From the Globe.

MADAME AMERICA VESPUCCI.

This lady, it is well known, presented a petition to Congress asking for two things: first, to be admitted to the rights of citizenship in the United States; secondly, to be given a "corner of land" out of the public domain of the country which bears the name of her ancestor. The committees to whom her petition was referred, reported against both applications, but on grounds in no way personal to the petitioner. The citizenship could not be granted, because, under the Constitution of the United States Congress can only make general and uniform rules of naturalization, applicable to all persons alike, and not to any one in particular. The "corner of land" could not be granted, because there was no personal service from the petitioner, for which it could be a compensation.

In reporting against her adoption, the Committee on the Public lands did ample justice to the personal character of Madame VESPUCCI, her intellectual and moral qualities, her liberal principles, and her descent from the celebrated AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS; and recommended her to the American People for that asylum and establishment which it was not in the power of Congress to grant. The following are extracts from the report:

"A descendant of Americus is now here; a young, interesting, dignified, and accomplished lady, with a mind of the highest intellectual culture, and a heart beating with all our own enthusiasm in the cause of American and of human liberty. She feels that the name she bears is a prouder title than any that earthly monarchs can bestow, and she comes here asking of us a small corner of American soil where she may pass the remainder of her days in the land of her adoption. She comes here as an exile, separated forever from her family and friends, a stranger, without a country and without a home, expelled from her native Italy for the avowal and maintenance of opinions favorable to free institutions, and an ardent desire for the establishment of her country's freedom. That she is indeed worthy of the name of America; that her heart is indeed imbued with American principles and a fervent love of human liberty, is proved, in her case, by toils, and perils, and sacrifices worthy of the proudest days of antiquity, when the Roman and the Spartan matron were ever ready to surrender life itself in their country's service.

"The petitioner desires the donation to her of a small tract of land by Congress. With every feeling of respect and kindness for the memorialist, a majority of the committee deemed it impossible for this Government to make the grant. They think such a grant without a precedent, and that it would violate the spirit of those compacts by which the public domain was ceded to this Government. It is the unanimous and anxious desire of the committee that the petitioner should receive all the benefits and recognition that this Government can bestow. What this Government cannot do is within the power of the American People.—They feel at least an equal pride and glory with us in the name of America. Throughout our wide extended country, among all classes; this feeling is universal; and in the humblest cottage the poorest American feels that his name, the name of his beloved country, is a prouder title than any that adorns the monarch's brow, and that, if he has no other property, this name, with all its great and glorious associations with the past, and hopes for the future, is an all-sufficient heritage to transmit to his childern. This, generous, patriotic, and enlightened People will take into their own hands the case of American Vespucci. They will procure for her that home which she deserves among us. They will do all that Congress is forbidden to do, and infinitely more than she asks or desires and demonstrate to the world that the name of America—our country's name—is dear to us all, and shall be honored, respected, and cherished in the person of the interesting exile from whose ancestor we derive the great and glorious title."

Immediately after the report was read in the Senate, a national subscription was commenced for the benefit of Madame VESPUCCI, to be applied towards procuring her a home and support in the United States. Senators from every quarter of the Union subscribed. The amount was received by Mr. HAIGHT, the Sergent-at-Arms of the Senate, and presented to her. Many others placed in the hands of Mr. HAIGHT other sums to be presented to her; among whom we have heard the names of the Judges of the Supreme Court, several members of the House of Representatives, and some citizens. This is the commencement of the national subscription recommended by the report of the Committee on the Public Lands, and which, we presume, is now open to all citizens who, in the language of the report, may wish to aid in procuring that home which Madame VESPUCCI desires among us, and which Congress could not grant

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ON PLANTING THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Little need be said, as it is generally understood to correspond very nearly with the planting and culture of Indian corn.

The ground to be made fine—furrows three or four feet apart, according to the fancy of the planter or the ground he has at command—the same as to the distance in the furrow—some plant twelve, some eighteen, some two feet part. The more distant of course, the more the tree will branch, and of course, the greater will be the number of buds—against this you must calculate the increased labor to be employed in the cultivation of a larger surface: the quantity of land, merely, being of little or no account, south of 'Mason and Dixon's line.' Some plant the layers or branches entire horizontally in the furrow, while others cut them up into one or two bud cuttings, and these are buried as you would corn. Much care should be taken in the first weeding, and after that the ordinary culture bestowed on corn. In the more eastern states many start them in hot beds and some in pots, but that is unnecessary and would be impracticable in the south. Hot unfermented manure would be unsuitable. There is in fact no mystery or difficulty about this part of the business that any man of common sense may not easily understand and overcome.

DISTANCE OF MULTICAULIS TREES.—When multicaulis trees are grown too close together, the sun and air cannot penetrate their foliage, and hence the wood does not ripen well. It is a good plan, therefore, to plant them at least three feet apart each way, if they are to be transplanted in the fall, and if to remain permanent, four feet one way and six feet the other. I attribute much of the loss by winter killing to this close planting, and believe that the grower will realize more by giving them the distance above stated, than he will by putting double the number of trees upon the ground; because although he will have but half the number of trees, they will be worth more than double these planted closely, in consequence of their larger size and more matured wood. At three feet apart each way an acre of ground contains 4,900 trees; at eighteen inches one way and three feet the other, 9,800; and at one foot apart in the row and the rows three feet apart, 14,700; allowing the ground to be a square, as there will be one row of trees more than there are rows of square yards, in consequence of the rows on each side occupying the outside of the square. For example, two rows of trees three feet apart each way, may be put upon a piece of ground three feet wide.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, March 19, 1839

We have but little intelligence of importance from Annapolis. We have received the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending that the certificates of the six per centum Currency Stock, created by the Act of 1835, should be changed to 5 per centum Sterling Stock, which we propose to publish as early as practicable.

☞ We would call the attention of the public to the property advertised in another column for sale on Wednesday the 3d of April.—

At the special election held in Frederick county on Wednesday last, Dr. John Geyer (V. B.) was elected without any regular opposition.

The bill of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Harford, to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed the House of Delegates on last Wednesday by a vote of 47 in the affirmative, against 12 in the negative.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Maryland Legislature.

A Glorious Victory.—The Senatorial election which took place on the 6th inst., in the district composed of the Counties of Clearfield, Lycoming and Centre, Pa. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Irwin, whig, has resulted in the choice of Mr. Parsons, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 2349.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Good News.*—The election for Governor, members of Congress, &c. took place in New Hampshire last week We have no authentic returns as yet. But the following paragraph from the Boston Atlas, a whig paper, is somewhat indicative of the result.

ATLAS OFFICE, Boston, March 13, 1839.

We have intelligence from about one half the whole State. The Loco Focos have succeeded by about their usual majority—say 4000. The whole Loco Foco Congress ticket is elected, by about the same majority as the Governor. It is not quite certain whether the Locos have carried a majority of the House of Representatives, but we give up every thing.

From the Hartford Times.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

ALL HAIL NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

Democracy has swept over this State like a torrent. The Whigs are beaten—overthrown and scattered forever. The increase to the democrats, and the falling off on the federal side is almost incredible. The ball is in motion—the cause is onward—onward. Rouse Democrats of Connecticut! Regenerate your towns as has been done in New Hampshire.

Returns from 66 towns embracing the strongest federal portion of the State, give

Page (Dem.)	9700
Wilson (Fed.)	8853

Same towns last year, Hill 9185, Wilson 9428. Nett Democratic gain in 66 Towns, 1090.

The Boston Post thus announces the result:

THREE CHEERS FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE!!

The Democrats have carried the State—Governor,—Congressmen—Legislature, and all, by a greatly increased majority—the poor Feds will be distanced by four or five thousand votes, at least. We received returns last night from 60 towns, which give a nett Democratic gain over last year of five hundred votes! This is the way the Granite boys do up their business.

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VIRGINIA.—The political news from this ancient commonwealth is of the most cheering nature. Since John C. Rives has thrown off his cloak and proclaimed himself a Federal Whig, the few who were with him on the single question of financial policy, are now quitting him with a promptness truly honorable. He has not the power to transfer any one but himself over to the enemy. The old Dominion can never desert her ancient doctrines, and consequently can never become a party to such a contract as Mr. Rives has recently set up for transfering her over to the opposition. In Virginia and elsewhere the "Conservatives will be abandoned to their fate by almost all those in the country who were formerly associated with them." We extract the following inspring paragraphs from the Richmond Enquirer, a paper that can be strictly relied upon for its veracity, from which it will be seen that 'the people are aroused up!'

We assure the Whig that we do not "affect a cheerfulness (we) do not feel," and that the facts do warrant all the confidence which we frankly express. We never felt more animated, never more sanguine of success, in the times of "old Jackson's fervor and enthusiasm." The "indifference and apathy" which paralyzed our party have all passed away. The people are up; and the Whigs will find it so at the polls. The dissensions of the Republican party have vanished, with the exception of those few Conservatives here, who are "recently alienated" from the cause of the Administration. But they will be abandoned to their fate by almost all those in the country who were formerly associated with them. There can be no mistake in all this. We have received from various quarters the most indisputable evidence of the fact. It will be almost every where as it is in Prince William. "Conservatism in Prince William is dead;" and the high minded Col Gibson, once with Mr. Rives, so long as he confined his position to one measure, so proclaims it. It will be the general sentiment throughout the State.

The Richmond Whig will find itself deceived, disappointed in its hopes, defeated in all its exertions. The people are up. Many of its own party will abandon the Whig cause. The miserable attempt to pass over a Whig candidate, and take up Mr. Rives, has spread disaffection and discord throughout its shattered legions. The high minded part of the Whig party will scorn all such devices, and all such coalitions—and will suspect a course which no longer commands their confidence and respect. The disgust, which is daily repeated to us as pervading the Whigs in the country, is strong indeed. But we do not count upon this feeling as much as on the indignation, the energy, the union which animate the Republican ranks.

God save the mark! It is amusing now to hear the Richmond Whig cant about Senatorial independence—when its whole cry before the attempt at an election, was "vote for Rives; and thus unite the Conservatives to our ranks, and thus carry the State and put down Van Buren." Is not this itself a sham, calculated to cast discredit upon its cause? Is not the coalition which they have woed with the Conservatives, and the intrigues by which they hoped to consumate it, and give the vote of Mr. Tyler and his immediate friends to Mr. Rives, sufficient to rouse the suspicion and the disgust of an enlightened people? But the people are roused up—and the convention of Richmond will speak to the hearts content of the Whigs.

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☞ Agreeably to Mr. Jump's written request we have procured the manuscript of his communication, and given it an insertion in our columns this morning.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. Graham,—In glancing over your paper, of the 9th instant, I perceive under the signature of a subscriber, some remarks relative to the course of Senator Boon, in the discharge of his official duties—this anonymous writer, also takes occasion to censure the Whigs for tolerating the Senator's official proceedings. Although he says he approves the course of the Senator with two exceptions.—Sir I know not what those exceptions are, nor shall I assume the province of premising them. This anonymous writer takes especial care to arraign the Whigs who supported Senator Boon, and charges them with an intent to cheat the Van Buren party, & condemns all Whigs that tolerate the course of the Senator—and says he has been much amused to see the efforts of one party to prostrate the Senator, and the other to sustain; and so ends this part of his war budget couched in terms of dictation to the Whig party generally, and breathes an inveterate spirit towards the Senator. Sir I have no doubt but the Whigs are as capable of judging for themselves in this matter, as this anonymous writer is for them, and will in due season fully appreciate his very witty and generous counsel.

I do not think Sir, that it will require much skill in optics, to identify a subscriber although he has commenced fighting behind a sort of masked battery; the veil is so thin, that he will either desert his post, or come fairly into the field; I think I should not be far from identifying him, if I was to say he lives in a little town in the Upper district of Caroline, and as he has been pleased to introduce my name so conspicuously by title, but with an ironical intent of meaning, I shall take that sort of notice of him as I think he deserves, and by that means hope to draw him fairly into the field, as I am opposed to skirmishing. I propose to meet him on his own ground, and propose but one contest, and if I am not mistaken in the man, he has generally evinced a disposition to present a bold front, and has particularly valued himself in skirmishing, although it is probable that in some of his late skirmishes he has received wounds of such festering and coroding tendencies as to paralize his energy. But I have no idea that the natural ardour of his mind is at all impaired, for if I am not mistaken in "A Subscriber" those remarks are perfectly in good keeping with all others of his, that I have ever seen committed to paper, except the "orthography" and they also comport well with his street harrangues, especially after having his ideas whetted up, with a few soakers of pleasant beverage. If I am not mistaken in "A Subscriber," he has for the last ten years been attempting to perform very conspicuously on the political stage, not only in Caroline, but all over the State, and I am inclined to think that he is much better known on account of his overbearing and imperious course of conduct, than for any valuable qualities he possesses as a statesman; at all events the last feats in his performances appear to have rendered him somewhat unpopular, and he would willingly inculcate the idea, that he has now left the stage, and looks upon the passing scenes of the day, with all the composure, becoming a man who aspires to nothing. But Sir, if he will unmask himself before the public, the very plainest sciolest will at once perceive, that he has an aching void to gratify, and that nothing short of some signal mark of distinction, either by confering on him some dignified title, or decided preference exercised towards him, by the people, above all others, can have the effect to relieve him from the Snapping Turtle habits he has acquired.

Sir, no doubt that the ostensible object of "A Subscriber" in introducing his remarks, into the columns of your paper, is to give vent to his spleen, and indulge in vituperation against all who refuse to pay homage due to a personage, introduced in his remarks, I mean "King Thomas"—I must confess that this crowned head is a stranger to me, and probably will so continue; without perchance he shall prove to be the identical anonymous writer under the signature of "A Subscriber."

Now Sir, if this should be the fact, I presume that it is the first time in the history of America that an American citizen, has dared to proclaim himself King, as the title is only known to Americans, to be despised. If "A Subscriber" should prove to be "King Thomas," it will at once be perceived, that he has clearly assumed the title, not as conferred or confirmed by the people, for there is no such allusion in all his remarks, nor are there any intimations that the title is a fiction, but that he clearly claims it as a right, and is now awaiting the rejection or confirmation of the people.

Now Sir, what do you think of this modern American usurper? & what will the people say; methinks I hear the response, that is all in keeping with the whole tenor of his remarks, in which he censures every body with doing wrong but himself. Yes Sir, and if you and the people were as well acquainted with him as I think I am, you might respond further to my interrogatory, and say that it is all truly characteristic of the man. I shrewdly suspect that this anonymous writer over the signature of "A Subscriber," is the same crowned head alluded to, when he says the object of the Van Buren party must have been to put the cheat on the dissenting Whigs, for the purpose of defeating "King Thomas," as he was the most obnoxious Whig in the county to the Van Buren party; but to this he cannot subscribe, & says he is of a different opinion, since he saw my publication in your paper of 16th February, no doubt he thinks he is getting quite popular with the Van Buren party and flatters himself that there is yet some hope for the consumation of his most ardent desires. "Oh King!"

"A Subscriber" has a peculiar fact for bestowing honored titles for the purpose of showing his disrespect for those on whom they are bestowed—And in this he has attempted to indulge with me on former occasions, if I be not mistaken in A Subscriber, and I do suspect that he is the same personage who was defeated last fall in a Senatorial canvass.

If so, I presume that to be the cause of his present growling, nashing of teeth & knitting of brows, for these have been his characteristics since that defeat, and indeed if he had ever been bitten by a dog, there might have been good cause to have avoided him, as he has on many occasions shown strong symptoms of hydrophobia.—This anonymous writer if he be "King Thomas" and "King Thomas" a subscriber, and a subscriber the same who was defeated last fall—has taken occasion before this to arraign and censure all whigs who did not succumb to his views and permit him to be their sponser—and denounced them as Traitors, Judasas, scoundrels. And I have been informed that he asserted that Merchants had been bribed against his interest—yes Sir all these harsh epithets have been uttered by this anonymous writer against American freemen—Such sentiments as comport with the principles of Tyrants, such as "Nero, or Caligula" and such as should be detested even by the infalible and accomplished "King Thomas" of America. "A subscriber," the giant at the goose quill, has been pleased to advert to my labured publication, as he terms it, which appeared in your paper of the 16th Feb. and in his animadversions, has indulged himself in asserting that I in some part of that publication professed to be a high minded consistent whig "of the first water" I assumed no such distinction in that publication, nor can he point his finger to it, and indeed I confess that I do not know what "the first water grade" means without it is that which is made patent with whiskey or gin, and if this be the true definition, it means that I claim to be the same sort of whig, that I suppose a subscriber to be; but from this I must beg leave to dissent. '*Oh King.*'

Sir I am perfectly content to be one of those unknown and very obscure citizens of Caroline attempted to be pourtrayed by this anonymous writer, in his introduction of my name, into the columns of your paper, and no doubt but the public would have been equally as well served, if this anonymous writer, had have remained in obscurity, and he probably might now be enjoying a peaceful retirement in private life; whereas he no doubt is suffering all the pangs of a mental "hell" on account of future hopes and blasted ambition. The title of Judge, and learned Judge, must have been immediately on the end of the tongue of "a subscriber" when he introduced my name in his remarks; they are hoped so freely. I do suspect that he has been in the Legislature where titles of honor are so frequently conferred that they have become familiar to him, and he substitutes them as synonymous terms, with epithets of scoundrel, traitor, hypocrite, &c. "*Oh King.*"

A subscriber also found occasion to introduce the name of "the much noted Marcy Fountain" as he calls him, in his remarks, as I suppose for two or three purposes. The one to show Mr. Fountain's identity with me in the last election, another to shift the war budget from his own shoulders, on to Fountain's, wherein he recites language which he says was made use of by me nearly six years since towards Mr. Fountain, of an inflammatory kind. I suppose all this is for the grand purpose of showing that I am not a high minded, consistent whig of the first water, "alias" gin toddy, or just such a whig as "A subscriber" Be it so; and in all that I am not much hurt. As for any other purpose for which he has used "the much noted Marcy Fountain's name" I leave for Mr. Fountain to solve, and leave this part of the subject, as I may have occasion to touch it again hereafter, as I know not how far this Giant at the goose quill intends to carry the war, lie has so freely declared he may intend to carry it into Africa, or he may content himself to confine it within the borders of Caroline, but all I ask of him is to fight with his own weapons, and not employ either Asdrubal or Syphax to prosecute the war against me; as I am single handed, and weak at best and already worn down with disease. But I will make no apology for all this, so long as my fingers continue to be flexible, my feeble efforts will be put forth in defending myself against the foul attempts of "a subscriber" to deride me, no doubt for the cause that I have never condescended to admit him as my sponser.

Now Sir, if a subscriber should prove to be the same personage who was defeated last fall in the senatorial election, and a high minded consistent whig of the "first water" alias gin toddy,—and a high minded and consistent whig of the first water, alias gin toddy should turn out to be "*King Thomas*" and the people should refuse to confirm his title, he certainly will be involved in a labyrinth of difficulties from which it will be hard to extricate himself. But even in that exigency, he may think of imitating the Phenix of the old Empire, by perching himself on the boughs of some lofty pine on the banks of the great Choptank, enwraped in his Royal Robe with his Crown adjusted, having suspended by his side a barrel of Gin, and fanning himself into a flame, & thereby be consumed; but with a conciousness, that from his ashes will spring another "*King Thomas.*" This would be what some folks call being born anew, or regeneration; which I think is about the kind of process he will have to go through before he will ever attain the high place he aspires at.

Really Mr. Graham I have spun out my remarks to a much greater length than I expected, for I am so weak, that I can scarcely write at all; and I regret, that my publication in your paper, of the 16th Feb. has had the effect to draw down upon me the vengeance of any body; for it was nothing more than a simple unvarnished plain statement of facts, as I thought, not calculated to elicit one word of praise or censure from any quarter. Please to extend the same indulgence to me as to a subscriber by giving these remarks a place in your next paper, and oblige

Yours very respectfully,
ABRAHAM JUMP.

Caroline County, March 13, 1839.

There is a man in Vermont so fat that it is said a child has been crushed to death by his shadow falling on him!

DENTISTRY.—A countryman went to a celebrated dentist for relief, and never having encountered so formidable a business before, he stood up and opened his mouth as wide as a church door. The operator eyed him, as if afraid of being swallowed alive, and said, "We always stand outside, sir!"

PUBLIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Caroline County held at the tavern of Mr. R. Costens, March 14, 1839, the meeting was organized by calling Mr. JOHN RUMBOLD to the chair, and appointing John O. Morgan, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair to be, to take into consideration the necessity of further proceedings with regard to the course pursued by the Senator from this County, when on motion it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions to this meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed said committee:—John A. Sangston, J. Clark, P. Johnson, J. L. McComb and G. F. Mason, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the public has been already furnished with indisputable and satisfactory evidence of the inconsistent part which Senator Boon has acted since his election—Therefore,

Resolved, that this meeting deem it unnecessary to take any further steps in relation to the course of the Senator from this County, believing as it does under existing circumstances, that the public mind is fully satisfied of his inconsistency in violating his pledges both implied and expressed, and that he now be left to the workings of his own conscience.

Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by its officers, and forwarded to the Easton Whig for publication, with the request they be copied in all other papers friendly to the cause.

JOHN RUMBOLD, Pest.

JOHN O. MORGN, SECRETARY.

Denton, March 14, 1839

IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

TROOPS ORDERED TO BE RAISED.—The Nova Scotia Royal Advertiser of Feb. 27, states, that in consequence of the intelligence from Maine which seemed to render it impossible to avert a war between the two countries, the Legislature of Nova Scotia met and passed a number of resolutions, providing for the apprehended difficulty. They, by a resolution, have placed in the hands of the Lieut. Governor £100,000, to enable the mother country to raise volunteers, to assist the sister province. 8000 troops will be raised immediately. The vote was received with three hearty cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen of Great Britain. As an evidence of the "loyal and excited state of feeling" that prevailed, the paper mentions, that when the vote passed the Assembly, a member proposed three cheers, which were responded to by all present.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

LATEST FROM MAINE.

BANGOR, Thursday, March 7.

I learn from Mr. Buckmore that the British have at this moment an arsenal, with a supply of arms and munitions of war upon our Territory, at, or near Ternisconota Lake. The 11th Regiment are at Madawaska, and the principal part of the force which was stationed at the Tobique, has gone up to the Grand Falls, and above them.

Can it be expected that our force will be withdrawn from the territory till the British force is removed? How will the British Minister at Washington answer?

It is certain that Sir John Harvey is making vigorous and extensive preparations for a contest. He has forbidden the provincial papers to publish all accounts of his movements or of the arrival of forces.

Major Frost of Gen. Hodson's staff arrived to-night, and is on his way to Augusta. Nothing has been heard from them since the arrival of the Message. Expectation is fully awake. It is supposed Governor Fairfield waits the return of Mr. Williams. If Gov. Fairfield withdraws our force till the British forces leave the territory he will disappoint his friends here.

The Kennebeck detachment or the principal portion of it left to day for the Aroostook.

AUGUSTA, March 7.

Gen. Scott called on the Governor and Council this morning, at the Council Chamber. This afternoon he visited the State House, and was introduced to many of the officers, soldiers and citizens now here, in the Representative Hall. He was addressed by E. H. Allen, Esq, of Bangor, who welcomed him to the State by a few appropriate remarks, to which Gen. Scott made a very neat, happy, and felicitous reply. He spoke of the soldiers of Maine who served under him during the last war, in terms of high praise. His remarks were received with much enthusiasm.

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DEFAULTERS.

We give the subjoined extract from the speech delivered by Mr Duncan, on the 7th Jan. in answer to the notorious Wise, who most falsely charges all the defalcations that have ever occurred and we suppose, all that may yet occur, upon the devoted head of the administration. Dr. Duncan triumphantly refutes the foul assertions, and shows conclusively who have been the plunderers. We are sorry that we are unable to lay the entire speech before our readers, but will occasionally place the most essential of it at least, before them, so they may see clearly the desperate game that is playing by those puritans of honesty.

"One of the first cases of defalcations noticed by Dr. Duncan, is that of Andrew and James Erwin, for $80,000. Who, (asked Dr. D) has been benefitted by this plunder—any men here ready to answer? What were the politics of the base speculators! Whigs! Mr. King, late collector of Bath, Maine, seems to be a defaulter for the modest sum of $15,000. Perhaps the gentleman now in my eye (Mr. Evans, Whig, of Maine) can tell us what that gentleman's politics are, and whether he was not the late candidate for Governor of that State; and whether all the corruptions of defalcation, in which he was involved, he did not receive the entire Whig vote of his State! So we ride—but again. Joseph Wingate, another defaulting collector at Bath, and since has been a defaulter has been a Whig candidate for Congress; and, most lovingly embraced by the whole party. The defalcation of Reckless, about which, a great alarm has been created, was only fifty dollars.—He was a Democrat, and paid the money. Arnold, Collector at Perth Amboy, is a defaulter for $80,000, and yet we hear no murmuring—he is a modern Whig. G. W. Brown, in default for $80,000, I would like to know whether or not, he is a violent and noisy Whig in New York—perhaps the whig gentleman now in my eye (Mr. Curtis) can inform me. Edward Thomson, of Philadelphia, a defaulter for the reasonable sum of $100,000 or more. Perhaps some of the Whig gentlemen from that city can inform us as to his politics, Whig I presume.—Yes, silence gives consent. James Monroe, of the city of New York, defaulter for $4,115,44. He was lately elected to Congress from the city of New York, by the Whigs. He has been charged with having given $5,000 towards carrying the N. York Whig elections.—If so, (continued Dr. D.) would it not have been more honorable for him to have paid the debt he owed the nation? Robert Brant, defaulter for 78,531.—He was Paymaster General, and a whig. Samuel Chaplin, late Paymaster, defalcation $109,000. (Whig.) Amos Binny, Navy agent, defalcation $70,563, (Whig.) Miles King, defalcation $60,563, (Whig.) Wm. McMurtry, purser in the Navy, defalcation $17,981, (Whig.) Who next? Robert Randolph, defalcation $25,097 (Whig) These are subjects worthy of investigation. Why not inquire after them? They are Whigs.—Their exposition would not assist to elect a Federal President, But why not investigate Thomas McKing's connection with the Bank of Columbia how much he owed in, and what did the Government lose: What are his politics? Is he not the editor of a violent raving, ranting, and bitter Federal. Bank Newspaper?"

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Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 6th, 1839.

Most of the gentlemen who composed the late Congress of the United States, have left the city, and already has this metropolitan mart for scan mag, bad politics, and beautiful girls and women, become as cheerless and dead to life and joy, as was ancient Byzantium in the days of the plague spirits. All, all, is silence and dreariness.

I visited the Capitol this morning, and as I crossed the pavement of the rotunda, a deep and solemn echo reverberated through it, which reminded one of the dumps and silence, and eternal peace of the mausoleum. But a day ago, and that Capitol, which is now so silent and so still, and so melancholy, was the very abiding place of ambition, of hope, of aspiring greatness, and of moral and political infamy. How changed! Now, it is but the dull receptacle of its own echoings; and the mule and the ass, "and the man of genius, who so often hath brayed, and spoken, and reeled the reel of the drunkard there," are all silenced, and the follies of the one, and the mental obtuseness and infamy, and blasphemy of the other, will soon be forgotten. For in the language of Senaca, "the day is drawing near, when the rich and the poor, and the knave and the saint, the hero and the coward, shall riot on the same dung-hill, or moulder beneath the cold clod of the valley, and nothing shall attend their exit, but chesnut for their coffin, and cypress for their funerals."

Mr. Speaker Polk, has not yet departed. He goes off to-night, and in all probability quits Congress forever. As presiding officer of the House, Mr. Polk, was distinguished for ability, candor, fairness, dignity, and an activity in the despatch of business which has never been equalled, and never can be surpassed. He was the ablest presiding officer that ever set in the Speaker's chair. I make no exceptions, nor do I wish to be personal or unkind. At the close of the session, the Hon. Mr Ellmore, of South Carolina, one of the ablest men in the world, and decidedly the most independent man in Congress, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker. As unexpectedly as it was unnecessarily offensive and disgusting to all men of honorable feelings, and just sentiments of honor, the resolution was opposed with great zeal and wrath by Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia. Neither of the gentlemen contended for a moment, that Mr. Polk was not an able officer, or that he had not acquitted himself with dignity and honor, but because he had followed out Parliamentary practice, and placed on his standing and select committees, a majority of the friends of the administration, they were disposed to pass a vote denying to him the attribute of impartiality. They intended to insult him. In this they were defeated. The House adopted Mr. Ellmore's resolution by a vote of ayes, 94; noes, 57. On taking leave of the House, Mr. Speaker Polk, addressed the body over which he had presided.

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By the laws of Austria, no person can be executed for any crime, not even for the most clearly proved murder, without his confessing his guilt. If he refused to do so when the proof is strong to demonstration against him, he may be imprisoned, but he cannot be sent to his eternal account with a crime unconfessed upon his soul.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—As we are desirous of doing all we can to relieve those who are unfortunately afflicted with this painful and almost incurable disease, we publish the following remedy, given by the editor of the Boston Post:—"Close all the outer doors of a four story house, open all the inner ones; then take a long switch and chase a cat up stairs and down until she sweats—pussy's perspiration is an infallible cure."

MARRIED

At New York, on Thursday morning, at the residence of Mr. James H. Ray, by the Rev. Fitch Reed, the Rev. H. B. BASCOMB, D. D. Professor of moral science and belle lettres, Augusta College, Kentucky, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Van Antwerp, of that city.

On Thursday 19th February last, Mr. Jeremiah Rhodes, formerly of this county, now of Grand Gulf Mississippi, to Mrs. WHITING.

Died

Yesterday morning at his residence in Hopkin's Neck, Capt. JOSHUA E. LEONARD, after a short illness. Capt. Leonard was universally esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and his death, though at an advanced age, is deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

GRAIN.—

Wheat—We quote the range of common to prime at $1.60 at $1.70.

Corn—We quote White at about 83 cents, and yellow at 85 at 86.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "Maryland Eclipse,"

Will stand at Easton from Monday till Thursday morning, of every week.

At St. Michaels and Clover Fields, near Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from Thursday forenoon, until Saturday afternoon.

He will be on his Stand at St. Michaels on Thursday the 21st—at Easton on Monday the 25th,—and at Clover Fields, on Thursday the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid by 20th day of September next, fifteen dollars to insure with foal—if paid by 20th day of January next, twenty-five dollars. Fifty cents in every case to be paid to the Groom. If any Mare be parted with before it is ascertained whether she be in foal, the person so parting with her, will be held liable for the insurance. Mares can be accommodated with pasturage at Clover Fields.

JAMES SEWALL.

N. B. Breders to Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with Wm. K. Lambdin, Easton Md.

March 19, 1838.