showing how they have so profited, evidently skulks from the duty which, as a Senator, he owes the country. If there are any such great State criminals, why does he fail to bring them to justice?

It is very clear, however, when we take his *repeated* speech in connection with the request made by the President, that Mr. Calhoun cannot venture to give his accusation the scope which it was supposed by many he intended to give it. He connects the President (it will be seen by the only specification extorted from him) very remotely indeed with the profits of that experiment, "which Rothschild might envy." He says: "One of his nephews was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I MEAN Mr. McLEMORE."

And why did not Mr. Calhoun name him before? Why did Mr. Calhoun leave it to be inferred by those who did not know the family of the President, that he alluded to the son of some brother or sister of the President? Why did he leave to the inference even of those acquainted with the fact that the President has no *blood relation* in the world—that the person alluded to was some of those adopted nephews of his wife, who, as allied to her by consanguinity, have a place in the affections of the President? Why did he not name Mr. McLemore to the Senate at the threshold; and instead of saying he was the President's nephew, tell the body that he was a gentleman (as he well knew the fact to be) connected neither with the President nor his deceased wife by the ties of blood, but had married a lady, who, while living, was the nece of Mrs. Jackson, but that death had long since dissolved the remote alliance which made Mr. McLemore, as the *nephew-in-law* of Mrs. Jackson, in some sort the nephew-in-law of *General* Jackson, but that this relation has never subsisted between *President* Jackson and Mr. McLemore? Every body will see the motive which induced Mr. Calhoun, under these circumstances, to cover his charge under the name of a *nephew*, without giving the name of the individual.

But the insinuation through which Mr. Calhoun connects Mr. McLemore, as one profiting by the experiment, in the only way in which it can be understood, is utterly false. The only mode in which it is possible that Mr. McLemore could be supposed to have turned the removal of the deposites to account, as a land speculator, is, that he availed himself of that event, to borrow money from the deposite banks to invest in the public lands. But even this far-fetched suggestion, which is left by Mr. Calhoun to be gathered from the circumstances, as grouped by him instead of being distinctly made, turns out to be without foundation. Mr. McLemore is not a borrower of money from the deposite banks to invest in land speculation. He is the mere agent of some large Atlantic company of capitalists, and receives a stipulated compensation from them for locating the lands in which their money is invested.

So much for Mr. Calhoun's *specified case*, designed to connect the President and the experiment with land speculation. If he were driven to designate "those in power" who have profited by the experiment, we suppose he would be compelled to hunt up some register or receiver, who has borrowed money from some bank, and bought a few sections of land with it.

THE WHITNEY CASE.

We copy from the Washington Globe, the following testimony of Mr. Fairfield before the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEY then called the Hon. John Fairfield of Maine, and the following interrogatory, in writing, was then read by the Clerk.

"Please state all the circumstances attending the dispute and disorder which occurred before the select committee, whereof Mr. Garland, is chairman, on Wednesday, the—, and state, particularly all that was said or done by Messrs. Wise and Peyton, as members of said committee, and all that passed on said occasion."

The testimony of Mr. Fairfield, in writing, in answer to the above interrogatory, was soon after read to the House as follows:

"At the commencement of the affair alluded to in the question, the different members of the committee were situated as follows, as near as I can recollect: Mr. Whitney sat at a small table in a corner of the room, near the fire place; Mr Peyton, Mr. Garland, Mr. Hamer, and Mr. Gillet, sat at a long table, placed transversely in front of the fire, Mr. Hamer at the end nearest Mr. Whitney, Mr. Gillet at the opposite end, and Mr. Garland and Mr. Peyton in front, the latter nearest to Mr. Whitney, and with his back turned, partially so toward him,—one proposing interrogatories, and the other answering, in writing, the questions and answers being handed to the chairman, and by him read to the committee. Mr. Wise, Martin, and myself were sitting upon a sofa at the side of the fireplace opposite Mr. Whitney. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Johnson were not present

When the chairman read the answer of Mr. Whitney to the interrogatory of Mr. Peyton, both of which have been published, the latter turned towards Mr. Garland, without arising from his seat, and said: "Mr. Chairman, I wish you to inform the witness that he is not to insult me in his answers, if he does, God damn him, I will take his life upon the spot." He then rose and turned towards Mr. Whitney, and said: "I want you to understand, sir, that I claim no protection from the Constitution, and if you insult me you damned dog, I will take your life." Mr. Wise rose & advanced to the side of Mr. Peyton, and addressing himself to Mr. Whitney, said: "Yes, this damned insolence is insufferable." Mr. Garland and other members of the committee were during this time, endeavoring to preserve order, and to prevent an affray. Mr. Peyton turned from Mr. Whitney, and standing with his back to the fire, said, by way of soliloquy, or without addressing himself to any one in particular, "hitherto, I have treated him with marked respect—damn him—I have treated him just as if he had been a gentleman; to be thus insulted by a damn'd thief and robber! damn him he shan't do it."—While uttering the last words of this sentence he became apparently, more excited, and turned towards Mr. Whitney, who rose, and said he claimed the protection of the committee while he was before it, when Mr. Peyton said—"God damn you, you shan't speak—you shan't say a word while you are in this room; if you do I will put you to death," and made towards him, at the same time putting his hand in his bosom. Mr. Wise who had previously gone round the long table, and placed himself near Mr. Whitney, here interposed; and he, with Mr. Garland, who was standing between Mr. Peyton and Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Martin who was by his side, endeavored to calm him and to prevent his going towards Mr. Whitney. Mr. Wise said, "Dont Peyton; damn him, he is not worth your notice," or words to that effect. Judge Martin here moved that the examination of the witness be suspended. Mr. Hamer opposed it; and addressing himself to the chairman, went on to make some remarks, but I do not distinctly recollect them.

Mr. Peyton then resumed his seat, but soon turned towards Mr. Whitney, and said, "Damn him his eyes are on me. God damn him, he is looking at me—he shant do it—damn him, he shan't look at me!" Mr. Hamer made some further remarks, when Mr. Garland suggested that the witness should retire to another room, which he did. Mr. Peyton then apologized to the committee, and Mr Hamer offered the resolution, which has been published; on the passage of which Mr. Whitney was recalled, and the resolution was communicated to the chairman. Mr. Whitney said that if he had done any thing which the committee considered disrespectful, he regretted it, and apologized for it. Another interrogatory was proposed to him, which he answered; and then the committee rose.

A series of other interrogatories were also propounded through the chair to this witness, the answers to which, with the questions themselves, and a synopsis of the objections raised to them, will be published as soon as they can be prepared for the press.

The case of R. M. Whitney vs. B. Peyton and H. A. Wise engaged the House yesterday and the day before, and will be continued to day. Strenuous attempts were made by the friends of the latter gentlemen to arrest its progress, but without avail. They have made their bed and they must lie upon it—though the thorns, of which they now find it composed, should pierce to the quick. Alas for them! Why did they not content themselves with their "explanations"—in which the attempt was made to appeal to the prejudices and passions of their party and mislead their judgement, in the hope of counteracting the effect of Mr. Whitney's statement to the public, by declaiming against that statement as containing not one jot or tittle of truth? Why would they provoke an investigation which goes to prove, not that Mr. Whitney's statement was exactly true, but that it was less than the truth? Why did they vote us to jail for his "contempt?" Did they think that the question which that procedure would bring before the House would be simply as to the fact of the alleged contempt, which would probably bear against that gentleman? Or did they act under the influence of that infatuation which we so often in human affairs observe as the sequel to great offences, impelling the perpetrators, by an unconscious though resistless impulse, to their own betrayal, and to that retribution which they might otherwise perhaps have escaped? *Quos Daus perdere vault prius dementat.* It is, however, now too late for regret. The country is awake on this subject; the House is, as appears from the votes, up and determined; and the matter will not we believe, be suffered to drop until its outraged dignity is vindicated, partially at least, even if not to the full extent which is due to it.

Georgetown Metropolitan 20th inst.

A RUINED COUNTRY.

It is now nearly eight years since our present venerable Chief Magistrate entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties of the nation. Ever since that event occurred, the opposition have kept up a continued cry, that the course which has been pursued by him and his administration, would be productive of the inevitable ruin of the country. But what has been the result of the ruinous process of which the opposition have so loudly complained? The last remains of the national debt has been extinguished; from many articles on which heavy duties were formerly paid, the duty has been entirely abolished, and on many others they have been very materially reduced: and yet, the principle ground of complaint on the part of the opposition, against the administration is, the accumulation of a large amount of revenue beyond the wants of the Government. From the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, recently submitted to Congress, it appears that the revenue derived during the past year, from customs, amounted to $23,000,000, and from other sources $620,200; making the aggregate $48,120,000. Since 1829 there has been an addition of $45,093,207 to our metallic currency. The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 1,570,000 bales, being 210,000 more than was produced in 1835. Since the 4th of March, 1829, the Government has appropriated $26,982,068 to extinguish Indian titles to lands, and to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi; and the expenses of our Indian wars since that time, have amounted to upwards of $13,000,000. The amount of land acquired within six years from the Indians, is about 90,000,000 acres, which will more than discharge all the appropriations that have ever been made on account of Indian wars and Indian titles. And the ordinary expenses of the Government amount to about $20,000,000.

When we look at all these facts, we may well ask if any country was ever before, in so short a time, thus ruined. And what is now to be done? It is impossible, under the operation of the existing tariff, to prevent an accumulation of revenue beyond the wants of the Government; and, in order to reduce the amount, and prevent the future ruin of the country, the Committee of Ways and Means have proposed to reduce the duties, for the purpose of reducing the amount of the revenue. As the opposition have complained so loudly of the accumulation of revenue to so large an amount it might have been supposed that they would have been delighted with the proposition; but so far is this from being the fact, that they are open-mouthed and violent in their opposition to it, and in contending that the famous compromise act of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun shall not be touched. Can any man conjecture what would satisfy such men! That it is their determination to find fault, right or wrong, must be perfectly apparent to every rational and intelligent mind.—Balt. Rep.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, February 1837.

GENTLEMEN:—There has been a good deal of local business transacted in the House, in the last few days—a good proportion of which relates to your city. Yesterday, Mr Brengle, of Frederick, obtained leave and reported a bill relating to private Bankers in in the State. This bill, I understand, proposes to compel every private Banker, who shall issue any note or notes, in the character of a Bank note, to pay to the State for the privilege of issuing such notes, a bonus of two thousand dollars, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, for each and every note put into circulation, without a compliance with said law, or the payment of the bonus aforesaid. Whether the Legislature possess the power to do this or not I will not now hazard an opinion, as it is a subject I have thought but little on; but it would seem but fair that private Banking Institutions should be placed in this respect upon an equality with those of a corporate character. The Reform Bill (as it is here called) has not yet been taken up in the House, since it squeeze through the Committee of the Whole, where it was passed, I hear, by *a single vote*. You know, I suppose, that this beautiful sample of "Constitutional Reform" gives both a Delegate and Senator to this rotten borough—this excrescence upon the body politic, which ought, long since, to have been lopped off, and turned over to Anne Arundel County. But the determination is, that the power must and shall remain with the small counties, & this ancient & time-worn village,—& that the large counties—& Baltimore—'ungrateful,' 'monopolising,' & 'grasping Baltimore,' as many here delight to stigmatize her, must and shall be cramped and kept in check. I tell you this is the feeling; and whatever change may be recommended or adopted, nothing will be done to compromise this principle. Mark what I say—I profess not to have inherited, or acquired the mantle of prophecy, but in the language of Sam Patch "some things can be seen as well as others;" and I see this, or I am most grossly deceived. The idea of representation, according to population, (the only republican doctrine,) is openly scouted—and no intention is manifested to adopt this principle in the House of Delegates—even while all the counties and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis are to be placed upon an equality in the Senate. Nothing is contemplated to be done in relation to the Judiciary, the most inefficient, ill-organized and extravagant department of the whole Government. Such is the present aspect of "Constitutional Reform."

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 15, 1837.

In the House to-day, an order was adopted, on motion of Mr. Richardson, calling upon the Lottery Commissioners to report what number of lottery tickets were sold during the years 1835, & 6 designating those which were sold under grants from this, from those which were sold under grants from other States. What amount of revenue the State derived therefrom—and the expense of the present system to the State—the number of grants now in existence under authority of this State—how many and what private grants are under their management—and the probable time it will take under the present system to sell out all said grants.

Leave was given Mr. Richardson to report a bill to incorporate the United Brothers of Baltimore.

An order was submitted by Mr. Buchanan, proposing that the Committee on Public Printing invite proposals for it. It lies on the table.

Mr. Breagle obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit Private Bankers from issuing notes in the shape of Bank Notes.

The order submitted by Mr. Buchanan some time since requiring the Chancellor, the Chief Judges of the several Judicial Districts, and the Chief Justice of the Orphans' Courts to make a report as to the manner in which the records in their offices have been kept—after being amended was adopted.

In Senate, the bills from the House supplemental to the charters of the Citizens' Bank, and the Farmers' and Planters' Bank, were passed.

Mr. Jones from the committee on Corporations made a favorable report on the bill from the House to incorporate the Mineral Company of Baltimore county.

Both Houses disposed of a numder of local and private bills.

SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

"TRUTH IS STRANGE—STRANGER THAN FICTION," says the poet, and the subjoined narrative from the Hamilton Gazette, published at Stevensburg, Indiana, goes to prove at least that events as strange and horrible as any that writers of fiction imagine, do sometimes happen. The Gazette says:—"In June, 1833, there arrived at Stevensburg a laboring man, about 35 years of age, who soon after engaged himself to take charge of the farm of Saml. James, Esq. of this village. He represented himself to be from Orange county, N. Y. by name Alexander Jackson. After living with Mr James until January 1834, he purchased a farm about nine miles distant from this place, and shortly afterwards offered his hand in marriage to a young woman who resided in Mr. James' family, and adopted daughter of Mr. J—in fact, she went by the name of Sarah James, and no person in this vicinity knew, until recently, but that she was a natural daughter of that gentleman. Mr. James objected to the match, but Jackson represented himself as a relation of the President of the U. States; and being a good looking, and withal an intelligent person, Miss J. was pleased with him, and urged her father to consent to their marriage. In the May following they were married, and Mr. James gave Jackson a handsome farm, adjoining his own, as Sarah's portion, on which Jackson built himself a house, and they lived very happily together. Since their marriage Mrs. J. has borne her husband two fine boys, the youngest being at present but two months old. But let us give the history of Jackson, as now discovered by his own confession, and by the appearance of a person in this community, who has turned all his domestic joys into a cup of bitterness, and rendered his poor wife heart-broken!—In the first place, then, his name is not Alexander Jackson, (and for the present we shall suppress his real name.)—During his boy-hood he became the father of a female child—the mother being of respectable parentage, and as it now appears, a relative of our respected townsman, whom Jackson has hitherto called father-in-law. He soon left the scene of his disgrace, which is in Orange county, N. Y. and afterwards for many years lived in the vicinity of Albany, where the individual who now exposed him knew him by his real name.—His name was also well known to Mr. J. as the father of his adopted daughter. Judge then of the agony of all parties when it become known that the beautiful Sarah James was not a natural daughter of Mr. J. and that she had discovered in her husband her own father!—Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, for this is but a simple narrative of facts—So attached was the daughter to her own father, that it was with much difficulty she was persuaded to return to the house of Mr. James. Jackson has sold his own farm, and does not show himself in the village, though it is believed that he still visits Mr. James' family. It is said that all the parties will soon leave this part of the country, so deep is their grief and disgrace. Mr. James is a Justice of the Peace, and a lawyer of some eminence though not at present in full practice."

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

In the vote by the Senate for Vice President, as it appeared in the Whig a short time since, there was an omission; the following is a correct Statement.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, with the votes of Michigan	147
Without those votes	144
FRANCIS GRANGER	77
JOHN TYLER	47
WILLIAM SMITH	23

As neither of the candidates had a majority of all the votes, the President of the Senate declared that the choice of Vice President did now devolve upon the Senate. The Senators thereupon withdrew from the House, and went into the election, *viva voce*. The result was—

FOR RICHARD M JOHNSON.

Mr. Dana, of Maine	Mr Black of Miss.
Ruggles, of do	Walker, of do
Page, of N. Hamp.	Grundy, of Tennessee
Hubbard, of do	Mouton, of Louisiana
Niles, of Connecticut	Nicholas, of do
Wright, of N. York	Benton, of Missouri
Tallmadge, of do	Linn, of do
Buchanan, of Penn.	Ewing, of Illinois
McKean, of do	Robinson, of do
Rives, of Virginia	Tipton, of Indiana
Parker, of do	Hendricks, of do
Brown, of N. Carolina	Morris, of Ohio
Strange, of do	Fulton, of Arkansas
Cuthbert, of Georgia	Sevier, of do
King, of do	Lyon, of Michigan
King, of Alabama	Norvell, of do
Moore, of do	—33

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER.

Mr. Davis, of Mass.	Mr. Wall, of N. Jersey
Webster, of do	Clayton, of Delaware
Knight, of R. Island	Bayard, of do
Robbins, of do	Kent, of Maryland
Swift, of Vermont	Spence, of do
Prentiss of do	Ewing, of Ohio
Tomlinson, of Conn.	Clay, of Kentucky
Southard, of N. Jersey	Crittenden, of do—16

Messrs Calhoun and Preston, of S. Carolina, and White, of Tennessee, declined voting.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON was declared duly elected Vice President of the United States, for 4 years from the 4th of March, 1837.

A PEYTON BURIED ALIVE.

On Monday morning last, as Samuel Barker, the sexton and grave-digger, at Dedham, had nearly finished digging a grave ten feet deep, a great quantity of the earth from each side of the grave suddenly caved in, and completely buried him. The accident was discovered by a man named Hitchcock, who about 8 o'clock was passing through the church yard, on his way home to breakfast. He heard a slight groan, and in a few seconds the groan was repeated. He immediately suspected it to proceed from under the loose earth, and supposing it possible that the grave digger might have been accidently buried, he called out "Sam are you there?" when he distinctly heard another groan that satisfied him that his suspicions were not ill founded. He gave the alarm, and in a very short time a considerable number of the inhabitants were at the spot, and every exertion was used to clear the loose earth out of the grave, but it was nearly twenty minutes before the body of the unfortunate man was extricated. It was found in a stooping position, and lifeless. Barker was forty-five years of age; he has left a widow and five children to bewail their loss.

Chelmsford Chronicle.

The following is an extract from the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts, and provides how drunkards shall be dealt with by the Selectmen of any town in the Commonwealth. It ought to be generally known.

Revised Statutes, Chapter xlvii. Sec. 14

"When any person shall, by excessive drinking of spirituous liquors, so misspend, waste or lessen his estate, as thereby either to expose himself or his family to want or indigent circumstances, or the town to which he belongs to expense for the maintenance of him or his family, or shall so habitually indulge himself in the use of spirituous liquors as thereby greatly to injure his health or endanger the loss thereof, the selectmen of the town in which such spendthrift lives, shall, in writing under their hands, forbid all licensed inn holders, common victualers, and retailers of the same town, to sell to him any spirituous or strong liquors aforesaid, for the space of one year; and they may in like manner forbid the selling of any such liquors to said spendthrift, by the licensed persons of any other town to which the spendthrift may resort for the same.

DESTRUCTIVE SHOOTING MACHINES. The Buffalo Journal, through a correspondent, says, that Mr. Robert McCarthy of that place, has invented a gun, which will beat Cochran's all hollow. The writer says he saw the operation with balls weighing nearly a pound, and judged it would throw, with perfect ease, from three to five hundred balls per minute, without the aid of powder or steam. It can be directed to any object at pleasure, and can be graduated from an ounce to a twelve or thirty pound ball. The whole is a perfectly portable battery, which will protect those operating it from musketry or grape shot

ACTION PRESERVES HEALTH.—You see men of the most delicate frames engaged in active professional pursuits, who literally have no time for illness. Let them become idle—let them take care of themselves—let them think of their health—and they die! The rust rots the steel which use preserves.

The counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank in circulation are of the old emission. No counterfeit of the new bank notes has yet been attempted.

One of the subordinates in the Post office at Cincinnati has been detected in stealing letters containing money. He has acknowledged having stolen fifteen hundred dollars.

The Charleston Mercury contradicts, on high authority, the story that Santa Anna drew a draft in favor of the Texan Government, which was paid at New Orleans. He had no money, and his travelling expenses in this country were borne by his conquerors.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1837.

Dr. John S. Spence of Worcester, is elected U. S. Senator for six years from 4th March.

A principal item in the Navy Bill now under discussion in the House of Representatives, is $400,000 for launching and fitting out the big ship Pennsylvania.

MR. WHITNEY DISCHARGED AND EXCULPATED.

The House of Representatives has disposed of the case of R. M. Whitney, who has been for several days before it on a charge of contempt. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lane providing for the discharge of Mr. Whitney from custody, which prevailed by a vote of 102 to 70. The affair has terminated just as we anticipated, and leaves Messrs. Peyton and Wise in a more ridiculous situation than that in which they were previous to the arraigning of Mr. W.

THE TWENTY SECOND.

We were highly gratified to find that this Anniversary was not permitted to pass unnoticed by our citizens; for if there is a day calculated to arouse a freeman's enthusiasm, and to bring forcibly to his mind the reminiscences of by-gone days, surely that day is the 22d of February.

The honors of the day were ushered in by a salute from the well drilled corps of Easton Guards under the command of Capt. Thomas, and was further enlivened by a display of their soldier like manoeuvering. In the Evening the Guards partook of a supper, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Solomon Barrett, a relic of '76. At a seasonable hour the company retired agreeably satisfied with their repast, and well pleased with their efforts in rendering "honor to whom honor is due."

An appropriate Address was delivered before the Easton Lyceum on the same evening, before a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen.

On the 22d inst. a committee from New York, waited on the President of the United States, and presented him the Phaeton made of the wood of the frigate Constitution.

The Globe in speaking of the carriage, gives the following description:

"The phaeton is the work of L. Knowles and Co. of Amherst, Massachusetts. These gentlemen incurred great expense in obtaining fragments of the frigate Constitution, which they sawed up into bits, so as to select portions clear of both holes and discoloration of shot and nails, that the panels might present, when united by glue and screws, an uniform polished surface, giving the whole the complexion of solid live oak. The whole carriage, every atom of which is composed of the oak of the ship, is without paint, the beauty, of the surface being derived from the native color of the wood, and the high finish given to it.

"The phaeton is of a new model, and singularly convenient, considering its dimensions and lightness. The skill with which it is put together, and the construction of the springs, cannot be surpassed. All the iron about it received a perfect polish from the file before fitted to its place; not a flaw was left to weaken any part of it. The whole is adapted with the neatness of finish given to the mechanism of a clock. We understand it would require at least three thousand dollars to remunerate the builder for his expense, labor, and trouble.

"Although the costliest material has been used in lining and trimming this beautiful little vehicle, it is altogether simple, plain, and unostentatious. It is, in every respect, a most appropriate present from republicans to the most beloved veteran republican living."

Who can read the subjoined extract from the President's reply to the committee, without experiencing a thrill of the liveliest sensation at the noble and patriotic sentiment it contains?

"Coming, as it does, from the republicans of the great emporium of our rising nation—a city which has so often welcomed, honored, and contributed to support me, as one whom it was pleased to consider among the country's defenders—bearing with it, in the live oak of "Old Ironsides," of which it is composed, recollections of the glorious battles, and the storms which that gallant vessel rode out in triumph, while carrying abroad over the great deep the constellation of republican stars, which she never struck to an enemy—and bringing to mind the heroic men, now no more, who have shed their blood on her decks in the cause of their country, and consecrated in immortal annals the fame of our infant Republic—I should be wanting to the high tone you ascribe to my character, if I were not proud of the noble trophy. I appreciate fully the value of the gift in the motives of the givers, and rejoice in the thought that, if the broken ribs of the renowned vessel which once bore our gallant tars to victory, are now destined to bear the wreck of an old soldier to his repose, it has been my good fortune to give new and stout timbers to the ship, as the *renovated* Constitution, which I hope may conduct, under her fortunate name and destiny, other naval heroes to future triumphs."

"Recall of Governor Cass."—In reference to the rumor, lately given in several papers, of President Jackson's displeasure at, and intended recall of, Governor Cass, our minister to France, the Matropolitan says:

"We have the President's authority for declaring that the ridiculous rumor thus conveyed has not the least foundation in truth. The President's confidence in the honor, integrity, and ability of Governor Cass is entirely unaffected by the absurd newspaper rumors of recent circulation."

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