THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 11, 1843.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—We are very glad that the Legislature of our State has adopted a plan likely to introduce into Maryland a school system, much better organized than any she has yet possessed. Three very competent gentlemen have been appointed to digest and recommend to the next General Assembly, some general system of common school education.

This is a subject well worthy of the serious attention of every philanthropist and statesman. The intelligence of the people is the only sure basis of prosperity and durability of our republic. The great body of the people always aim at the best interests of their country. Give them but the mental vision clearly to distinguish it, and neither the art of the political aspirant nor the demagogue can divert them from their purpose. But ignorance is the very food upon which faction feeds. An ignorant nation will ever be a nation of slaves. If the body wears not the manacles of power, a vassallage still more degrading cramps all the mental energies, crushes the spirit of liberty in every breast, and enshrouds the whole moral nature in an impenetrable gloom. We can never subscribe to the doctrine that such a state is more congenial to happiness, than a high state of mental culture. In every step man takes in knowledge and refinement, he beholds new enjoyments burst upon his vision, and feels a deeper, lovlier, purer pleasure in every acquisition of knowledge. In ignorance, he may be said to vegetate rather than live, and breathe out a negative existence, it is true without some of the pain, but also without the glorious pleasures and privileges of which his nature is susceptible.

We are pleased to find this subject attracting the serious attention of our Legislature. The present system of primary schools in our county has been attended with much benefit; but we have no doubt that it might be so amended as to afford still more benefit to the rising generation. We intended to make some remarks upon the principle upon which a school system should be based, but for the want of room, are compelled to postpone them to some future period.

A FISCAL AGENT.—There seems to be no doubt that Congress will adjourn without providing any fiscal agent for the government. A National Bank, the Sub-treasury, and the Exchequer, are the three schemes which have been advocated during the three sessions of the 27th Congress. A majority of Congress, during this period, have been, and we presume now are in favor of a National Bank, but that stubborn fact in the constitution, the President's Veto, is an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of such an institution. By a vote recently taken in the House of Representatives, the Sub-treasury and Exchequer have both been condemned, the former by a small, and the latter by an overwhelming majority. How far it is the duty of Congress to surrender its opinions of correct policy, and adopt others more congenial to the will of the President, for the purpose of taking the monetary affairs of the country out of the control of the President, or whether it would be more proper for the President to yield his conscientious scruples to the wishes of the Representatives of the people, are questions which these high functionaries of Government must answer for themselves, and be responsible to the people.

RELIEF TO THE STATES.—In the present embarrassed condition of most of the States and the consequent heavy taxation of the people, any plan holding forth a strong hope of relief is entitled to the calm and dispassionate consideration of every one anxious to preserve unfarnished the faith of the indebted States, and at the same time relieve the people of these States from the heavy taxes that are now withering their energies. A plan has been proposed by Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland, based upon the public lands, which is fast growing into favour among the people. While the political leaders of both parties are afraid to risk their popularity upon this infant project, the people, the sovereigns of the land, they who bear the burthen for the support of Government, and live from the proceeds of their own industry and not by the capricious smiles and patronage of power, are beginning to lay hold of this plan as the sheet anchor of their salvation. The substance of this proposition is, for the General Government to advance to the States, in the form of Government Stock, 200 millions of dollars, to be appropriated to the States in the ratio of their federal population, the General Government holding the public lands as a pledge for the security of the amount for which she becomes responsible. This amount, it is contended, will relieve the people of the indebted States from all direct taxation, while those not indebted can apply it to internal improvements, education, or any thing else which those States may determine on.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1st, 1843.

Much anxiety is manifested by those who desire to preserve the faith and credit of the State.

The failure of some of the counties to appoint collectors for the direct tax, and the apprehension that, if the law is not enforced other countries may follow their example, and that the failure to collect will create a party in the State opposed to all taxation on account of the interest on the principal of the public debt, is now the subject of consideration. The committee of Ways and Means have reported a bill, providing, that where the counties fail to appoint collectors, it shall be the duty of the Governor to do so. This bill will come up for consideration in a few days.

There is a party in the Legislature who maintain that dismissing all consideration of the propriety of the previous advances by the State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, the completion of that Canal, in which the State is so large a proprietor, has become indispensable as a measure of finance and that the bill provided for that object should therefore have precedence of all other financial measures. Gen. M'Neil, the President of the canal company, has submitted to the committee a project, upon which he assures them that he can complete the canal. It is as follows:

The State to authorize the canal company to issue its own bonds for so much as may be required to complete the canal to Cumberland, and to extend a branch to Savage, not exceeding two millions for the main canal to Cumberland, nor more than one million for the branch to Savage, and that the State shall defer her previous lien on the property and revenues of the canal, in favor of the holders of these canal bonds, for so much of the revenues of the canal as will pay the interest and create a sinking fund to pay the principal, say $50,000,—which latter sum is to be paid over to the Treasurer, to be by him invested, for that purpose, (which may be invested in State Bonds at the depreciated pieces.)

He further proposes that the present creditors of the canal company (Scrip holders,) and of the State, who may advance money on the new bonds shall have a next lien for the amount that they may take on the new loan, thus securing the holders of the old Scrip and giving a premium for taking the new loan.

It is said that it will not require the whole sum to complete the canal. Gen'l. McNeil replies, it is indispensable to authorise a sum to be raised which will finish the canal, or else the revenues being pledged for the insufficient sum the canal will not be finished. It does not follow that two millions will be used because authority is given to raise that sum. If it is not all required no more will be borrowed than is required.

It is understood that the committee will report a bill in conformity with Gen'l. McNeill's suggestions.

Many members are unwilling to make any provision for the canal, unless the Senate will consent to repeal the law by which the Whig party now have the control of the public works. They insist that as the House are required to provide ways and means, the House of Delegates should control the expenditure.

[*From the Easton Star.*]

Subjoined is an accurate statement of the bill dividing the State into six Congressional Districts.

1st DISTRICT.

Worcester	16,862
Dorchester	17,152
Caroline	7,505
Somerset	17,357
Talbot	10,621
	69,596

2d. DISTRICT.

Queen Anne's	11,064
Cecil	16,691
Kent	9,748
Harford	16,062
Balt. co'ty, dis'cts. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,	17,137
	70,749

3d. DISTRICT.

Baltimore city, first ten wards,	71,248

4th DISTRICT.

Baltimore city, wards 11, 12, 13, 14,	29,760
Balt. county, districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	12,922
Howard dist. (part of Anne Arundel)	10,190
Carroll	16,791
Liberty district (part of Frederick)	3,068
	72,561

5th DISTRICT.

St. Mary's	10,919
Calvert	7,561
Charles	12,349
Montgomery	13,402
Prince George	15,248
Anne Arundel (except Howard district)	15,104
	74,619

6th DISTRICT.

Allegany	15,365
Washington	27,831
Frederick (except Liberty district)	31,559
	74,755

The principal objection that the Whigs urge to this division is the *division* of Frederick county; but you will perceive that, without dividing Frederick, the fraction over the required number would be very large; and the fact should also be taken into consideration, that the population of the three upper counties is rapidly increasing.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial for the trial of Commander Mackenzie was duly organized on the 2nd instant, all the members being present. We copy from the New York Post and Herald the following report of what occurred.

The Judge Advocate first read the letter of the Secretary to the President, enclosing the precept ordering the Court to convene. He then read the precept detailing the officers to comprise the Court, and also letters excusing three of the officers first detailed, and substituting others in their stead.

He then asked Commander Mackenzie if he was ready for trial, to which he replied in the affirmative, and in reply to the usual question of whether he had any objections to any members of the Court, he replied "None whatever."

The Judge Advocate then administered the usual oath to the various members, after which the President administered the oath to the Judge Advocate.

The charges preferred by the Secretary of the Navy were then read by the Judge Advocate—they are five in number:

1st. Murder on board a United States vessel on the high seas.

To this there are three specifications, charging Commander Mackenzie with having, without form of law, wilfully, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, hanged Philip Spencer, Samuel Cromwell, and Elisha Small, on the 1st of December.

Charge 2d. Oppression.

The specifications to this charge are the same as to the first, excepting that they charge Commander Mackenzie with having, without good and sufficient cause, and without form of law, oppressively killed, by hanging, &c.

Charge 3d. Illegal punishment.

These specifications charge him with having exceeded the limits of his authority, by hanging &c.

Charge 4th. Oppression.

The specification alleges that Commander Mackenzie did behave in an unofficerlike and unfeeling manner, by addressing taunting and unofficerlike language to Philip Spencer, just previous to his execution.

Charge 5th. Cruelty and oppression.

The specification alleges that Commander Mackenzie did oppressively and cruelly use and maltreat the crew of the Somers, and inflict upon them cruel and unnecessary punishment during her last cruise, between the 30th September and 25th December, 1842.

To these, Commander Mackenzie said that he admitted the execution of Spencer, Small and Cromwell, but as it was justified and rendered necessary by the circumstances attending it, he would plead not guilty, to all the charges. He also respectfully asked leave to be assisted by counsel, which was granted, and Juo Duer and George Griffin, took their seats as counsel for him.

The Judge Advocate then stated to the court that in reference to the fourth charge, he begged to state that he would prepare and present to the Court tomorrow, a paper showing why he should not take testimony on that charge until he had procured the opinion of the Attorney General.

The Judge Advocate next read a paper, and which he expressed his opinion respecting his position. He did not regard himself as occupying the position of a public prosecutor before a civil tribunal.

PRESIDENT—What is your object? Your duties are clearly defined by law.

JUDGE ADVOCATE—If Commodore Downes will hear the paper, he will perceive that very object is to avoid objections which have frequently been urged.—Mr. Norris then went on to shew that his position was analagous to that of the English Judges, where the traversers were not allowed counsel. This allowed him to retain the rights of communication and impeachment.

Mr Duer said that he quite agreed with the Judge Advocate that his duties were of a judicial character, and that he did not stand in the character of a public prosecutor. Of course he was not to be confined by any technical rules in the examination of witnesses.

The Judge Advocate then remarked, that as he had foreseen a point which would in the outset of the case excite some discussion, and which he had not had sufficient time and facilities of access to books to examine; and that as the government regarded the present a very important case, and would probably associate with him a law officer of great experience and distinguished character, he would not go on this day, but defer all further proceedure until to-morrow. By that time he would have heard from the Department, and could be fully prepared.

The Court was then cleared, and remained in secret session nearly an hour, when it was re-opened, and the Judge Advocate, by the request of the President, read the letter of the Secretary, which appointed him to officiate as Judge Advocate to this Court.

FOURTH DAY.—SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

The Court met as usual. After the minutes were read the Judge Advocate said he had a communication from two distinguished members of the New York bar, which he wished to read to the Court. The President demurred to receiving the paper, whereupon the Judge Advocate said he could state the substance. It was an application by Messrs. B. F. Butler and Charles O'Conner, to be permitted to take part in the proceedings in behalf of the relatives of Midshipman Spencer. The President ordered the Court to be cleared to consider the application.

The court was re-opened at 1 o'clock, when the Judge Advocate read this paper:

"The undersigned beg leave to state to the Court Martial assembled for the trial of Commander Alex. Slidell Mackenzie, that they have been employed by the relatives of Acting Midshipman Philip Spencer, one of the persons for the murder of whom Commander Mackenzie is upon trial, to attend the trial and to take part therein, as such Counsel, if permitted by the Court.

"The undersigned, therefore, most respectfully request that they be permitted as such counsel to be present at the trial, to examine and cross examine the witnesses who may be proposed, by propounding such questions as may be approved by the Court, and to offer from time to time such suggestions in relation to the proceedings, and to present our comments on the testimony when the same shall have been concluded, subject to the approbation of the Court, as they may deem necessary.

The undersigned respectfully submit that the Court has full power in its discretion, to grant the application now made; and that the nature of the investigation to be had, and the interest naturally and justly felt therein, by those for whom they appear, render it proper that the same be granted by the Court.

B. F. BUTLER,
CHAS. O'CONNER.

And then read the decision of the Court as follows:

The Court, after mature deliberation, are of opinion that the above papers be put on record, and decide that the application contained in it be not granted.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1843.

PRESENTATION OF THE SWORD OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, AND THE WALKING CANE OF FRANKLIN.

According to public expectation,

Mr. SUMMERS of Va. arose this morning in the House, and said that the duty which he had to perform was as gratifying to him as such a course was unusual. Samuel T. Washington, of Kanawha, Virginia, and one of his constituents, had requested him, in his name, and in his behalf, to present to the Congress of the United States, and through them to the people of the United States, two of the most interesting and valuable articles connected with the past history of our country. The one was a sword worn by Gen. Washington, first as a colonel in the Colonial service of Virginia, and afterwards during the whole period of the Revolutionary War, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

The other relic was the cane that belonged to Benjamin Franklin. It is a crab tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of a Cap of Liberty, which was bequeathed to General Washington by Franklin himself. After some remarks illustrative of these precious relics of the past, he said that the sword of the hero and statesman should go with the staff of the philosopher, and be deposited among the proudest trophies of the nation's achievements.

Great applause followed this speech, from members as well as persons in the galleries.

Mr. ADAMS said, that in presenting this resolution to the House it may perhaps be expected that I should accompany it with some remarks suitable to the occasion; and yet, sir, I never rose to address this House under a deeper conviction of the want of words to express the emotions that I feel. It is precisely because occasions like this are adapted to produce universal sympathy, that little can be said by any one but what, in the language of the heart, in tones not loud, but deep, every one present has literally said to himself.

My respected friend from Virginia, by whom this offering of patriotic sentiment has been presented to the Representative Assembly of the nation, has, it seems to me, already said all that can be said suitable to this occasion. In parting from him, as after a few short days we must all do, it will, on my part, be sorrowing that in all probability, I shall see his face, and hear his voice no more. But his words at this day have been planted in my memory, and will there remain till the last pulsation of my heart.

The Sword of Washington! The Staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names! Washington, the warrior of human freedom! Washington, whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed in his country's cause. Franklin, the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare—what names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind? Washington and Franklin! What other two men whose lives belong to the eighteenth century of Christendom, have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived and upon all after time.

Washington, the warrior and the legislator! In war contending by the wager of battle for the independence of his country, and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his own countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country a charm more potent than that imputed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus.

Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching in early youth, under the shackles of indigence, the way to wealth, and in the shade of obscurity the path to greatness. In the maturity of manhood disabling the thunder of its terrors, and tendering to monarchs of Europe the olive branch of peace, the mercurial wand of Commerce, and the armlet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inevitable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, retiring to his native land, closing his days as the chief magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth. After some further remarks, Mr. Adams concluded; and applause loud and long rung through the Hall.

Mr. Adams submitted a joint resolution tendering to S. T. Washington the thanks of Congress for the donation of the Sword and Walking stick, and ordering a copy of the resolution to be sent to the donor.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Taliaferro moved that the remarks of Messrs. Summers and Adams be entered on the Journal, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKENNAN said that it was evident, from the feelings produced by the interresting proceedings, that the members were in no condition to attend to business, and on his motion the House adjourned.

Tax on Free Negroes and Mulattoes.—Mr. Tuck of the House of Delegates has reported a bill which provides that all male free negroes and mulattoes, between the ages of 18 and 55, who may be able to maintain themselves by labor, and who may not be bound out to service for wages, shall annually, between the first days of May and July, present themselves at the office of the clerk of the county court or the clerk of Baltimore city court, & offer their names and ages for registry, and it shall be the duty of the clerk to keep an alphabetical registry of such negroes, and to give them certificates thereof under seal, specifying the name and age, and the election district in which they respectively reside.

The 2d section requires each negro to pay to the clerk $2 at the time of registering, to be by him paid into the State Treasury, after deducting 5 per cent. commission.

The 3d section requires sheriffs and constables to arrest all who shall fail to register, and take them before a justice of the peace, who shall fine them not less than $5.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Friday evening.*

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: I have just read in a newspaper the following sentence; "We are happy to learn by our Washington letter, which has just come to hand, that the Committee of Ways and Means in the House have reported unanimously against Mr. Johnson's project.

I have laid it down as a rule not to embark in newspaper controversies in relation to the proposition which I have made, although I have rarely, if ever, read an article opposing it which truly stated the proposition. I have believed that truth and reason would at last prevail, and that with their triumph would be secured the adoption of the plan of relief which I recommend.

But, as the above relates to the business of the House, I deem it proper to correct the error therein contained.

In the first place, the Committee of Ways and Means made no report, either adverse or in favor of the proposition which I have submitted. The gentleman who made the report assured me that he carefully avoided any expression of opinion upon it. But the report was made on a widely different proposition—a proposition to issue $200,000,000 of Government currency for circulation. I have made no such proposition. I propose an issue of stock or Government bonds, and the difference is too obvious to require explanation.

Again; Several members of that committee avoided committing themselves, as they have informed me, even upon the merits and principles of that report, but, in courtesy, were willing that the majority should report as they did.

With the opinions of the Committee of Ways and Means I have nothing to do. My purpose is simply to correct a prevalent error. You will however, greatly oblige me if you will publish the subjoined letter from a gentleman, as I am assured by Mr. GODE, of high respectability. He makes, as a *tax-gatherer* who has been moving among a suffering community, an *affirmative* report upon my plan of relief from the *great Committee of the People.*

Yours, truly, W. COST JOHNSON.

TOLEDO, (OHIO.) JANUARY, 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I some few weeks since addressed a letter to Mr. GOODE, the Representative from this district, in which I gave it as my opinion that your project for the relief of the State debts would be a very popular measure, and I think a very just one. Since then I have travelled over nearly all of our country in the capacity of a *tax-gatherer*, and the conversation which I had upon that question strengthens me in the belief. I have not met with a dissenting voice. I trust, sir, that you will persevere; and believe me, that, whatever the politicians may say upon that subject, you will in the end receive a hearty response from the People.

Very respectfully, &c.

DANIEL SEGUR.

Hon. W. C. JOHNSON.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE PACIFIC.—The want of facilities of intercommunication between the United States and the countries of the Pacific Ocean has long been regarded as a great evil. We are pleased therefore, to learn from the Madisonian of yesterday that this subject has for some time past engaged the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, and that he has determined to apply a remedy to the evil as far as his power and authority extends. He is now preparing certain of the small vessels of the Navy, such as are unfit for distant cruising, for service in the Gulf of Mexico. He proposes that one of these vessels shall leave Pensacola on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Chagres and, in like manner, one of them shall leave Chagres on or about a particular day in each month, and sail direct to Pensacola. The intermediate time will be employed in cruising in the Gulf and Caribbean sea in the usual course of their duty. Thus the ordinary service of these vessels will not be materially interrupted, while an opportunity will be afforded for the transmission of public despatches and private letters, with certainty, and in one fourth the time now usually required.

The editors of the Madisonian have also received information that arrangements will be made for the speedy transmission of all letters, &c. between Chagres and Panama, as soon as it shall be known that a proper communication is established between the former place and the United States. It is probable that a similar arrangement will be made for a more certain and direct intercourse between Pensacola and Vera Cruz.

Indiana Scrip.—An act has just passed the Indiana Legislature, which provides, that the Treasury notes of that State, bearing 6 per cent., and those bearing 1-4 per cent, shall be received, for all *county dues*, by the collectors. This includes payments on debts to county seminaries, school money, lands, and surplus revenue. Agents receiving these notes are required to disburse the same notes. The notes are also made receivable for Wabash and Erie Canal lands east of Tippecanoe river.

Notice has been given to the House of Delegates (unofficially) that a project for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be sent into that body during the coming week, probably on Wednesday next. The coming week will therefore be one of great interest, and pretty much all the important business of the session will then be before them.

The committee on retrenchment has not yet however reported nor have we heard much lately on that subject, except incidentally, yesterday, when on entering the Hall we heard Dr. Risteau touching the subject, though his tune had changed to a considerably lower note, as he was then talking about saving some $25,000 instead of $100,000 as heretofore.—*Annapolis Republican.*

MILLER'S THEORY.—Methuselah was not the *oldest* man according to Miller's theory. For his theory teaches that a day means a year in the Scriptures; and that *'seven times'* means seven years of such days. Hence there are twenty-five hundred and fifty-five years in the 'seven times' of Scripture. The prophet Daniel tells us that Nebuchadnezzar was doomed to eat grass as oxen for the space of 'seven times'—which, according to Miller, would be twenty-five hundred and fifty-five years. This would make Nebuchadnezzar's life exceed Methuselah's by fifteen hundred and fifty-six years. Nor does this tell the whole story. For if Miller's theory be true, Nebuchadnezzar is yet alive, and the decree by which he was doomed to eat grass for the space of 'seven times,' will not be fulfilled until A. D. 1849, long before which time we are gravely told that all the grass will be burnt up. O Tempora! O Mores! —[Bulletin.

A HUNTING PARTY IN AUSTRIA.—A letter from an American gentleman in Austria to a friend in this city, gives the particulars of a great hunt on one of the imperial manors. The party was composed of forty gentlemen, and the hunting continued for three days, 25th, 26th and 27th November, 1842.—The results of the three days's sport were as follows: 1 deer; 94 roebucks, 1186 pheasants; 1570 partridges; 7148 hares; 1 night hawk, 1 quail; 4 nesthatchers; 3 squirrels; 1 vulture.

This was hunting on a large scale. Our backwoodsmen have done nothing equal to it since the clearings began, although in truth they have had other things to do besides hunting for amusement. But we can beat the Austrians in buffaloes. When the next amateur hunting party sets out for a short excursion to the prairies between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, we shall take care to record the results of their sport, if the statistics come to hand.—*Balt. American.*

U. S. SENATOR.—T
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YUCATAN.—The
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reinforcement of 2,000 me
of SANTA ANA in person,
would at once settle the
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It is estimated that the
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The brig William Crawfo
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was the intention to violate

The Br. barque Penning
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containing a reinforcement

OBITUA

Departed this life January
of six years, three months an
LIAM JAMES TWILLEY, son
Esq. of Dorchester County.

In the death of this inter
have lost one of the dearest
to earth, and, judging from his
remarkable intelligence, societ
one of its most promising men
is true, to devine what would
of this lovely boy, had he lived
those who knew him may rea
would have been no commo
marked out for himself some
and been the support and con
in their declining years. His
fancy, though just unfolding it
of spring, was of masculine n
aside the puerile notions and a
his age, he would seem to be a
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quently made of his parents,
was longing to grapple with
strength of his youthful powe
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the bright jewel has been torn f
casket has crumbled into dust.
animated that little frail tenem
world of pain and sorrow, to brig
and is now fluttering around,
beams of glory, that radiate fr
Creator. Parents! grieve no
loss; it is God's doings—"be com
His will." Remember that th
things. The beauties of natu
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"Where are the flowers, the fair
sprang and stood,
In brighter light and softer air
hood.
Alas! they are all in their grave
flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds, wit
of ours.
The rain is falling where they le
rain,
Calls not from out the gloomy s
again.
The wild flower and the violet
ago,
And the brier rose, and the orchis
mer glow;—
But on the hill the golden rod, a
wood,
And the yellow sunflower by th
beauty stood—
Till fell the frost from the clear, c
the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile
land, glade, and glen."

The great, the good, the wise,
seers, must likewise be gathered i
pulchre.

"As the
Of ages glide away, the sons of
The youth in life's green spring,
In the full strength of years, mat
And the sweet babe, and the grey
Shall one by one be gathered to th
By those, who in their turn shall
So live that when thy summons co
The innumerable caravan, that m
To that mysterious realm, where e
His chamber in the silent halls of
Then go not like the quarry slave,
Scourged to his dungeon, but sus
By an unfaltering trust, approach t
Like one, who wraps the drapery o
Around him, and lies down to plea

BALTIMORE PRICES

Baltimore P
Februa

FLOUR—Howard Street,
City Mills,
WHEAT—Prime Red,
White,
CORN—White,
Yellow,
OATS,
RYE,

CONSTABLE'S

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Fa
G. Abbott Esq. and to me dire
Abraham Mister against William
seized and taken in execution all the
and interest of the said Byus in and
property, to wit:—1 negro man Tom
1 ditto Dennis, 1 negro woman Mar
all the said Byus' right to negro
Wm. Gist, also the unexpired time o
hired from J. A. Stewart, for this yea
pirod term of negro man Jack, hired
Murray for this year; crop of whea
farm where said Byus now lives, 150
horses, 2 colts, 2 mules, 6 cows, 4
of oxen, 17 sheep, 42 hogs, 2 horse
7 ploughs, 4 seed harrows, 1 drag
blades, 1 fodder house, several stac
oat straw, corn caps, 1 four-wheel
bedsteads & furniture, 1 iron fender

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