A Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 200 guns, 4500 dollars per annum:

A Captain commanding a ship of the line, 4000 dollars per annum;

A Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3500 dollars per annum;

A Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 3200 dollars per annum;

A master commandant, 2500 dollars per annum;

A Lieutenant commanding a Brig or schooner or acting as First Lieutenant of a ship of the line 1600 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a frigate, 1400 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a sloop of war, 1300 dollars per annum;

A First Lieutenant of a brig or schooner, 1200 dollars per annum;

A Sailing-master of a ship of the line, 950 dollars per annum;

A Sailing-Master of a frigate, 900 dollars per annum;

A Boatswain, Gunner, Sailmaker, or Carpenter, of a ship of the line, 700 dollars; of a frigate 600 dollars; of a sloop of war 500 dollars per annum.

A Purser of a ship of the line of the first class 2800 dollars, of a ship of the line of the second class, 2500 dollars; of a Frigate, 2000 dollars; of a Sloop of War, 1600 dollars; of a Brig or Schooner, 1300 dollars per annum, which compensations to the pursers shall be paid to them in lieu of all perquisities, emoluments, and profits heretofore allowed to them; and the pay of all other officers shall be as heretofore fixed by law.

5. That to each officer who may, under this act, be discontinued on the rolls of the Navy, there shall be allowed——.

6. That the President of the U. States be and he is hereby authorized to cause such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with existing laws, as he may judge expedient for the government of the Navy—and the observance of duty in all classes, and for securing the faithful application of the funds appropriated for the Navy—to be prepared; and such rules and regulations, when approved by him, and sanctioned by Congress, shall have the force of law—and to enable the President of the U. S. to carry this provision into full effect, he is hereby further authorized, to convene at such time and place as he may judge expedient, a Board of Navy Officers of professional experience—and require of such Board carefully to investigate and report fully upon the subject—which Board shall consist of not less than ——, nor more than —— officers of the Navy.]

The bill granting a pension to David Meade Randolph, and the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department for the year 1830 were severally read the third time and passed. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate resumed, as the special order the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the surveys of the Public Lands, when Mr. Holmes commenced his speech in support of the resolution, and in reply to Messrs. Benton and Hayne, and continued to a late hour, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Drayton, in the House of Representatives reported a bill for the better organization of Courts Martial, which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading today.—After various other bills had been reported and passed through their first stages, the resolution for the abolition of the office of draftsman was again taken up, and Mr. Chilton Mr. Isacks, and Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, addressed the House until the conclusion of the hour. The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, or other surviving relatives of the officers and crew of the United States' Ship Hornet was, after a long debate, finally passed, upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 138 to 42. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, of the Judiciary Bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday a Report was received from the Secretary of War, on the subject of desertions in the army, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate. Mr. Benton gave notice, that he would, on Monday or Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill, providing for the abolishment of unnecessary duties, and to improve the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States Several bills were ordered to a third reading; and the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, for the year 1830, was read a third time, and passed. Mr. Holmes concluded his speech, commenced the day before, on Mr. Foot's resolution for suspending the serveys of the Public Lands; when the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatatives, the claims of the heirs of Beumarchais and R. W. Mead, which have occupied so large a portion of the attention of former Congresses, were revived by the introduction of two bills for their relief, reported by Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They were read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Alston presented a report from the Committee on Elections, in the case of the contested election for a seat in the House from the Norfolk Congressional District in Virginia, concluding with a resolution that George Loyall had received a majority of good votes over the present sitting member, the Hon. Thomas Newton, and that the former was, therefore, duly entitled to take his seat.—The report and resolution was read, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr Verplanck submitted a resolution for the improvement of the Hall of the House, by rendering it better adapted for the purpose of hearing; which was agreed to, after some remarks by Mr. Verplanck, Mr. Speight, Mr. Whittlesey, and Mr. Marshdale. The resolution to abolish the office of Draftsman, was again considered, and the House was addressed until the expiration of the hour, by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts. The bill for the better organization of Courts Martial, was read a third time, and passed; and the fortification appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The principal part of the remainder of the sitting was devoted to private business. The claim of Mrs. Decatur, on account of the destruction of the Frigate Philadelphia by her heroic husband, the late Commodore Decatur, was brought under the notice of the House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Drayton in the Chair: a bill having been previously reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on that interesting subject, Mr. Miller offered an amendment, embracing in its provisions, the officers and crew of the boats detached from the Syren, in support of the daring expedition of Commodore Decatur. Mr. Hoffman opposed the amendment until the Committee rose.—Mr. Sutherland has the floor to-day.

The bill to authorise a loan of $4,000,000 for canal and rail road purposes, and to recharter the bank of Pennsylvania, has just passed the house on second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading by the following vote.—Ayes 52—Nays 38.

[Harrisburg Intelligencer.

GOLD MINES.

In Cabarrus County, North Carolina, the amount of Gold produced by machinery, from the ore, and found by hand, amounts to $230,000, annually. Mr. Bessel, an experienced miner of Mecklenberg, extends his estimate for next year, in the state to a Million of Dollars.

From the New York Evening Post.

On the 12th of January our Minister, Mr. M'Lane had a long conference with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury; and in the afternoon of the same day a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Rosslyn and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The President's Message is mentioned with great approbation in most of the prominent journals of London. The Courier says—'We have not during many years, seen a public document more copious in information or more temperate in language.' In another part of its comments, the same paper holds the following language concerning the message and its author:

"His language in regard to the Indian tribes discover equal consideration and sympathy, and when taken in connection with the general moderation of the speech and more particularly its tone of amity towards this country, it affords a striking proof of the hazard of forming a judgment of a public man from popular rumour. When the election of the Presidency was in progress, the year before last, the newspapers of many of the states depicted Gen. Jackson as little better than a political firebrand; as a man who, on attaining power, would foster the worst prejudices of his countrymen, and urge points of a nature to plunge his country into war. Such was the current report in regard to one whose advanced years conveyed to us, at the time, a very different impression, and who now appears to be a worthy successor to WASHINGTON, in pacific and enlightened policy.

In the other prominent papers of London, we find remarks of similar purport. The Morning Chronicle expresses itself after the following judicious and temperate manner:

"The feeling expressed by the American President towards this country must produce its effects here. The time seems at length arrived when we may hope to see the two branches of the same family forgetting past animosities and jealousies, availing themselves in a friendly and cordial manner of the resources of each other."

"It appears that the American have nothing so much at heart as the most intimate connection with us, short of interference with the internal affairs of each other—In this liberal view, England and America grow with the growth of each other. There can be no cause for jealousy; for it is as impossible for America to injure England in Europe, as for England to injure America in the other hemisphere. The proper way of viewing the two countries is to consider them one in all that is beneficial, and merely separate for purposes beneficial to each domestic government. It is the interest of both countries to multiply their relations with each other as much as possible, that they may have always the strongest interest to be on the best terms with each other. Let both nations retrace their steps; let England encourage the application of American capital to land, by offering a ready market for agricultural produce of all kinds; and America cease to encourage by restrictions the application of capital to manufactures. In this way both would thrive. If this liberal policy be resorted to, a war between the two countries will be viewed by the people of both as little less unnatural than a civil war. The great secret for avoiding war is to make it the interest of both nations to be at peace, and to make them sensible of their interests'

The annexed paragraphs are from the Times, and they hold a language which our readers will be gratified to peruse, and in the sentiments of which all who have a right view of the true interest and policy of our country will entirely concur.

"We must say, that since the time of Washington we have not seen any official communication from the First Magistrate of the United States containing, together with so much that was interesting and valuable, so little that was objectionable to a statesman, or offensive to men of right feeling and good taste As a political composition, the message of the 8th ult. is characteristic of the qualities which have usually been ascribed to Gen. Jackson. It is shrewd, decided, and perfectly uncompromising, with more of that sort of dignity which belongs to moderation of language than some people would perhaps have anticipated from the veteran soldier. Gen. Jackson does not shrink from a clear and straight forward representation of the bearings of any question which he is officially called upon to notice; nor from any voluntary discussion of one or more (relating chiefly to internal politics) of which the proposition might, by persons of a more indirect character, have been left as a task for others" "We are sure that there is no good or intelligent Englishman who will not go his full halfway to meet the proffered friendship of the American citizen; and we believe in the growing persuasion amongst us, that none but madmen, here or in America, will wontingly risk an interruption of that precious harmony."

A London Journal thinks that the year 1829, of whose events it takes a review, has been eminently auspicious to the cause of liberty and humanity.—Greece made independent; the barbarous power of Turkey humbled, and in Europe almost annihilated; political improvement manifested and continuous in the western part of that continent.—in Prussia, in Holland and especially in France; and in England 'the consecrated evil of a century and a half wiped away;' —these are the circumstances on which enlightened humanity has to congratulate herself in the old world. The character assigned to Spain and Portugal in this review is not the most flattering. Ferdinand and Miguel deserve indeed, it is said, the thanks of the wise for displaying absolutism in its native loathsomeness and imbecility. In the new world the same consolatory prospect is said to exhibit itself though there that *fermentation* is still proceeding which seems no less necessary in moral than in physical mixtures.

It is a little curious to look back on the agitation excited in Europe by the Russian and Turkish war, and to see with what quietness, at this moment, the great Powers behold, or seem to behold, the annihilation of Turkish dominion on this side of the Bosphorus. What we remarked some time ago is daily verified. Europe insensibly becomes accustomed to look on Turkey as inevitably the victim of Russia, and sees accomplished by a slow process that subjugation which, had it been made more palpable and sudden by the capture of Constantinople, would have caused a vibration to its remotest extremity. Presently, the occupation of all those countries by Russian forces and by Russian authorities, will seem a matter of course. Meanwhile, who can doubt that the cause of human happiness will be served even by this exchange of Asiatic despotism for the more regular and milder despotism of Europe?

Of that fermentation which is remarked to prevail in the new republics of America, we heartily wish there had been less, or that we could now see the end.—There is nothing particularly flattering to the cause of free governments in the career they are pursuing. The military revolutions by which successive parties occupy the government, are of the worst example and of the worst tendency, and will as effectually quell the spirit of liberty, and paralyze the efforts of industry and trade, as the most leaden despotism.

One thing is certainly obvious in Europe, and that is, that the welfare of the governed is recognized as the legitimate principle and object of government.—This may seem no great advance in the theory of politics; yet, in point of practice, it is a principle which, one would think princes had held in ridicule. It is certain that they so hold another principle which to us here seems equally undeniable,—the right of the people to determine what makes for their own welfare. Every friend of free government must earnestly and constantly wish, amidst the conflicts of opinion which seem unavoidable in a free state, that such a pervading and paramount regard to the general good may manifest itself, and eventually assert its sway, as may effectually disprove the assumption of monarchists, of the incapacity of the people to see and guard their own interests. Whatever contempt or forgetfulness may be affected by certain parties in Europe, of American affairs and politics, it is not the less true that the progress of our experiment in government is watched with interest by all parties and with a jealous and unfriendly scrutiny by one of them.

COMPLAINTS OF A TRAVELLER.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the city of Detroit, Michigan Territory, dated

'NEWARK, Ohio, Jan. 10.

'At length we have arrived in the land of the living, after a severe tour through the Black Swamp, and other dark looking places.

'At night you generally put up at the sign of the turkey buzzard with 'E pluribus unum' daubed over its extended wings. You are told that the stage will not start before six, and if you feel disposed to smoke a segar, you try the experiment upon a piece of tobacco that resembles pigtail, and has an odour about as agreeable as that of burnt feathers. Having fretted yourself into a bad humor by sundry vain endeavours to elicit a few puffs from that, you throw it into the fire, and go to bed in a small chubby hole, just under the roof, which is left partly open, to give the weary traveller an opportunity of studying astronomy, while a parcel of half drunken vagabonds are singing 'Paul Jones' in the bar room below. Blow out the candle immediately on entering, for 'what cant be cured must be endured,' and there is nothing gained by being too particular. The sheets are not generally so filthy as to stick to your flesh, and as you cannot mend the matter, there is nothing gained by turning them over before you turn in But it generally happens that just as you have got into bed, and before you have drawn the clothes over you, a yahoo looking fellow, with a head of hair like a 'hurra's nest,' crawls up the ladder and bawls out 'stage is ready' at the top of his lungs, and at the same time plants a candle in a barrel of beans at the head of your bed. The only advantage of this operation is, that the landlord gets a quarter of a dollar, and you get a clean shirt and socks, should you be in the habit of committing the solecism of changing your nether garments in this country. You find your boots exactly where you pulled them off, and in the same condition, for the folks hereabouts seem to regard the native blue mud of the country as being equal to Day & Martin's best.

At breakfast you get a certain kind of horse-drench, neither exactly tea or coffee—the best way is to put a lump of butter into it and call it soup. This you also get regularly at dinner, as you do pies at breakfast. They do not yet practice the art of making sausages by the patent method, for they generally quarter the porkers before they commence stuffing, whereas they should but hold the entrail open and drive the pig in. The *crulls* (dough nuts) are hard and heavy enough to knock a dog down with; or were they straightened out (which might be done by giving them the 'welding heat') they would make excellent gudgeons for machinery, on account of their toughness, and being well greased on the outside. I wonder the showmen don't use them to feed their ostriches, on account of their durability, as they are at least, as cheap as old spikes, and broken porter bottles. If you want to save change, they are just the thing; for get your stomach once full of them, and you won't want to eat again for a week. The eggs are generally fried, and to give them still higher flavor, they are set upon the table swimming about in a large vessel of melted pork, and to whisk one of them out requires as much dexterity as it would to catch eels in a fish pond with your naked hand. I forgot to say, that you wash in a bucket which the driver has just been using to water his horses, and your face and hands may dry in the natural way, or you may wipe them upon one leg of a ragged pair of tow trowsers hung up on a peg in the entry. If you stop during the day, do not ask the landlord if he keeps the stage horses in the bar room; it is only a gang of filthy looking rascals dancing a buckeye fandango, and tossing up coppers for whiskey'

[Detroit Gazette.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have passed acts incorporating the 'Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,' and the 'Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company.' Abstracts of both are published in the Philadelphia Morning Journal of Tuesday.

The capital of the Canal Company is to be 1,000,000 of dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. When 5,000 shares are subscribed, the act is to go into operation—Five dollars on a share are to be paid on subscribing. If the 5000 shares are not taken within a year, the act to be void. Nine Directors are to be chosen;—a majority to be citizens of New Jersey. The Company may construct a canal from the Delaware to the Raritan. Canal to be at least 50 feet wide at the water line—the water to be at least five feet deep. Directors to fill vacancies, appoint officers, &c. Toll not to be higher than 4 cents per ton per mile on property, nor than 5 cents per mile on each passenger. Canal to be supplied with water from the Delaware. No canal to be formed within five miles of any point of it without the consent of the company. Stockholders may increase the capital to any sum not exceeding $500 000. Legislature to have the privilege of taking one fourth of the stock, and in that case of appointing two directors; or, if it takes less, to appoint one director. Act to be void if the works are not begun in two years, and completed in eight years. At the end of thirty years after its completion, the Legislature may cause the canal and appendages to be appraised, the value not to exceed the original cost, and the state may have the privilege for ten years of taking the canal, and paying the amount to the company.

The capital of the Rail Road to be the same, viz: 1,000,000 of dollars, shares 100 dollars, and when 5000 shares are taken, the act to take effect. The provisions that follow are generally the same with those of the Canal Company.—The rail road or roads to be laid at some point between Cooper's and Newton Creeks, in Gloucester county, N. J. to the Raritan Bay, with as many sets of tracts as are necessary. Road not to exceed 100 feet in width. A lateral road may be made to Bordentown. Toll not to be more than 8 cents a mile per ton for merchandize, nor ten cents for passengers. If the rail-road is abandoned for three successive years, charter to be annulled, and land to revert, unless the state take possession of it. Stock may be increased, not to exceed 500,000. Treasurer to make quarterly returns of the number of passengers, and tons transported, and pay the state ten cents for each passenger, and 15 cents for each ton. If the state authorize any other rail road, for the transportation of passengers from New York to Philadelphia, the payments to the state just mentioned not to be made.

The Chronicle of February 11, in speaking of the numerous applications for office among the electioneering Jacksonites of the city, says —'In the city of Baltimore, of *sixty* men who formed the Jackson Central Committee, *fifty-six* we learn have modestly preferred their claims for *reward*, and many of them have been successful.

Cadiz papers of the 16th and 17th, December received by the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce contain detailed accounts of the tour of the royal family from Valencia thro' San Felipe, Almonza, Minaya, Pedernoso Corral de Almaguer, Arronguez, &c. to Madrid during which they were every where greeted with the highest demonstrations of joy. Many of the towns through which they passed were illuminated,—several triumphal arches were raised—many persons had the honor of kissing their royal hands,—bands of music, inscriptions, salutes, and other tokens of exultation, marked their progress towards the capital, where they arrived Dec. 11th. 'The overflowings of joy which this auspicious event has produced in the public mind have exceeded (says the paper) all that can be imagined!!

The paper of the 20th contains a sonnet to the King on his marriage with the Princess Dona Maria Cristina, of Naples.

By a decree of 26th Nov. it is ordained that vessels arriving at Malaga with a cargo and sailing in ballast shall be subject to the same duties as if arriving in ballast and sailing with a cargo.

By a decree of Nov. 28th, the American brig Hyperion, Capt. Bonney, which sailed from Gibraltar to Port Mahon to perform quarantine, is relieved from the tonnage duties levied there, and moreover it is ordered that all vessels arriving at the Lazaretto of Mahon, which do not place themselves in contact or communication with other vessels or the town, either before or after their purification, shall be exempt from said duties; otherwise they shall pay them.

The number of vessels which arrived at Cadiz in the month of November from foreign ports other than Spanish America, was 35; from Spanish America, 9. Of the former, 12 were Spanish, 6 English, 2 American, &c. Of the latter, 6 American, 2 Spanish, and 1 Danish. The American vessels were, ships Fabius of New York, and Superior of New Orleans,—brigs, Merced, Union, Grape, Carrol, Fides, and Celeno.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 20.

"HONOR TO THE BRAVE AND TRUE."

On Wednesday last his Excellency Governor Carroll, in presence of most of the members of the Legislature, as well as a number of others attracted to the Council Chamber on the occasion, performed the duty assigned by the resolution of the General Assembly of 1827-8, of presenting to Lieut. Cross, of the U. S. Navy, a splendid sword, as a mark of their sense of his bravery and good conduct in engagements with the enemy during the late war.

The following is the substance of the Governor's remarks upon the occasion:

LIEUTENANT CROSS:

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly of Maryland, I have the high gratification to present this sword. It is a testimony of the estimation in which your conduct during the late war is held by the representatives of the people in your native state. It is an offering of gratitude for the services you have rendered your country.

The bravery and skill displayed by those who engaged in the late war, have proved to all nations that the rights of our citizens will not be assailed with impunity; that our national flag will ever be protected.—And I take pleasure in saying, that among those who thus contributed to elevate the character of the country, your name has been enrolled. And now, in the performance of this my official duty, permit me to express my wishes, as an individual, for your prosperity and happiness.

To which Mr. Cross replied:

I am deeply sensible, sir, of the high honor conferred upon me by the Legislature of my native State, by the proceedings of which you have just advised me. The humble station which I filled in the conflicts to which these proceedings refer, entitle me to no such rare distinction, and it must be ascribed to the kind partiality of the Legislature, rather than any merit of mine. It is, I own a pleasing reflection with me, that it was my good fortune to assist in those achievements; but I can lay claim to nothing beyond an ardent zeal in the discharge of the humble duties assigned to me on those occasions.

I accept the sword with profound gratitude for the honor which has been done me by the Legislature, and for the very flattering terms in which your Excellency has been pleased to address me on this occasion. I beg you to receive my sincere acknowledgments.

[Md. Republican.

COURT MARTIAL.

A Naval Court Martial will soon hold a session in Washington, for the trial of a considerable number of officers, some of high grade, now under arrest. Obedience was considered by Frederick the Great, as the *first*, *second* and *third* quality, of a soldier;—It is to be feared that some of our gallant tars, lack this requisite. There is a great fault in the American youth generally, in their disposition to throw aside restraint; and this resistance to authority, beginning in the nursery, goes with them to college, and exhibits itself even under the sterner regulations of war. There is nothing like the ferule or birch for making good sons, good soldiers and good statesmen; and were the directors of youth to administer this *panacea* more freely, before they leave their leading strings; a vast deal of pugnacity in after life, so annoying to society, and particularly to the discipline of a man of war, might be prevented. Our Naval heroes, who are so jealous of their reputation, and so eager of the 'bubble honour,' should begin their career under a firm conviction that no wreath of laurel is more worthy of being worn, than that which proceeds from a victory over themselves.

Besides the breaches of discipline, causing a resort to Court Martials, there is another fact, connected with the national character of the country, much to be deprecated, in the state of the Navy; that is, the prevalence of *feuds* and *cabals* among the superior officers. Honourable ambition necessarily maintains a rivalry among our commanders, and there may be in each squadron, or in each ship, an *esprit du corps*, which may contribute to exalt, or to improve the naval skill of the country. But a want of harmony and mutual good will among those who have a common service to sustain, and common dangers to encounter, must operate unfavourably on the national character abroad and at home. [Md. Her.

The report which we published on Saturday, that the Senate had rejected the nomination of Henry Lee as Consul Gen. to Algiers, it appears was premature; it was very current in Washington on Friday, and was mentioned to us just as our paper was going to press, in such a manner that we did not doubt its correctness, especially as public opinion has strongly and almost universally inclined to the belief that the appointment would not be confirmed. We have since learned that the Committee in the Senate to whom the nomination was referred have reported against it, and this probably gave rise to the rumour that it was rejected. The Senate have been engaged several days in the consideration of Executive business and much anxiety is felt to know the result. [Columbian Gaz.

A meeting of citizens was recently held in New York upon some national question, where it was proposed to nominate a candidate for the next presidency—Whereupon Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, was named; and his nomination confirmed with acclamations by the meeting A correspondent who mentions the fact, appears seriously impressed with the idea that the nomination thus made, will exercise an important influence upon the next presidential election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Senate has not got through its business of an Executive nature, but has taken a recess from it, in favour of the routine of its Legislative business, which was yesterday resumed.—As the Executive business is transacted with closed doors, little can generally be known of what is done of that nature, except from its results. It is rumoured and believed, that, on Wednesday, the nomination of Mr. Williams, to be Collector of the port of New Bedford, vice Russell Freeman, removed, was rejected, by a vote of 34 members to 11. [Nat. Intel.

We are sorry to hear of so many Courts Martial, in the Military and Naval service. In addition to those already noticed, we learn that a Military Court Martial is to convene in this city, on Monday, the 22d inst. to be composed of the following officers:

Brigadier General Atkinson, President; Brigadier Generals Fenwick, McNeil, Wool, Armstead; Colonels House, Lindsay, Croghan, Lawrence, Morgan; Lieutenant Colonels Bankhead, Worth, Brooks; Capt. R. L. Armstrong, Judge Advocate.

Several of the officers have already arrived in this city.

It is said, also, that another Military Court Martial is to convene on the 23d inst. at Philadelphia, of which Lieut. Col. Crane, is President.

We wish that our gallant officers had more agreeable employment than this. [ib.

Mr. Anthony Finley, of this city, has recently published an Atlas, containing 60 large maps, as follows:—Western Hemisphere, Eastern do. World, Mercator's projection, North America, Canada, United States, a separate map for each state in the Union; Mexico, West Indies, South America, Europe, London, Denmark and Norway, Russia in Europe, Holland, Netherlands, England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Africa, Russia in Asia, Turkey in do., Hindostan, China, Palestine, Africa, Egypt—comparative height of mountains, and comparative length of rivers. The whole is preceded by a general statistical table of all the kingdoms, states, &c.

The size of each map has enabled the projector to mark the counties in every state, the shire and chief towns, and the rivers, roads, canals and rail ways. The division of Europe into so many representations, has afforded the same opportunity for minute delineation of political and natural boundaries So far as our observations extend, we may safely pronounce the maps unusually correct, great care having been taken by the publisher to refer to the most authentic information. The splendid title page to the Atlas, is from the pen and burin of Joseph Perkins, whose taste and skill in ornamental penmanship and letter engraving, are fully appreciated by the public.

Mr. Finly has caused his maps to be printed on very thick and firm paper, and the whole are bound in a manner to ensure permanency to the collection. Notwithstanding the great number of maps, the excellence of their execution, and the neatness with which every one is colored, the whole is afforded at the exceedingly low price of ten dollars. [Phil. pa.

From the Charleston Courier.

COTTON DUCK.

The following is an Extract from the Log Book of the ship Majestic, Captain Page. The Majestic has been engaged in the trade between Liverpool and Charleston, and Captain Page is well known to our citizens generally, and particularly to our merchants, as one of the most intelligent and respectable ship masters out of this port. The testimony of practical men is always good, but when united with intelligence, it is of the best description.

"December 16, 1829.

I must here remark that the Cotton Canvass made by Crook, jr. of Baltimore, of which I had a mainsail made in March, 1825, was condemned and replaced in Liverpool, Sept. 22, 1827; it was then nearly as thick as it had ever been, and was made into a quarter deck awning which continues in use.—The new mainsail substituted was purchased in Liverpool, was of the description 'Imperial Leith Canvass,' and is now a complete bundle of rags, notwithstanding two bolts of canvas had been used, at various times, to repair it. I must also remark, that a ship will sail fully one kot in six faster with Cotton sails. A spanker, bent in March, 1825, made of Cotton Duck, (Crook's Manufacture) has been just replaced by a new one: I have a foretop-gallant-sail, of Cotton, purchased in Boston, in March, 1826, which is now in wear, and I am sure it will last another year, if not blown away by accident."

☞So much for Cotton Duck.

REMEDY FOR THE BLUES.

'The sovereign'st thing in the world,' as Shakspeare says, for the Blues, is to ride a hard trotting horse—one that will toss you out of the stirrups at every step—one that will compel you to hold on the knye with one hand, and with both if you could spare them. One whose motions are so violent and so terribly up and down as to make you to wish for half a dozen hands at once, two whereof you would employ in managing the reins, two more in grasping the animal's mane, and find use for the residue in keeping your insides in their proper places. Such a horse, under full motion, will make you forget the Blues, depend upon it. It is a harsh remedy, we grant, but an effectual one at least, while you are under its operation.—True, say, you, but it removes one affliction by substituting another. Very well, many other remedies operate on the same principle. Cantharides cure one disease by creating another; mercury and tartar emetic do the same. Electricity is a shocking remedy; but very good in its place; and the riding of a hard trotting horse is but another mode of being shocked, shook or shaken, as you please to have it. It fairly tosses the blue imps out of you. Try it, whoever you are, that are afflicted with the Blues, if you have energy enough to mount a horse; if not, let one of your friends hoist you. Get fairly astride, give the spur, grasp the mane and go.

[N. Y. Constellation.

FASHIONABLE TOUR.

Messrs. G. & C. & H. Carvill of New York, and G. M Davison of Saratoga Springs, have in press and will publish in a few weeks, the Fashionable Tour, or Traveller's Guide. The present edition is to be greatly enlarged and improved, and is designed as a complete manual for travellers visiting the middle and northern states, furnishing not only much interesting geographical and historical matter, tables of distance, general directions, and sketches of natural and artificial objects, but also a description of the various public improvements that have been completed or are in progress. The whole is to be embellished with engravings, and accompanied with a map of the various routes, upon an improved plan. Booksellers will be supplied on liberal terms.

SHORT SPEECHES OR NO PAY.

A few days ago in the House of Commons of North Carolina, when a bill for altering the mode of compensation to the members was under consideration, Mr. Sherrard moved an amendment in the following words: 'And be it further enacted, that no lawyer in either branch of the Legislature, shall be permitted to speak longer than ten minutes upon any one subject, under a forfeiture of his yearly wages.'

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0040.jpg