# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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## BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

AN ACT to increase the present militar establishment of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to each of the four regiments of artillery, one company to be organized n the same manner as authorized by existing laws, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned; that there be added to every company of artillery sixteen privates, and to every company of infantry one sergeant and thirty-eight privates, and that the number of second lieutenants of a company of artillery be reduced to one, and that this reduction be so made in connection with the appointment of officers to the four additional companies authorized as aforesaid, and the transfer to the Ordnance Department hereafter directed, that all the present second lieutenants shall be retained in the service; and there shall be raised and organized under the direction of the President of the United States, one regiment of infantry, to be composed of the same number and rank of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiments of infantry now in the service of the United States, who shall receive the same pay and allowances, and be subject to the same rules and regulations which now apply to other regiments of infantry as provided for in this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants; and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers," as provides that one paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the corps of engineers, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the paymaster so authorized and provided be attached to the pay department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of other paymasters of the army.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the corps of topographical engineers shall be organized and increased by regular promotions in the same, so that the said corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That vacancies created by said organization, over and above those which can be filled by the present corps, shall be taken from the army, and from such as it may be deemed advisable of the civil engineers employed under the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and thirty four; that the pay and emoluments to the officers of said corps shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiments of dragoons.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the authority to employ civil engineers, in the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed after the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to appoint so many assistant adjutants general, not exceeding two, with the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of a major, and not exceeding four with the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, as he may deem necessary; and that they shall be taken from the line of the army, and in addition to their own shall perform the duties of assistant inspectors general when the circumstances of the service may require.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the officers to be taken from the line and transferred to the staff, under the last preceding section, shall receive only the pay and emoluments attached to their rank in the staff; but their transfer shall be without prejudice to their rank and promotion in the line, according to their said rank and seniority; which promotion shall take place according to the usage, in the same manner as if they had not been thus transferred.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to add to the quartermaster's department not exceeding two quartermasters general with the rank of colonel, two deputy quartermasters general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and eight assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain; that the assistant quartermasters, now in service shall have the same rank as is provided by this act for those hereby authorized; and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the quartermasters department shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiments of dragoons: *Provided*, That all appointments in the quartermasters department shall be made from the army; and when officers taken for such appointments hold rank in the line, they shall thereupon relinquish said rank, and be separated from the line of the army; and that promotion in said department shall take place as in regiments and corps.

Sec. 10. And be further enacted, That the quartermaster general be and he is hereby authorized from time to time to employ as many forage-masters and wagon masters as he may deem necessary for the service, not exceeding twenty in the whole, who shall be entitled to receive each forty dollars per month, and three rations per day, and forage for one horse; and neither of whom shall be interested or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any wagon or other means of transport employed by the United States, nor in the purchase or sale of any property procured for or belonging to the United States, except as an agent for the United States.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That there be added to the commissariat of subsistence one assistant commissary general of subsistance with the rank pay and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; one commissary of subsisten e with the rank pay and emoluments of a quartermaster of the army; and three commissaries of subsistence with the rank, pay and emoluments of assistant quartermasters.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That the stewards of hospitals at posts of more than four companies be hereafter allowed the pay, clothing and rations of a sergeant of ordnance; and, at all other posts, the pay, clothing and rations of the first sergeant of a company of infantry.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to add to the ordnance department, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, by and with the advice of the Senate, two majors, and that he further authorized to transfer ten first lieutenants and ten second lieutenants from the artillery to the ordance department, and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the said department shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiment of dragoons.

Sec. 14 And be it further enacted; That so much of the fourth section of the act passed fifth of April eighteen hundred an thirty two for the organization of the ordnance department as authorizes the officers of ordnance to receive the same pay and emoluments now allowed artilery officers, shall be construed to include the ten dollars per month additional pay to every officer in the actual command of a company, as compensation for the duties and responsibilities with respect to clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, under the authority of the second section of the act passed second of March eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the case of the officers of the regiments of infantry in the service of the United States in certain cases; *Provided*, That the officers of the ordnance department claiming the compensation for such duties and responsibilities shall have been actually in the command of enlisted men of the ordnance equal to a company of artilery and thereby incurred the aforesaid responsibilities

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every commissioned officer of the line or staff exclusive of general officers shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the army of the United States; *Provided*, That, in certain cases where officers are entitled to and receive double rations, the additional one allowed in this section shall not be included in the number to be doubled.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all enlistments in the Army of the United States shall be for five years, and that the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows: to each sergeant major, quartermaster sergeant, and chief musician, seven dollars, to each first sergeant of a company, sixteen dollars; to all other sergeants, thirteen dollars to each artificer, eleven dollars, to each corporal, nine dollars; and to each musician and private soldier, eight dollars; *Provided*, that two dollars per month of said pay be retained until the expiration of this term of service,

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the allowance of sugar and coffee to the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, in lieu of the spirit or whiskey component part of the army ration, now directed by regulation, shall be fixed at six pounds of coffee and twelve pounds of sugar to every one hundred rations, to be issued weekly when it can be done with convenience to the public service, and, when not so issued, to be paid for in money,

Sec 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers composing the council of administration at any post, from time to time, to employ such person as they may think proper to officiate as chaplain, who shall also perform the duties of schoolmaster at such post; and the person so employed shall, on the certificate of the commanding officer of the post, be paid such sum for his services, not exceeding forty dollars per month, as may be determined by the said council of administration, with the approval of the Secretary of War; and, in addition to his pay, the said chaplain shall be allowed four rations per diem, with quarters and fuel.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That an additional professor be appointed to instruct in the studies of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology with the pay and emoluments now allowed to the professor of mathematics; and that the Secretary of War may assign to the said professor an assistant to be aken, from the officers of the line or cadets. which assistant professor will receive the pay and emoluments allowed to other assistant professors.

Sec. 20 And be it further enacted, That whenever suitable non-commissioned officers or privates cannot be procured from the line of the army to serve as paymasters clerks, paymasters be, and hereby are authorized and empowered, by and with the approbation of the Secretary of War to employ citizens to perform that duty, at salaries not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum each.

Sec 21. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packages on public business, to and from the commanding general, the colonel of ordinance, the surgeon general, and the head of the topographical corps, shall be free from postage

Sec. 22 And be it further enacted, That the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he may deem the same expedient, to cause not exceeding two of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of riflemen, and one other of the regiments of infantry to be armed and equipped and to serve as a regiment of light infantry.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the officers of the pay and medical departments of the army shall receive the pay and emoluments of officers of cavalry of the same grades respectively, according to which they are now paid by existing laws.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States, so that the paymasters authorized by law shall not be deemed sufficient to enable them to pay the troops with proper punctuality, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint as many additional paymasters as he shall deem necessary, who shall perform the same duty, give the same bond, be subject to the same liability, and receive the same pay and emoluments, as are now provided for paymasters of the army: Provided, however, That the number so appointed shall not exceed one for every two regiments of militia or volunteers: And provided also, That the persons so appointed shall continue in service only so long as their services are required to pay militia and volunteers.

Sec 26. And be it further enacted, That the compensation hereafter to be allowed to such ordnance storekeepers as shall be designated as paymasters shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a captain of ordnance.

Sec. 27 And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the engineer superintending the construction of a fortification, or engaged about the execution of any other public work, to disburse the moneys applicable to the same; and as a compensation therefor, may be allowed by the Secretary of War at the rate of two dollars per diem, during the continuance of such disbursements: Provided, That the whole amount of emolument shall not exceed one per cent. on the sum disbursed.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the term for which cadets hereafter admitted into the Military Academy at West Point shall engage to serve, be and the same is hereby increased to eight years, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the bounty now provided by law for re-enlistment, every able-bodied non-commissioned officer, musician, or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment within two months before, or one month after the expiration of his term of service, shall receive three months extra pay, and also any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall have served ten consecutive years, and shall obtain a certificate of character and capacity from his company commander, and shall faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, shall be allowed one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be designated surveyed, and laid off at the public expense, in such manner and upon such conditions as may be provided by law; which land shall be patented to the soldier or his heirs, and be not assignable until patented.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That so much of the eleventh section of the act of the sixteenth March eighteen hundred and two, and so much of the fifth section of the act of the twelfth of April, eighteen hundred and eight, as fix the height of enlisted men at five feet six inches, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the army shall not be separated from their regiments and corps for employment on civil works of internal improvement, or be allowed to engage in the service of incorporated companies; and no officer of the line of the army shall hereafter be employed as acting paymaster, or disbursing agent for the Indian department, if such extra employment require that he be separated from his regiment or company, or otherwise interfere with the performance of the military duties proper: Provided, That where officers of the army are now employed on civil works or in the Indian or pay departments as contemplated in this section, they may be continued therein not exceeding one year, unless the convenience of the service will admit of their withdrawal sooner.

Sec. 32, And be it further enacted, That the superintendents of the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry shall hereafter receive each the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and rations, fuel and quarters, as at present authorized; and that the master armorers of the same shall each receive the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and fuel, and quarters, as at present authorized; and that the aforesaid sums and allowances to officers aforesaid shall be in full compensation for their services respectively.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint seven additional surgeons; and that the officers whose appointment is authorized in this section, shall receive the pay and allowance of officers of the same grades respectively.

JAMES K POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Approved, July 5th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention between the Government of the United States of America, and the Government of the Republic of Texas, to terminate the reclamations of the former Government, for the capture, seizure, and detention of the brigs, Pocket, and Durango, and for injuries suffered by American citizens on board the Pocket, was concluded and signed at Houston, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, which convention is word for word, as follows:

Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Texas, to terminate the reclamations of the former Government, for the capture, seizure, and detention of the brigs, Pocket, and Durango, and for injuries suffered by American citizens on board the Pocket.

Alcee La Branche, Charge d'Affairs of the United States of America, near the Republic of Texas, acting on behalf of the said United States of America, and R. A Irion, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, acting on behalf of the said Republic, have agreed to the following articles.

Art. 1. The Government of the Republic of Texas, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid reclamations for the capture, seizure, and confiscation of the two vessels aforementioned, as well as for indemnity to American citizens who have suffered injuries from the said Government of Texas, or its officers, obliges itself to pay the sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. ($11,750,) to the government United States of America, to be distributed amongst the claimants by the said Government of the United States of America.

Art. 2. The sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, (11,750,) agreed on in the first article shall be paid in gold or silver, with interest at six per cent. one year after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. The said payment shall be made at the seat of Government of the Republic of Texas, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be duly authorized by the Government of the United States of America to receive the same.

Art. 3. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, in the space of three months from this date, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the parties above named have respectively subscribed these articles, and thereto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Houston, on the eleventh day of the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

[L. S.] ALCEE LA BRANCHE.
[L. S.] R. A. IRION.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, and Fairfax Catlett, Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas accredited to the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same may be fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hersunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third.

[L. S.] M. VAN BUREN

By the President:
JOHN FORSYTH.
Secretary of State.

## POETRY.

From the New York American.

### THE RED ROSE; OR PRIDE REPROVED.

By Lieut. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

A red rose hung upon a tree,—
A rose, 'twas passing fair to see;
Half shrinking from the morning ray,
With blushes soft as dying day.
A maid who trod the early dew,
Espied that rose of sunset hue,
And, rapture'd with its beauty rare,
Purloin'd it for her shining hair.
"Sweet flower!" exclaim'd the girl, to-night
I'll twine thee 'mid my ringlets bright,
And not a brow whose cinctures shine
With gems of cost, but beads to mine."

But when at length pale evening came,
To veil with shadows sunset's flame,
And spread its pall of sable hue,
—That rose with day had faded too.
Too late the maid bewail'd the hour,
For sake of *self* she pluck'd the flower,
While to the spot her fancy clung,
Where breathing sweet at morn it hung.
With alte red look and tone of grief,
She murmur'd o'er the drooping leaf:
"I thought with thee, oh! rose of day
To rule the night with haughty sway,
Where, mistress of the crowded room,
'Twas mine to smile—and thine to bloom.
But ah!—a lesson meet for pride—
I *have but wept*—and *thou hast died.*"

An Extract from the Democratic Review.

### THE WORTH OF WOMAN.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Honored be woman! she beams on the sight,
Graceful and fair as a being of light,
Scatters around her, wherever she strays,
Roses of bliss o'er our thorn-covered ways—
Roses of Paradise, sent from above,
To be gathered and twined in a garland of love.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean,
Tossed by surges mountain high,
Courts the hurricane's commotion,
Spurns at Reason's feeble cry;
Loud the tempest roars around him,
Louder still it roars within;
Flashing lights of hope confound him,
Stuns him life's incessant din.

Woman invites him, with bliss in her smile,
To cease from his toil and be happy awhile—
Whispering wooingly, come to my bower!
Go not in search of the phantom power;
Honour and wealth are illusory—come!
Happiness dwells in the temple of home.

Man, with fury, stern and savage,
Persecutes his brother man;
Reckless if he bless or ravage—
Action Action, still is plain;
Now creating. Now destroying,
Ceaseless wishes tear his breast,
Ever seeking, ne'er enjoying,
Still to be, but never blest.

Woman, contented, in silent repose,
Enjoys in its beauty, life's flower as it blows,
And waters and tends it with innocent heart—
Far richer than man with his treasures of art;
And wiser, by far, in her circle confined,
Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

ACCOUNT OF JANINA, IN GREECE.—Janina is the centre both of art and of fashion, and fits all the beaux of Roumeli. The silk brace and gold lace, so universally used in Foreign costume, are most extensively prepared by its Jews. The morocco leather of Janina is in the highest repute, and also extensively manufactured. The savat, or blackening of silver, their mode of ornamenting guns, drinking-cups, cartridge boxes and the buckles which they wear, and which ornament their trapping, is an art almost exclusively exercised by a settlement of Vlachi at Calarites. In their vicinity grow the herbs they use for dying, which is here a domestic art—Every house has its looms, where the women as in the patriarchal age, employ their leisure in weaving, according to their wealth, coarse or fine cotton stuffs, and that beautiful and delicate texture of silk and cotton gauze, or of silk alone, which they use for shirting. They are no less celebrated for their skill in contectionery; and the preserves of Janina are as much distinguished as those of Scotland Elsewhere women may be as laborious or as industrious; but I never saw so much activity combined with so much elegance as at Janina, or housewifery assume such important functions. To the most sedulous attention to all the business of domestic economy were added the preparing of cotton, rearing silk-worms, the dying and weaving of these materials, and the preparation from them of every article of wearing apparel or household furniture.

The tailors are no less characterised by taste and dexterity, the costumes of the men by the elegance of the cut, the arrangement of colours, and excellence of workmanship. What a contrast is this from ours. They fear no sudden disaster, no depreciation of business to make them a prey to the fluctuations of wages. If money be extorted from them, at times, by violence, they have not before their eyes the injustice of taxation, which spares the rich but oppesses the poor.

The tyranny of the law is a dead and immovable weight that compresses at once the activity of the limb and the energy of the mind; leaving no redress, no escape, and is utterly irresponsible for its crimes. For 50 years, in Turkey, convulsion has followed convulsion as wave rolls after wave, and Europe has looked on each succeeding disaster as a prelude to the fall of the Ottoman's empire. Turkey's political state may be compared to its climate. A hurricane unexpectedly wastes fields and covers the sea with foam. Scarcely is the devastation completed, when nature revives, and the heavens are all sunshine.—As suddenly and as [illegible] political storms succeed, the industry is busy preparing her toil, and security is scattering seed, or wreathing flowers. [—*The Spirit of the East* (*Urquhart's.*)

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

### Small Talk.

Planter.—Tell me Mr. Merchant, will the Sub Treasury if adopted reduce the price of my crop in Liverpool?

Merchant.—Not to the value of a pin's fee, my Dear sir. The exportation of thirty millions of specie from Liverpool would not be felt in the English Cotton Market—and the specie clause of the Sub Treasury Bill would not draw thence *one* Dollar of specie.

Planter.—What then becomes of Mr. Legar's solemn warning on that point.

Merchant.—Why it is a solemn humbug and will be laughed at as long as remembered.

Slangwhanger.—But you don't calculate the *fluctuation* caused in the specie of the world by requiring that 10,000,000 of specie should be brought and kept here to pay duties.

Merchant.—No Sir! neither do we calculate the *fluctuation* of the Atlantic caused by the drowning of a fly in a teapot.

Slang.—But it would cause a "panic."

Merchant.—Yes, if to ask the Cashier for a cent is a run upon a Bank. Why Sir, commercial men are not like some politicians, to be frightened by shadows. The thing would not make a quarter of an hour's talk on the London Exchange.

Speculator.—But Sir what is to become of my United States Bank Stock, and my heavy debts to that Bank? It has been liberal to me and my friends in Congress.

Merchant,—You and your Congress friends had better keep your heads out of the lion's mouth. Invest your money at home Sir, and not by embarking with a foreign institution, place your interest in conflict with that of Charleston and Carolina.

Slang.—But Sir! as Maj. Perry of Greenville says—if specie is required how can they find time to count the money.

M.—Oh! Maj. Perry! Maj. Perry! what a—phew! Why we'll give the Maj. his weight in gold or silver in the time he can step into the scales and be weighed, and pledge ourselves not to loose a dollar in the operation, and if any mistake is made patch it with good negotiable paper, provided he tells beforehand how much he weighs. We would know then exactly how much specie he wanted.

P.—Did not the United States Bank keep up the price of cotton here?

Merchant. No Sir it depressed it or raised it according to the speculations of the rulers of the mother Bank. But sir, the Sub Treasury will make your cotton worth more to you, for you can buy more foreign goods with it when by checking bank issues the prices of foreign goods are kept down in this market.

Slang. But it was necessary to equalize Exchange.

Merchant. No Sir. Exchanges are perfectly healthy now with a bank of the U. States. It might disturb, but could not better them. Exchange will regulate and equalize itself so long as business is in a sound state. Over issues and speculation impair credit and a Bank that has overweening power will create derangement and then speculate on it.

Speculator. But Sir, if there is not another expansion caused by creating fifty millions more Bank capital, and encouraging all the Banks to liberal issues, what are we to do who speculated in Western lands before the suspension? How can we sell out without ruinous loss?

Merchant. Don't some poor people want to buy lands cheap?

Planter. I'll tell you what to do. Sell me your Caroline lands at a fair price, and go among the Choctaws and work out your debt.

Merchant. Or as other gamblers who have burnt their fingers, curse the fates—sit you down and curse the government for not making money plenty to reward your patriotism in patronizing the land office. Many people lay all the blame of their loosing speculations on Government, who, had they won, would have chuckled at their own acumen.

Slang. But Sir, is there not to be one money for the people, and another for the Government?

Merchant. You see this bag of Mexicans. I have it, and I am one of the people. I got part of it as the balance in changing a Treasury note with the Postmaster—and part was paid me for Flour and Corn by the Quarter Master of a Florida regiment. I am going to give it to the Charleston Bank for bills—and if you call there to-morrow with a roll of their bills, they will give you this or other specie for them. Are you one of the people?

Slang. But if it hadn't been for BIDDLE'S Bank the others could'nt resumed.

Merchant. If it had depended on BIDDLE, you would not have seen fifty dollars in silver till three or four more crops of Cotton were bought up by the mammoth for irredeemable paper. BIDDLE opposed resumption and was forced into it by the other banks resuming in spite of him. He made money by the stoppage.

## THE OLD BACHALOR'S REGISTER.

At sixteen years, incident palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies.

17 Blushing and confusion occur in conversing with them.

18 Confidence in conversing with them is much increased.

19 Is angry, if treated by them as a boy.

20 Betray great consciousness of his own charms and manliness:

21 A looking glass becomes indispensable in his room.

22 Insufferable pupyism exhibited.

23 Thinks no woman good enough for him.

24 Is caught unawares by the snares of Cupid.

25 The connection broken off, from self conceit on his part.

26 Conducts himself with airs of superiority towards her.

27 Pays his addresses to another lady not without hope of mortifying the first.

28 Is mortified and frantic at being refused.

29 Rails against the fair sex in general.

30 Seems morose and out of humor in all conversations on matrimony.

31 Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly.

32 Begins to consider personal beauty in a wife not so indispensable as formerly.

33 Still retains a high opinion of his attractions as a husband.

34 Still thinks a [illegible]

35 Falls deeply and violently in love with one of seventeen.

36 An dernier desespoir, another refusal.

37 Indulges now in every kind of dissipation.

38 Shuns the best part of the female sex.

39 Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing.

40 A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoots

41 A nice young widow perplexes him.

42 Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest.

43 Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.

44. The window jilts him, being as cautious as himself.

45 Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex,

46 Gouty and nervous symptoms begin to appear.

47 Fears what may become of him, when old and infirm.

48 Thinks living alone irksome.

49 Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion.

50 A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout.

51 Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse.

52 Begins to feel some attachment to her

53 His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her,

54 Is in a great distress how to act.

55 Is completely under her influence, and very miserable.

56 Many painful thoughts at parting with her.

57 She refuses to live any longer with him SOLO.

58 Gouty, nervous and billious to excess.

59 Feels very ill, sends for her to his bedside and intends espousing her.

60 Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favor, and makes his exit.

The following affecting narrative of the cruelty of a creditor towards an unfortunate debtor is to be found among the notes of a volume of American poetry, published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Woodworth:—

"Some years since, a young man by the name of Brown, was cast into the prison of this city for debt. His manners were very interesting. His fine dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuousness, that I was induced contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance. Companions in misery, we soon become attached to each other

"Brown was informed, that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; and he had abused him very much, (as is usual in such cases,) and made a solemn oath to keep him in jail "till he rotted." I watched Brown's countenance, when he received this information; and whether it was fancy or not I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

"Nothing gave Brown a pleasure but the daily visit of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation she was enabled to give him sometimes soup and fruit; and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirit of her husband. She was uncommonly pretty. She seemed an angel ministering consolation to a man about to converse with angels.

"One day, the hour of 10 o'clock passed, and she came not. Brown was uneasy. Two, three, and four passed, and she did not appear. Brown was distracted. A messenger arrived; Mrs. B. was very dangerously ill, and supposed to be dying in a convulsive fit. As soon as

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