court and the Attorney General, if they ask you any questions upon the evidence before you. This duty of secresy concerning the State's counsel is imposed upon you with great reason for the public good. If offenders could get intelligence of the charges against them, or of the witnesses, they would take measures to prevent or elude inquiry, or conceal proofs of their guilt, or remove evidence or suborn witnesses, or fly from justice; besides, if evidence is not full and satisfactory on the first inquiry, it may be kept without prejudice under secresy until further inquiry, and if sufficient proof should afterwards appear, the party may be indicted. If the evidence is discovered, the guilty may escape the punishment justly due to their crimes.

"You will remember gentlemen, that you have also severally sworn to keep secret your fellows counsel, and your own. This injunction of secresy means that you shall not reveal your personal knowledge of any offence or offenders; or your intention to indict any person for such offence; and also, that you shall not discover what you among yourselves shall have advised or debated in the business before you. A discovery of these subjects would involve you in disagreeable disputes, justification and pro- [illegible] recy of the 15 16 17 18 19 [illegible] influence to the [illegible] whether it was not trason, and in still more modern times felony, for a grand jury to discover, either who was indicted or what evidence was given them. Lord Coke says [3d Jus., 107.] 'that certain it is that such discovery is accompanied with *perjury*, and a great misprision, to be punished with fine and imprisonment."

The next clause of your oath is "you shall present no person for envy, hatred, malice or illwill; neither shall you leave any person unpresented on account of any hopes or promise of reward." It is necessary for every one, and more especially for every juryman, no matter how honest he is, or however well-meaning he may be, to keep a careful watch over himself at all times, but more particularly so, when the conduct of a friend or enemy, political or personal, or of a person to whom he feels very kindly disposed, or the contrary, is undergoing an investigation at his hands. Too much care, too much caution and self examination cannot be taken. I believe it is McNally who in his book on evidence, speaks of the frequency with which honest, but biassed witnesses "slide into perjury;" and the more honest they know themselves to be, the more confidently they sometimes rush on, and consequently the more danger there is, without this care circumspection and self distrust. When a matter comes before the grand jury about which you are conscious that your feelings are excited—in which you know you feel much interest, you cannot be too cautious—you are treading on slippery places. The gulf is by the wayside and the inclination towards it.

Your oath then concludes with these words: "But you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding." Thus, as you perceive, recurring—going back—to the two leading ideas of the oath, and again bringing them before you, namely, your obligation to present nothing but the truth, and secondly the oath commences with these words and closed with a repetition of them, and obviously for the purpose of more deeply impressing their importance on your minds, your memories and your consciences.

There is one other matter to which I would ask your attention and then I am done. And that other matter is the grog shops in your country. Many of these places, I doubt not, are perfect nuisances to the neighborhoods in which they are located and ought to be abated. When a groggery is in the hands of a dishonest, avaricious and unprincipled man, it becomes a source of vast evil to the community around him. It is there where the young and habitually idle and vicious often of both sexes, meet together, and the time spent not only in tippling, drinking and drunkenness, but in filthy, vicious and profane conversation, and oftimes in quareling, gambling and fighting. It is there, too where the common rogue the common thief, and idle vagabonds of a neighborhood are accomodated and find often a ready sale for their ill-gotten gains. It is there too, where the convenient place is found by the lazy free negro or thieving slave for carrying on his illicit trade and traffic.

I think a careful oversight should be kept of these places. If any of them are in the hands of men of bad character in the neighborhood where they reside or if the house is of general bad character in the neighborhood where located, either as a disorderly house, or a gambling house, or as a place where the laws are in any respect habitually violated, I think it ought to be abated—its license suppressed—and if it is proved that the keepers are guilty of any specific offense against the laws, they ought, by all means to be indicted; and, if on trial found guilty, the court will take care that they are adequately punished. A grand jury of one of the counties in this circuit (Cecil county) lately gave these places a [illegible] overhauling" with very great advantage to the public, and which has since been very generaly acknowledged. It will, I am sure, be of a great benefit to your country, and to its citizens, to make the keepers of all these places understand and feel that the eyes of the grand jury are ever over them.

I believe that more than nine-tenths of the crime in our midst originates directly from these pestiferous places, and the habits there formed; and that they often are nothing else but what, in thieves' dialect, are called "boozing kens," for thieves and vagabonds, rogues and lazy fellows, and where the hours are spent either in arranging villianies or in noise and in nonsense, and in drunken freaks, and in drunken quarrels, and in smut and in blasphemy," &c; and where the conscience is deadened and the heart seared, and the trembling arm nerved by deep potations, for hellish deeds. And where, also, wives are made widows—worse than widows; and where children are made orphans—worse than orphans; were wives and children are robbed and plundered, not only of all bodily comforts but of what is harder still, of all heart comfort also—the husband's affection, the fathers love; and where husbands and fathers are transformed into beasts—worse than beasts, into demons; and where, also, many a fond and doting parent's "grey hairs are brought down in sorrow to the grave."

I commend these places to your attention. They are worthy of it. You can now retire to your room and entor at once upon the discharge of your duties. The State's attorney will attend your sittings whenever you may request his presence, and both the States attorney and court will be ready at all times to give you any assistance in their power.

Schemes of the National Democrats.

The President, his Cabinet, and the shreds and fag ends of the once powerful democracy, but now demoralized, degraded and impotent; are very persistent in hewing out plans to retain power, and to use the lever by which they have heretofore so successfully maintained their influence in the country. It is well known to the leading politicians of all parties, and indeed, to every intelligent citizen of the land, that the unscrupulous and corrupt distribution of the patronage of the general government has been the chief source of the strength of the democracy for several years past. Such indeed, has been the misapplication of the public funds in filling the pockets of political partizans, by way of contracts &c., and thereby securing money for electioneering purposes, that it has become disgusted, so that the party is now nothing more than a mere faction. The following well timed and judicious remarks, of the New York Evening Post exhibit the folly, if nothing more, of some of the leading politicians at the National Metropolis:

There is not a dollar in the Treasury—so say the latest dispatches from Washington—yet Mr. Slidell, in the Senate, has brought in a bill appropriating thirty millions of dollars for the purchase of Cuba. The only extenuation of this extravagance lies in the impracticability of the scheme. Spain will never sell Cuba, and Mr Slidell must be much more stupid than he is supposed to be, if he does not know it.

But there are other ways of getting at the same thing. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, yesterday laid before the Senate another project—a proposal to make the President a Dictator for the next eight months after the adjournment of Congress, putting into his hands the disposal of our army and navy, and the power of making war on any of the Spanish-American republics on the south of us without consulting the people.

Here is a chance to spend a great deal more money than is appropriated in Mr. Slidell's bill. If Mr. Buchanan meant anything by that part of his last message which referred to the condition of Mexico, and Central America, and Spain, we may, should Mr. Mason's measure be adopted, have two or three wars on our hands within as many weeks after Congress shall have adjourned.

If we seize upon Mexico, we shall, of course, come into possession of the quarrel which that republic has with Spain, as a natural appendage of our protectorate, and it will be easy to foment that quarrel into a war. We shall then have a handsome pretext for proceding to the conquest of Cuba, at the expense of perhaps five or six times as much money as is appropriated in Slidell's bill, to say nothing of what it will cost us in other respects—in shame, in the loss of reputation, the death of public liberty.

How many more schemes of the same sort may be littered during the session by the friends of the administration—schemes for increasing the burdens of the people and lowering the character of our republic—schemes of prodigality and robbery—we may perhaps form some conception from the fertility of yesterday: Their time is short, and it is evident that, while the shears are in their hands, they mean to cut out plenty of work for those who come after them.

Tit for Tat.

The retaliatory measure proposed by the Havana papers to annex Key West to the Spanish possessions upon the ground that it is necessary to the safety and security of the Island of Cuba to the Government of Spain is a rich *morceau*, too much so, for the digestion of the Administration at Washington. Mr. Buchanan in his annual message, argues in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by some means, as a necessary step toward the stability and security of our coast as well as foreign trade, and the lovers of Spanish rule upon the Island, use the argument in reference to Key West—deeming the annexation of that point requisite for the security of their own trade and possessions.

It will be seen that two can play at the game recommended by the President, and he will have to give more cogent reasons for the consummation of his much loved purpose to satisfy the lovers of right, both here and elsewhere, before it can be accomplished.

The only difference that we can see in the position of both parties is in the fact that power is upon one side and weakness upon the other, though the relation, in its application, amounts generally to no difference at all.

Tragical Affair.

A man named Eratus Hogg, a boarder at the Planter's Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., had a good [illegible] with the barkeeper, named Parish, which terminated in a quarrel. Parish drew a pistol and snapped once or more at him, and finding that the pistol would not fire, he drew a sword from a cane and rushed at Hogg.—Hogg at the same time made at Parish with a drawn knife, with which he stabbed him three or more times—once in the left breast near the heart, once immediately on the shoulder near the jugular vein, and once in the head; and as Hogg released his hold on him, he fell and immediately expired, without speaking a word or even uttering a groan. This was done in the dining room, and in the presence of a considerable number of boarders.

Defies the U. S. Forces.

It is stated that the Kansas banditti, numbering 400, are building a fort at Chanteau's old trading post, and it is said that Montgomery declares he will fight the troops sent from Linn and Bourbon counties unless Governor Denver compromises with him.

☞ There is a maiden lady in Connecticut who is so modest, that she turned away her washerwoman because she put her clothes in the same tub with those of a young man.

The American Sentinel.

WESTMINSTER:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. J. B. Ricaud, our able representative in Congress, for an interesting, and neatly bound copy of the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, and Progress of Agriculture.

To Correspondents.

We are in the receipt of several communications which cannot be published for the simple reason that the authors neglected to send their names. No anonymous articles, however well written, will hereafter be published.

In this connection we will also state, that as publishers of the paper, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents, and therefore, under no circumstances do we [illegible] to defend them.

☞ We publish this week the charge of His Honor Judge Price, to the Grand Jurors of Baltimore County, to which we earnestly call the attention of every good citizen. Crime has increased, not only in our own County, but throughout the whole country to an alarming extent. Murder, rapine and robbery boldly rear their hideous forms in our midst. while petty crimes and misdemeanors are matters of common and every day's occurrence. The remedy for all these evils is plainly set forth in the able charge of Judge Price; we therefore hope that it will be carefully read and its precepts treasured in the memories of those who may form our juries for the future; and further, that their conduct will be regulated by the precepts therein taught.

Concert on Tuesday Evening.

Our readers will bear in mind that the Cornet Band will give another of their entertaining Concerts, at the Odd Fellows' new Hall, on Tuesday Evening next. We know of no more agreeable manner of spending an evening than in listening to the enlivening strains of music, and when we recollect that the Band is composed of young gentlemen of our own town, who, at considerable pains and expense have acquired a proficiency in musical performance eminently deserving of credit, we cannot but commend them to the liberal patronage of the community. We deem it not only a pleasure to go and hear them, but a duty of the public to patronize such pleasant and innocent amusements. Then come one, come all, and we feel confident that all will be pleased. See Programme in an other column.

Attempted Robbery in Town.

Last week some prowling rascals attempted to commit a robbery on the premises of Mr. George W. Plowman, at the West end of town. Their first effort was to enter the cellar, but broke a hole in the door and were frightened off. They then went to the house, by a back window, inspected the contents of a bureau, but carried nothing away. It was known that Mr. Wagoner had settled with Mr. Plowman that day, and rumored that he paid him a large sum of money. It is supposed that the parties were in possession of that fact,—that they live in town, but it being impossible to obtain any conclusive evidence, no arrests have been made.

Lecture at Waynesboro'.

The Record of the 13th says, "Rev. Nevell S. Greenaway, of the M. P. Church, delivered a very interesting Lecture in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening last upon the subject—"*Mind your own Business.*" He forcibly and eloquently impressed the minds of his audience with the importance of diligence in mental culture, and in his delineation of the character of the "busy body," who has his nose in everybody's business to the neglect of his own, his remarks were appropriate and most amusing. It is to be regretted that more were not present, and especially that class whose characters he thus portrayed. If the news-gatherers and 'petticoated pugilists' with which our town, as all others, is infested, could have heard the Rev. gentleman, they would doubtless have been benefitted.

Sales of Real Estate.

We learn from the Democrat that on the 2d inst., Mr. Lewis Green, Executor of Adam Miller, deceased, sold a tract of land containing 55 acres more or less, to Mr. George Richards, jr., at $26.50 per acre. Also, on the same day, he sold another lot about the same size and adjoining the above, to Henry Miller, Esq., at $17.25 per acre. Both the above tracts of land lie in Finksburg District, and adjoin the lands of Cornelius Armacost, John Elscroad and others.

Death of a Valuable Colt.

A very valuable colt, worth at least $150, belonging to Mr. Noah Smeach, residing at the West End, died last week. The death of the colt is supposed to have been caused by some hard usage by parties unknown. As far as the saddle reached on the back there was clotted blood between the ribs, and the net completely broken.

Attempt to Break Jail.

Last week, a free negro named John Bud, committed for being without visible means of support, attempted to break Jail by cutting a hole through the wall. He had made considerable progress, and but for the timely discovery of Deputy Stem, would certainly have made his escape.

Remarkable.

Our market man, Mr. Daniel Mitten, residing near town, has a cow which has given birth to four calves within thirteen months. They were all large in size and perfect in form.

☞ The vulue of food consumed in New York during 1858 is estimated at $12,000,000, and the number of quadrupeds eaten was 191,374 beeves, 10,128 cows, 36,675 calves, 551,479 swine.

County Affairs.

We wish to know of the editor of the Democrat what kind of responsibility, and what amount of it, he wishes, to substantiate, in his estimation, the statements made in the Sentinel in relation to County affairs?

Our tables were made up from the published statements signed by Jacob Myerly; and James Blizzard present Clerk to the County Commissioners, so told the editor of the Democrat.

Jacob Myerly did hold, during the year 1855, County Certificates to an amount exceeding $5,000. Does Mr. Shaw, or Mr. Myerly desire a certificate from the present Clerk to the commissioners as to the truth of this statement?

Jacob Myerly did give up, voluntarily, and without any consideration, County certificates to the amount of $2,000. Does the editor of the Democrat, or Mr. Myerly, wish that the present Clerk to the Commissioners shall certify to this fact?

Judgment was obtained against Jonathan Dorsey in favor of the County for upwards of $750, for money by him embezzled, and instead of going to the Court of Appeals, over one-half of the judgment has been paid! Does Mr. Shaw, or Jonathan Dorsey, wish a certified copy of the judgment, and the docket entries spread before the people? An examination of the commission of [illegible] to the Commissioner's Office is being made, which is very likely to develope more of the peculations of the Democratic ex-officials, and with the result of that examination, Mr. Shaw will certainly be made acquainted.

We look upon his pretended effort to treat our statement with contempt, as a clear back out,—as a virtual acknowledgment of the truth of what we have said, and we know, also, that it is so considered by every man of standing and experience in the County,—nevertheless, if Mr. Shaw will inform us of the nature, character, quality, and amount of responsibility he wishes, we will try and accommodate him.

Thirty-three thousand nine hundred dollars, unaccounted for in the public statements of the County for the short period of eight years, is no small sum to be wrenched from the hard earnings of the industrious yeomanry of the County, by our honest, honorable, and high-minded democratic ex-officials, without giving an account, as to what has become of it.

And, if these gentlemen intend, as is intimated in the last issue of the Democrat, to entrench themselves behind their extra abundance of character and standing, and depend on their supposed elevation for safety from popular censure, we assure them that they will find themselves very much mistaken. A day of reckoning is coming, and the events of that day will convince some of our self-satisfied friends that "Honesty is the best policy."

Too Small a Bait.

We have received several communications from Dr. F. Coggswell, a manufacturer and vender of a quack medicine, with the high sounding title of *Antiphlogistic Salt*, asking us to publish long articles in commendation of it, which he has already prepared; and proposing to send quantities of his nauseous compound in payment. We have only to say that his bait is not sufficiently tempting for us. Our friend Shaw of the Democrat was victimized by this same party to the tune of [illegible] Dollars, and whether the [illegible] we can't say, but certain it is his *mental condition* has been pitiable ever since, and we know but one man who ever purchased any from him, and he died soon afterwards, without even leaving a certicate of its *healthful* effects. Like the Irishman who had been doing up chores for the lady of a Dentist, who was rather parsimonious in her dealings, when the work was finished and Pat presented himself for his ninepence, very consolingly told him 'that the Doctor *would pull a tooth* for him some day. Now we have no desire to physic ourselves with quack nostrums for the sake of a small share of advertising.

The New York Waverly.

This excellent and popular journal gives notice that they will commence in their next issue one of the most fascinating and exciting Romances which has ever been offered the public, titled "*The Doom of the Recreant Son of Malta.*"—It is not one of those wild extravaganzas, aptly denominated "blood and thunder pieces," but one of those thrilling pictures of every day life in our great cities, which are ever occurring, to intensify and emphasize the great fact, "that truth is really stranger than fiction." The "Doom of the Recreant Son of Malta" very eloquently illustrates "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn" the inevitable tendencies of a course of vice, in one series of characters; how dissipation and bad associations may degrade from the highest status of wealth and fame to the lowest ed's of poverty and crime—and by another series of characters—how virtue and energy of character may grow up from the lowest depths to happiness, wealth and intellectual bliss. We would heartily recommend it to all lovers of Romance.

Gettysburg, Pa.

This enterprising town being now connected with Baltimore by railroad, we condense the annexed local news from the Republican Compiler:

Another brass band has been formed in the place, under the significant title of "The People's Band." Messrs. Sheads, Buehler & Kurtz, are the agents in this borough of Adams & Co's Express, the business of which already is "looking up" handsomely. The freight and passenger business on the Gettysburg railroad is still on the increase.—On Tuesday evening the locomotive brought in a train of 17 cars, passenger and freight.

Land Sales in Frederick County.

The heirs of the late Rev. John Wood have sold their interest in the home farm, in New Market, Frederick county, Md., containing 340 acres, to Joseph Wood, Esq., for the sum of $11,200. Mr. John M. Griffith has also sold his unimproved farm of 100 acres, in the same district, to Mr. John Steinecker, of Baltimore county, for $1,300.

Wonderful Increase.

The grain trade of Chicago commenced in 1838, when 78 bushels were shipped. In 1840 it amounted to 10,000 bushels; in 1850 to 1,830,938; in 1856 to 21,583,221, and in 1858 to 20,035,166 bushels.

Financial Condition of the Country.

This subject, from its great importance, is often alluded to by the press of our country. Right that it should be, for it is vital to our welfare and future prospects as a nation. It cannot be denied that we have been inflicted with a prodigal administration for some years past, and with the many warnings—facts clearly demonstrated—it is likely to continue so. Politicians have been managing affairs with a view, more to their own self-aggrandizement, than the public good. They have lost sight of substantial business objects such as approved by true political economy, overlooking the country's good for the sake of partizan and selfish aggrandizement.

The New York Courier and Inquirer, referring to the subject, says:—"It is even now rumored at Washington, when the Treasury reserve is less than the expenditure for two weeks, and the receipts only one-half the expenditures, that a partial increase in a few schedules of the present Tariff will be as *much* as Congress will do."

The same journal briefly examines the condition of affairs, and thinks there is enough to judge of results. It is shown that the expenditures and receipts of the United States Treasury for several periods are as follows:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1836, (2 of part of a strict year)	$24,763,883	$13,320,534
1840,	16,993,853	23,527,742
1850,	43,375,793	43,002,168
1855,	70,274,870	81,585,667
1859,	*53,600,000	*90,000,000

*Estimated.

The receipts for 1858 *include the increase in public debt.* The receipts for 1859 do not, as there is some uncertainty of the amount, but include the total estimated receipts from Customs, Lands, and Miscellaneous, according to Mr. Cobb's last report.

Let us now show the increase of the public debt for the past few years:

Years.	Public Debt.
1857, July,	$29,060,386
1858, July,	25,155,977
1858, Dec.,	54,910,977
1859, Dec.,	70,000,000

The increase in the public debt for 1859 is estimated by adding to the present debt the difference between Mr. Cobb's estimate of the receipts for customs, etc., during the present year, and his estimated necessary appropriations added to the interest of the now existing debt.

The expenditure is increasing in an arithmetical ratio, and those who govern us say that it cannot be reduced.

Congress has, comparatively, but a brief session before it in which to make provisions for the demands, in a financial point of view, that must be pressing on our government. The revenue is inadequate to the enormous expenditures and extravagancies into which we have, by misrule, been precipitated.—It is a matter of serious concern, and unless something be done we must suffer to a still greater extent. Under the present, so called, democratic policy, there seems no hope of escape. We may almost confidently look for things to grow worse instead of better. Those in authority have been tried—weighed in a balance—and found wanting.—They are beyond the pale of redemption—Old sinners are hard to reform. It can scarcely be expected, therefore, that good can come out of so corrupt and profligate a dynasty. We must bear the ills we have until an opportunity is offered to throw them off and substitute something better. The accomplishment of this must at work in the hands of the people themselves. The genius by which the authors of the present evil contemplated the overthrow of the administration, by the power of the majority, when its acts became insufferable. Such an achievement will be made manifest in self-defence in the Presidential contest of eighteen hundred and sixty.

National Agricultural Society.

This Society, now in session at Washington, has referred the subject of the place of holding its next annual Fair to the Executive Committee, with instructions to select some point in the valley of the Mississippi or of the great Lakes, and West of the State of Ohio. The subject of Agricultural Education was discussed at length, and resolutions adopted declaring that the most available means for its promotion and general diffusion are the establishment and liberal support of Public Schools and Colleges, by and within the States of the Union, which are wholly or essentially dedicated to practical instruction in the principles and processes of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and that in addition to aid of such institutions by Congress, which have heretofore been recommended, the Society pledges its best energies in the promotion of the great object of their establishment, and invites from the managing Boards correspondence and interchanges of publications, of acts and opinions.

Baltimore Almshouse.

We learn from the Clipper that the Report for the week ending January 11th, shows the number of inmates of the Almshouse to be 839. This figure is higher than for any one for the past ten years; in 1849 the number of persons were 643—a difference of 196.—During the past week the entries of the institution ran as follows:—admitted, 47; discharged, 18; eloped, 6; born, 1; died, 4; sick, 97. Should the extreme severity of winter continue, the institution will hardly accommodate the demands that will be made upon it. No contagious diseases prevail there, but cleanliness, order and good government hapily obtain.

Child Burnt to Death.

A little girl about three years old, the daughter of Thomas Cowen, residing in Washington, Pa., was burnt to death last Saturday evening. An elder sister amused herself by putting hoops on the little girl, who, with these appendages attached, went up stairs. Shortly afterwards a gentleman heard the child crying, but this being an usual occurrence it did not disturb him. The screams of the child grew so loud, however, as to reach her sister, who immediately ran up stairs, to find the child enveloped in flames. These were soon extinguished but the little girl was so badly burned that she survived only a few hours.

Awful Suspicion.

A little daughter of a German named Frederick Wessner was burnt to death at St. Louis on Sunday week. It is alleged that he had quarreled with his wife, and during her temporary absence from the house lit a pile of shavings and put the child upon it, going out immediately after.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Sentinel.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas appeared in the Senate yesterday morning, for the first time during the present Session. When he entered the hall there were demonstrations of applause in one of the galleries, but not being generally responded to, they soon ceased. The Hon. Senator received warm congratulations from those of his Peers who favor his peculiar views, and especially from the Vice President. It is known, that the latter, though not endorsing the views of Senator Douglas upon the Kansas question, and not united with the *administration democracy* on that open denunciation, which indicated a desire for his excommunication from the party? The letter written by Mr. Breckenridge, during the recent canvass in Illinois, evidences his high personal regard for Mr. Douglas, and a wish for his recognition as a genuine democrat.

It is supposed Senator D., will, when favored with an opportunity, reply to the speech delivered last week by Senator Iverson, of Georgia, in which the latter gentleman stated that the election of Senator Douglas was a triumph of Free-soil democracy, and Abolitionized Whiggery. Something rich and spicy is anticipated.

Gen. Archibald Henderson, who, for forty years, has had command of all the Marines in the United States, departed this life on Thursday last, and was buried on yesterday, with all the honor due one of his position. He was one of my most valuable neighbors. His absence will be deeply regretted by the community; for he was in the highest import of the term, a Friend. He died *suddenly*, while reposing upon his sofa.

It is feared the system of retrenchment, which Congress so strongly favors, in view of the embarrassed condition of the Government, will require a considerable reduction of force in the Washington Navy Yard. About one thousand hands are now employed in the yard, [illegible] and should [illegible] during the severe [illegible] winter, it will be at the period of their temporal comfort.

There is some talk of resorting to an additional loan, with a view to a relief of the Government.

Prior to the customary adjournment at Christmas, the House of Representatives by a significant majority, declared J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, entitled to his seat—Messrs. Bowie and Stewart, evinced great anxiety for his removal. They seemed to be greatly disappointed at the result. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Mr. Garnett of Virginia, both uncompromising democrats, voted in the affirmative, favoring the claims of Mr. Harris. The opposition having the majority in the next Congress, and the seats of several democratic representatives, to be contested, 'tis supposed they were influenced in their vote by the probability of securing the American support, in the event of Mr. Harris' success.

Old Water has at last made his appearance in the Metropolis, and seems to be everywhere recognized. He is decidedly impartial—has just stepped into my sanctum—taken hold of my fingers, and compelled me, for the present to say adieu. Young Virginia.

Washington City, Jan. 12th.

Alms-House Lime Kiln.

Mr. Grammer,—*Dear Sir:* Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper of this week, an explanation which I deem it my duty to make, so that an innocent party may not suffer on account of the errors or mistakes of another. The Act of 1852, chap. 213, requires the County Commissioners, to publish, annually, a statement of the Financial Condition of the "*Poor House and Farm.*" In making the last Annual Report, an item was published in such a form as to cause some persons to censure the County Commissioners, as well as the Steward, for tolerating what they deemed an extravagant expenditure of County funds. The item was "the building of a New Lime Kiln, $100." The matter has been agitated so frequently that several respectable citizens of the County, of *both political parties*, have examined the work done, the site of the kiln, its proximity to limestone, the filling up around the kiln, making roads to and from it, opening an excellent quarry, under-draining, &c., which is all included in the following bill—and they unhesitatingly say that, taking the whole thing together, it is worth to the county $200. Here follows the items which made up the amount of $100, which was, inadvertently, put in as the amount of building a new Lime Kiln:

Wm. Shipley, mason, as per receipt,	$27 50
Tending masons, filling up around the Kiln, &c.,	32 25
Quarrying stone, &c., for same,	25 00
10 cords of wood to burn the kiln,	4 00
Paid for burning the kiln of lime,	11 25
	$100 00

Jas. Blizzard.

III CHRONICLES.

CHAPTER IV.

Now Blubberdegullion dwelt in the city of [illegible] And about which time a man who was a widow, [illegible] to their own homes, Blubberdegullion left his castle and went to the house of the widow.

And when he had retired to his chamber, he thought within himself what shall I do, and by what means shall I destroy this detested Sentinel of the Americans.

Then said he unto himself, I will go unto Washington, even unto the chief city in the land; behold are not now all the great men of the land assembled there.

Therefore will I go and seek counsel even from the great and the mighty, and from those who are blessed with wisdom and experience.

Then did the mind of Blubberdegullion become composed, his head rested upon his pillow, and his sleep became tranquil.

And dreams and visions of the night came upon him, and behold in his dreams he looked, and many wise men stood around him, and gave counsel unto him.

Then when the morning came he arose from his bed and cast his garments about him and started upon his journey to Washington.

Now in the morning of the fourth day of the week Blubberdegullion arrived in the city and took lodgings at an inn.

And behold much people were there assembled from all parts of the earth, because of the meeting of the grand Sanhedrim, for many people sought to be present at the council.

Then did Blubberdegullion join himself unto one Alfred, who is also called Pearce, who was esteemed a great counsellor in the nation, and a wise man among the Foreign Democracy.

And Blubberdegullion told unto Alfred all his troubles, and how he was persecuted by the Sentinel of the Americans.

And how the prospects of the Democracy had been blasted by his warnings, and an evil name brought up against the great men of the province of Carroll, through his means.

Yea, and moreover did he tell unto Alfred all that was in his heart, and said,

Now, art thou one of the grand Sanhedrim, therefore shalt thou counsel me in regard to this detested Sentinel.

Then did Alfred answer, and say unto Blubberdegullion who was also called Joseph the Bolter.

Friend Joseph, thy case is a plain one, and behold the remedy therefor is at hand.

Behold am I not descended from the famous Earl of Northumberland, who was called Percy.

And hath there not been handed down from generation to generation, until it hath descended to me, the ram's horn, with which Joshua the son of Nun did overthrow the walls of Jericho.

Behold was this notable horn preserved by a holy Priest, and given to my ancestor for his mighty valour in the land of Palestine.

And has it not been preserved unto the present day, that thou mayest therewith destroy the tower of this detested Sentinel.

This horn thou shalt have Joseph, and I, the descendent of the famous Percy will instruct thee how thou shalt use it, even as the learned Priest instructed mine ancestor.

Thou shalt purify thyself, even as the Priests of Israel purified themselves, by washing and ablutions.

Then shalt thou take this horn, and on the morning of the fifth day of the week shalt thou approach the tower of the Sentinel.

And thou shalt sound the horn against the tower, and peradventure the tower of the Sentinel shall crumble into dust before thee, even as the walls of Jericho crumbled before Joshua the son of Nun.

And Alfred delivered the horn unto Joseph with which he might destroy the tower of the Sentinel of the Americans.

And Blubberdegullion was much pleased with the horn, and hearkened unto the counsel that had been unto him.

And he left Washington and came unto Baltimore, and there he purchased a great vessel wherein to purify himself and perform his ablutions, and thence came he unto his own home even unto the city of Westminster.

And behold Blubberdegullion assembled together all his counsellors again at his Castle in the city of Westminster, and they were gathered together in secret counsel.

Then Blubberdegullion stood in their midst and said,

Behold I have travelled in search of knowledge, and journeyed to find wisdom.

And behold in my journeyings have I obtained the means whereby, I may now destroy all mine enemies.

And Blubberdegullion told unto the council all that had been said unto him and behold there was much rejoicing in the council of the Foreign Democracy.

And behold early in the morning on the fifth day of the week Blubberdegullion went into an upper chamber, and took with him his vessel wherein to perform his ablutions, and much water wherewith to cleanse and purify his outer man.

And after purifying his outer man, he took in his hand the horn given him by Alfred, and went unto the tower of the Sentinel.

Then did he essay to sound his horn against the tower of the Sentinel and behold the horn would not sound, neither could Blubberdegullion procure any sound to proceed therefrom.

And he was stricken with fear and great trembling came upon him [illegible] of his inability to sound the horn.

And he returned unto his Castle trembling and in great fear.

And behold the council of the Foreign Democracy were assembled together at the Castle of Blubberdegullion, awaiting the sounding of the ram's horn.

And while they thus waited, behold Blubberdegullion came unto the Castle bearing the horn in his hands, and told unto the council all that had happened unto him, and that the horn would not sound, and that the tower of the Sentinel was still standing.

And all the council were amazed, and fear fell upon them and wonder, because of the words of Blubberdegullion, and because he could not sound the horn.

And the hour of noon arrived, and behold, there came unto the Castle, a young virgin, and the virgin was not perceived by Blubberdegullion, nor by any of the council.

And the virgin heard the words of Blubberdegullion, and witnessed the discomfiture of the council.

And the young virgin took courage and stood forth in the midst of the council and spake unto Blubberdegullion, and said:

Truly did'st thou cleanse thine outer man, and waste much water in thine ablutions.

But thine inner man thou did'st not cleanse, neither did'st thou purify thine heart, but did'st allow it to remain utterly corrupt and filthy.

Behold from the filth that proceeded from thy mouth is the horn become filled, so that even the horn is as thyself, become utterly corrupt and impure and can no more be sounded.

And all the council were amazed at the wisdom and courage of the young virgin, and [illegible] and spake unto Blubberdegullion with great [illegible] and said:

And Blubberdegullion [illegible] himself and said:

Was it to this end that I have taken my life in my hands and journeyed to Baltimore where my most bitter enemies dwell.

Was it for this that I have forborne to cut the hair from my face that mine enemies might not know me.

Was it to this end that I disguised myself to deceive mine enemies, and covered myself with hair, even as Jacob disguised himself to deceive Isaac and rob Esau of his birthright, and behold, all this availeth me not, and I am still in the power of this Sentinel.

Then did Blubberdegullion take his staff and spake unto the staff and said:

Thou art mine only true friend, and on thy services can I rely with safety.

For by thy aid did I overthrow Jack, who is called Wharton, and then did'st break the head of the pumpmaker for me; therefore, will I rely upon thee for defence against this Sentinel.

And Blubberdegullion twisted the moustachie from over his mouth and kissed his staff and they two journeyed together in silence through the streets of the great city of Westminster. Game.

A Woman Shoots Herself.

The Piqua (Ohio) Register announces that a Mrs. Thomas, living on the pike near Covington, and who for some two weeks past has been laboring under a singular aberration of mind, "shuffled off this mortal coil" on Monday afternoon last by shooting herself with a rifle.—The facts are substantially these, or at least so related by an eye-witness: A dense smoke arising from the house caused those adjacent to suspicion that the house was on fire, who immediately rushed forward to render all the assistance in their power. The door was fastened and had to be forced open, when, horrible to behold, there lay the lifeless form of the unfortunate woman, burnt to a crisp, and the flames communicating with the floor upon which she lay. A rifle, with the ramrod drawn, lay near her person. She had committed the sanguinary deed, as is supposed, by springing the trigger with the ramrod, and from the wadding of the gun her clothes were ignited. Her sufferings must have been extremely excruciating, compared with that of a natural death. The hallucination under which she had been laboring for some time was of a religious character. She said that [illegible] chapters of the Bible [illegible] told her that [illegible] 27th [illegible] she did.

Dreadful Affair.

A Man Crushed to Death.—On Saturday afternoon a poor laboring man named Sullivan, was crushed to death at Philadelphia, in the most shocking manner. The news says: He had secreted himself in among the machinery of the steamboat Delaware, near Spruce street wharf, for the purpose, it is thought, of going to new York, he being too poor to pay the price of passage. As the machinery was put into motion the unfortunate fellow was crushed into a pulp, his skull was badly fractured, his arms and back also broken. His remains were removed to the wharf as soon as was possible, and taken in charge by police officers, who conveyed them to the Station House on Union street.—Subsequently they were carried to Mr. Cohen's, the undertaker for the Coroner, where they will remain until Wednesday, at which time it is expected the Captain and engineer of the boat will be in attendance as witnesses. A few pennies, a pocket comb and looking glass, and a pair of buckskin mittens, were found in the pockets of the deceased, but nothing that had a tendency to reveal his name, or where he came from.

Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train.

On Tuesday night a bridge over the Otterdam creek, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, was destroyed by fire a short time before the passenger train from the South was due. Mr. Theodore G. Parham, residing nearly a mile off, hastened to the scene, and in the darkness of the night immediately built fires along the track to the distance of half a mile, thus probably saving the lives of all the passengers, as in a few moments after the train came along at a tremendous rate. Fortunately the fires on the track were seen, and the train stopped in time. The passengers held a meeting soon after, and contributed $55.75 to procure a set of silver plate to be presented to Mr. Parham and his wife for saving them from what must have been a terrible accident. The railroad company, it is stated, will increase the sum to one hundred dollars.

More Accidents from Gunning.

Edward Long, a young man of nineteen, of Somerset county, was killed accidently while out hunting, by the accidental discharge of his gun as he was endeavoring to knock down some persimmons with the butt. A Mr. Hasset, while gunning on Taylor's Island, had his hand blown off by his gun going off as he was in the act of getting over a fence.

Fatal Accident.

Last week, the clothes of Elizabeth [illegible], an aged lady residing in the [illegible] part of Harford county, Md., took [illegible] by some accident, and before they could be extinguished, she was so dreadfully burned as to be beyond medical aid; and on Sunday last, death relieved her of her suffering.

☞ Col. Anthony Kimmell has been elected an officer of the United States Agricultural Society.

The Public Finances.

Financial embarrassments are accumulating around the administration with fearful portent, and there is no statesmanship at the head of public affairs to direct the gathering storm. Two years ago, Mr. Buchanan found a surplus of eighteen millions in the Treasury, which has disappeared, together with the accruing Revenues of the government, twenty millions of the Treasury issue, and about half of the twenty million Loan Bill of the last session, and yet the Deficiency to meet current expenses is large and growing. According to the exhibit made in Mr. Buchanan's late Message to Congress, the straightened condition of the Treasury calls imperatively for the authorization of fresh loans by the present Congress, to enable the wheels of government to keep in motion.

The President estimates the total receipts for the current fiscal year, including the balance authorized to be raised by the Twenty Million Loan bill, at $69,063,298 57; and the expenditures at $73,139,147 46, leaving a deficiency of over four millions, to which is to be added the Post Office deficiency of near four millions, making a total deficit of $7,914,576.86, to be provided for in some manner.

The Message also recommends appropriations "for constitutional purposes, [illegible] the defence, progress and prosperity of our Republic," among which he enumerates an addition of ten War Steamers, the construction of the Pacific Railroad, a mission to begin negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba, a military protectorate over the Northern provinces of Mexico, and the enforcement of the free transit routes of Central America. This comprehensive programme, if carried out, will require untold millions of extra appropriations; yet the President says they are "essential