

factures, presented a report, on the same subject, six thousand copies of each of which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Dorrbridge on the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the bill for the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore to Washington, it was postponed till Monday. Mr. Buchanan gave notice that he should this day call on the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. The further consideration of the resolution of Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duty on brown sugar, was deferred until Monday the 24th of January. The report submitted by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, was taken up and discussed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hall, until the close of the hour. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of patents; which on motion of Mr. Miller, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. After some bills of minor importance had been disposed of the general appropriation bill. A long protracted and animated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, on the preceding day, to expunge from the bill the appropriation of \$9,000, for the salary of the Minister to the Court of Russia, Messrs. Carson, Archer, J. S. Barrow, Wayne, Cambreleng, and Coke, opposed the proposition; and Messrs. Stanberry, Mallory, and Burges, supported it. On motion of Mr. Chilton, who has possession of the floor on this question, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 15.
In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the law of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the southern Indians as determine to emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi. The following among other bills were passed: the bill concerning the gold coins of the United States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrears required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. Shields reported a number of enrolled bills. Mr. Drayton introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year 1851; which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hall was adopted. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour expired. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the chair, and took up the bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer of New York, Coke, Hirie, Burges, and Mercer. When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put on Mr. Chilton's motion, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 78, noes 67.

EASTERN SHORE WEIGHT AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1851.

Persons indebted to the Post office at Easton, are respectfully requested to settle with as little delay as practicable. The instructions of the Post master general are peremptory, and should be conformed to. It is expected of every Post master to require payment of letter postage, on delivery, and of newspaper postage, quarterly in advance. Any deviation from this rule is at the risk of the Post master. It is therefore expected of persons who wish the usual indulgence of this office, to attend to this request.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Jan. 25, 1851.

The Mails.—There are now due at this office, three northern and two western mails. The snow-storm has so blocked us up, we are totally ignorant of passing events. So heavy a snow as the one we now have, cannot be recollected since 1804, at any rate,—if indeed the one of that year was so great. Amidst all our distresses, none, we presume, is more severely felt by our fellow-citizens, than being deprived of their regular news. In this predicament, we know not what we could better recommend, than that they should, one and all, subscribe for the *Whig*. We have been six months engaged in the publication of this journal, during which time we have, of interesting matters, laid up a good foundation against the time to come; and we expect to be able still to give interest to our publication—even if the blockade should last for another month. We have our hopes, however, that the regular mails will be got on during the present week, at the farthest.

We received a western mail late yesterday afternoon, too late to make any extracts.—Our latest Washington dates are Monday 17th, and Annapolis 20th. We see nothing of moment in any of the papers, except the Kentucky balloting for Senator, which we extract.—The proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland are of that local character, that we can make no satisfactory summary. The bill in relation to the election of the Senate of Maryland by the people, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday last.

It will be seen by the Congressional summary, that the claim of Mr. Monroe, has been rejected by the House of Representatives. At the request of an esteemed friend at Annapolis, we insert to-day the remarks of Mr. Kennedy, in the Senate of Maryland, on the eligibility of Gov. Martin. The arguments of Mr. K. evidently proceed from a thorough conviction of their justness, and cannot be regarded as the effusion of party spirit or personal hostility. For these reasons, and the reputation this gentleman has obtained in his native State for devotion to her institutions, and

throughout the country, for genuine republicanism: his remarks are entitled to the dispassionate consideration of the public.

Collegiate Education.—There is nothing which more essentially contributes to the permanence of our republican government, than the general diffusion of literature. In the prosecution of this desirable object, Maryland has liberally endowed her literary institutions.—We deeply regret, however, to perceive, that no sooner do our young gentlemen finish their academical course, than they consider it absolutely necessary to complete their collegiate education at Princeton, or some college within the bounds of the "Universal Yankee Nation." But the time has come, when this spell of enchantment should be dissolved; for it is abundantly evident, that with the exception of Yale and Cambridge, there is not a college north of Maryland which ranks above mediocrity. In addition to this circumstance, the habits and manners of the Northerners and Southerners are quite different: the consequence is, that collisions and disputes often take place; and not unfrequently great injustice is done to our Southern students. And to cap the climax of literary absurdities, thirty or forty thousand dollars, at least, by our infatuation and prejudice, are annually expended in other States, for the purpose of procuring a collegiate education, when superior institutions exist in our own State.

But, it may be asked, where are those advantages to be obtained? We answer, (without any intention of disparaging others,) at *St. Mary's College*, in Baltimore. We are in possession of some statistics in regard to this venerable institution, which show it to be inferior to few in the country. There are there, at present, upwards of one hundred and thirty students; it possesses ample funds,—an extensive and valuable library,—a splendid philosophical apparatus, for demonstrations in natural philosophy and chemistry,—and about twenty professors and tutors in its various departments.

In recommending every Marylander who aspires to a collegiate education, to enter some college in our own State, it is due to ourselves to disclaim the imputation which some may be disposed to cast upon us, of being influenced by local partialities and prepossessions. We are actuated alone by a solicitude for the literary reputation of our own State, and for the advantage of our own citizens.

On our first page will be found an article giving some statistics in regard to Yale college. From these it will be seen that Maryland, with a population inferior, we believe, to two-thirds of the States of this Union, sends to that college more students than any other state except Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. Can it be that the mere name of having graduated at Yale, is to continue to draw from us annually such immense sums as are necessary for the education of our youth?—or shall we not rather look to the talents of our young gentlemen, than to their diplomas, to settle the question of their usefulness?

For our own part we have but little regard to names,—and if we could, with some of our friends, boast a splendid education, we should be perfectly satisfied that St. John's, St. Mary's, Washington, or any other school, should enjoy the credit. Indeed, we should equally reverse the mud-chinked walls of the school-house we first entered, (if peradventure they exist,) as we should the splendid porticos, domes and towers of Cambridge, Yale or Princeton. Let us, then, support the institutions of our own State—or at least lend our influence to build up an institution which shall be creditable to ourselves, and advantageous to posterity.

We can but call the special attention of our readers to the essay from the *New York Evening Post* on the subject of the Duties on Sugar. The arguments, we look upon, as unanswerable. As very justly observed, this article is no longer to be regarded one of luxury, but of daily necessity,—not in a few, but in all families, throughout our country. The work of giving relief in articles of primary necessity was begun last session of Congress, by the reduction of the duty on coffee, cocoa and salt—and we must shortly feel the benefit of the reduction, the law having gone into effect on the 1st of this month.—We indulge the hope that the good sense of the country will overcome the determined prejudices of the restrictionists, and that in regard to articles of every day use, at least, a more enlightened policy may obtain.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.
We learn from Kentucky, that on the 4th instant, the Legislature went into an election for Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The following was the result of the balloting:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
J. J. Crittenden,	68	67	68	68	68	68	68	68
R. M. Johnson,	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
J. Rowan,	18	20	17	15	10	5	3	3
C. A. Wickliffe,	1	1	4	5	13	6	6	1

The House then adjourned without coming to a choice.

On the 5th, the balloting was resumed, as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Crittenden,	68	67	68	68	68	68	68	68
Johnson,	50	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Rowan,	18	20	17	15	10	5	3	3
Wickliffe,	1	1	4	5	13	6	6	1

THIRD DAY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Crittenden,	68	67	68	68	68	68	68	68
Johnson,	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Rowan,	18	20	17	15	10	5	3	3
Wickliffe,	1	1	4	5	13	6	6	1

All the above candidates except Mr. Crittenden, are friendly to the present administration.

We learn, from a friend at Annapolis, that the Governor elect arrived in that city on Thursday morning the 13th inst. at about half past ten o'clock, and at 12 o'clock he was waited upon by a deputation from both branches of the Legislature, requesting his attendance in the Senate chamber to take the oaths required by the constitution and laws of Maryland. At half past twelve he entered the Senate Chamber, and in the presence of both houses, the several oaths were administered to him by the President of the Senate, after which the Speaker of the house of Delegates and members returned to the Delegates Chamber and took their seats; shortly after the speaker announced to the house an invitation from the Governor to attend the Government house at 1 o'clock. The house then adjourned till 10 o'clock next day, and the members of both houses, with a number of citizens and strangers, repaired to the Government house and partook of a delightful and well prepared collation. The above comprises all the intelligence we have received from Annapolis since our last.—*Gazette.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE CLAIMS UPON THE U. S. UNDER THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE IN 1800.

It is very agreeable to find by various recent intimations, that the present French government has manifested a becoming appreciation of our long standing and meritorious claims to indemnity, arising out of spoliation committed under color of authority from the Imperial Government, without regard to the common principles which all the world are bound to respect. It is highly creditable to our present energetic and paternal chief magistrate, that the interests of so respectable and important a class of our fellow citizens, as the body of merchants and traders, have been regarded with the deep solicitude which the amount of their claims, and the immutable principles of justice upon which they rest, so justly inspire.

The French nation is the debtor; and neither lapse of time nor change of government, can, in any degree, lessen the perfect obligation which originally and always marked the transaction. The recent revolution, however, adds something to this responsibility, since the new government professes to adopt the principles upon which our own is founded, and which are at once the boast and ornamental of an intelligent and happy people.—Protection to our own people and justice to all, we hold up as the base of ours, as we desire to see it the base of all governments; and while we witness the moral effect of this principle, upon the hitherto predatory governments of France, Spain, England, Brazil, and others of South America and Denmark,—who, each in turn, has acknowledged the justice and policy of meeting to us indemnification for wrongs committed—and now France again—let us be quite sure that nothing remains on our part, to maintain the efficacy of our own peaceful, and beneficent principle, which we have so many motives of interest, policy, and patriotism, for recommending in its broadest sense to the adoption of every nation.

It is not true, that the United States received from France, in behalf of our merchants, thirty years ago, a large indemnification which has not been paid over to them? And have not the sufferers been left to languish, even unto death, with incessant complaints upon their lips? They claim the official declaration from the Executive Department of which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was for a valuable consideration in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims on them; and the repeated favorable reports of committees, to both houses of Congress, have uniformly and most unequivocally established that claims rest upon irrefutable justice.

A highly respectful and most earnest appeal was submitted to the President twelve months ago, having for its object to induce his recommendation of their claims to the favorable consideration of Congress; but he was not then, as now, thoroughly informed of the details, and hence the subject was held under advisement. None can doubt that he will be most prompt and zealous in efforts to efface this stain from the reputation of our country, and that the time consumed in the consideration of the case, will be more than compensated by the efficiency of the means he shall adopt to secure the desired object.

A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name we understand is Robert At, has been arrested and committed to prison on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London, in which he was a clerk, of about £4000, in money.—The principal part of the money he brought, was found yesterday deposited in one of our banks.—*N. Y. Mer.*

A London paper mentions that it had been lately decided by the Court of King's Bench, that innkeepers are liable to make good, losses sustained by travellers on their journey in these houses. The case tried was that of a captain, who left a coat in a coffee room whilst he went to the custom house, and on returning found it had been carried off. A verdict of seven pounds was rendered against the defendant.

Distressing Calamity.—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the widow E. Rumney, residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Richard Rumney, in Allen street, was burnt to death in a most afflicting manner. Her brother having gone out, she locked the door, as was her constant custom when Mr. Rumney was absent, and in going towards the fire-place, her foot caught in the carpet and threw her into the fire before she could recover herself, being a very stout woman.

Her clothes caught, and although she shrieked for assistance, it was some time before her neighbors could get to her, through the wind-blows, when they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until she was most dreadfully burnt on the whole left side of the body. She continued in this state, suffering most excruciating agonies, until Monday, when she expired. Mrs. Rumney was seventy-four years of age, and has maintained through a life, correct and unblemished character.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Edinburgh Court states that the only nobleman who has called upon H. M. Majesty is his old friend, the Earl of Vemyss. When he and his household arrived at the apartments assigned for their accommodation, no military honors were paid to him; the few spectators who were present at the entrance to the palace, observed a respectful silence, and some gentleman, whom he met in his progress, shook him by the hand. A dinner had been furnished; the royal table was laid for three, and that of the suite for eight; but neither the old king nor the Duke of Bordeaux, sat down to dinner. Charles sometimes takes a walk through a part of the city, with two or three attendants, and in one or two instances has suffered some inconvenience from the crowd, (not always of the gentlest cast) which pressed so close to him as to require the interposition of the police officers, though they were perfectly orderly. He frequently smiles at the eagerness of the crowd to get a peep at him. He is said, in another of the papers, to be considerably altered since his residence in Edinburgh thirty years ago, and stoops much but walks firmly. No longer cooped up in seclusion by that divinity which doth hedge a king, or rather hid him from the fair world and its mortal concerns, it is said he is beginning to exercise the rights of a free subject and exchange civilities with the good-natured citizens of the Scotch metropolis.

MR. CLAY AND COL. SMITH.

The following article appears in the Lexington, Kentucky Reporter, and in the National Intelligencer.

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The following article appears in the Lexington, Kentucky Reporter, and in the National Intelligencer.

Rumors, highly prejudicial to the purity of some of the members of the Legislature have gone forth from Frankfort. It is to be hoped that they are without foundation; but the mere possibility of their truth justly occasions pain and regret. They relate to the engrossing subject of the election of a Senator of the United States. We need not state, that the people of Kentucky, and the whole American people, have conscientiously anticipated that some individual would be elected to the Senate of the United States, who would truly represent the feelings, interests, and sentiments of this community—some man who would sustain the character and the consistency of the State, by espousing the great interest of the American System and Internal Improvements, and by showing himself opposed to proscriptive, either of American citizens or the aborigines—opposed to corruption, nullification, veto, and wasteful extravagance—opposed, in short, to the present weak and wicked Administration. Why has this not been done? Why the delay? We know that it was alleged that certain members opposed to the administration, were elected to support it, so far at least, as to concur in the choice of a senator favorable to it. The absurdity of that allegation was too gross, even in these times to secure public credence. What citizens who conscientiously believe that the government is now so administered as to threaten every thing valuable among us, so eager for the office of a representative of the people, as to pledge themselves to vote in violation of their solemn convictions! The thing is incredible. But they represent counties that once supported Andrew Jackson. Does it therefore follow, that those counties are mortgaged in perpetuity to Andrew Jackson of Tennessee? Did not those same counties once support a citizen of this State for the Presidency? And if former opinions are to be applied to for furnishing a standard of present action, which is to prevail? Are there not also members representing counties which were always opposed to Jackson? How will they vote? The members for example from Woodford, Shelby, Madison, &c.?

These views which the people take, have increased the surprise which prevails, and have prepared the public mind to credit the rumours to which we have alluded. It is said that a Tennessee Judge, a member of the celebrated white washing committee of Nashville, was appointed to the office of a Senator of the United States, and that he was elected to the seat of Government, and particularly with a member from the county of Madison, whose course, although he lately held a Federal office, was supposed to be doubtful; and that after the departure of the Tennessee Judge this member, although during the canvass in his county he had solemnly, publicly, and repeatedly pledged himself to vote for a particular individual if he should be brought forward as a candidate for the Senate of the U. States, declared to a friend of that individual, that he would not vote for him. It is further affirmed that since the visit of the Tennessee Judge, the member referred to has shown fresh zeal in the Jackson cause; that he attended the Jackson Convention, and by his declarations afforded renewed and stronger proofs of his devotion.

"Are these things true? If they are, the inferences are irresistible. In these times of corruption and venality, we need not urge the necessity of vigilance and watchfulness. But if facts of such a nature as those alleged, are well founded, what ought to be the measure of our indignation of an abused, outraged, and betrayed people?"

The article drew from Col. Smith, one of the Representatives from Madison, the following card:

A CARD.
My attention was drawn by a friend this morning to a scurrilous attack upon my character, in the editorial columns of the Kentucky Reporter of yesterday, by a certain insubstantial and insidious author; I cannot descend to notice the ostensible falsehoods which were drawn from me, but a base heart could draw such an inference from the mere exhibition of that courtesy due to a gentleman and a stranger, and none but one corroded with malignity would have uttered such suspicions. J. SPEED SMITH.
Lexington, Dec. 23, 1850.

The U. S. Telegraph, upon this subject remarks:—
We place these articles on record for future use. They contain the material for much political excitement; and should, an opposition Senator be elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, the manifesto of the Reporter will be considered as unpalatable to Mr. Clay and his friends, as the famous "Bargain, intrigue and management circular."

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives the following description of the capital of Louisiana, the sugar making process, &c.

LOUISIANA, Dec. 1850.
I have picked up among the planters a very little knowledge of sugar making, of which I will here give you a "condensed extract." The cane is planted in this country in three kinds—the Creole, (which is the best) the Ribbon, and the Otchiteian. The land is ploughed, and the cane planted in what are called drills, or hills of the whole length of the field, the gutter between being of the width of the plough. This is done as soon as possible after the crop is off, generally in January and February. It is tended, weeded, and weeded, with great care for a few months, until it

comes too thick to admit of walking amongst it. The slaves are then employed in getting the wood necessary for the manufacture, or in making hogheads, until the cane is ripe, which is about the first of November. It is then from five to ten feet in height, (sometimes fifteen, but not commonly.) The fields have then an appearance not unlike extensive corn fields. The leaves do not grow within four or five feet of the ground. All hands are then turned out with cleavers, or short knives, to cut the cane. They strike as near the ground as possible, for there is more juice near the root, and cut off the top near the leaves. It requires no preparation for the mill. The cane passes between three cylinders which mash it entirely, extracting the juice which drops into a reservoir on one side, while the broken cane falls on the other. The juice is of a fine cream-colour. It is boiled in four large kettles, which are fixed over a furnace, being dipped from one to the other, and all extraneous matter being skimmed off during the process of boiling and evaporation. In the fourth boiler the good sugar is of a light straw colour. From this it runs into the cooler, and is then put into the mill, from whence in a few hours it is ready to put in the hogheads. These stand in what is called the *Purgerie*, upon a false bottom, or upon beams, over large vats, which receive the molasses.—In ten days or a fortnight from the time the cane is cut, the sugar is sufficiently drained to be shipped.—The whole process is very simple—although I fear the description is not very plain. From eight to ten hogheads are generally made in a day, and these, at five cents a pound are worth \$400 cash.—Upon some plantations nine hundred and a thousand hogheads are made in a year.

The Sugar Planters here raise nothing else. They purchase all their corn, beef, pork, rice, cattle, &c. so that, although their profits may be great, the expenses of even a moderate sized plantation are very considerable. Slaves are worth from five to seven hundred and even a thousand dollars each. It is necessary to have on every plantation a sugar boiler, one or more overseers, and a negro-driver.

Of New-Orleans I can tell you but little, for my stay there was short, owing to a preference for other places. The ancient city is entirely French in its narrow streets, its low tiled wooden buildings, its homely men, good looking women, and its language. In the modern part of the city, and where the Americans have made inroads, blocks of brick buildings have risen, like the issue of Baouqu, with a writ of ejection upon the style of the 17th century; but the work of regeneration or reform, will not be completed until the Americans become a majority and get the government into their own hands—a doubtful period—for the elections, it is believed, are during the Summer, and the Americans sacrifice the "glorious rights of election" to fastidious notions about the climate. Had they the philosophy of Sir Lucius O'Trigger, they would remember that there is "very snug lying in the Abbey," in case of an unfortunate liquefaction. It requires but little examination to ascertain that there is more fear than danger.

The good citizens have the advantage of Canute of old, for they have stopped the "prod waves" of the Mississippi by means of a high and expensive levee. The whole city is so low that in the spring, the water runs constantly from the river to Lake Ponchartrain, or the Swamp in the rear. In 1815 the water made what is termed a "crevasse" about six miles above, and overflowed the greatest portion of the town; should the same thing occur again, the march of the whole place towards the Balize will be much more rapid than agreeable. The parable of the house built upon the sand is literally true, in more than one respect, when applied here.

New-Orleans is better lighted than any of our cities by means of large lamps with reflectors, hung in the centre of the streets, at every corner, in addition to which it has often been noticed that in warm latitudes the moon and the stars appear to stand from their magnificent canopy and to shine with a more intense and vivid light. There are few public buildings of any note; the Catholic Cathedral is a massive structure, but the humidity of the atmosphere discolours every thing white, and gives an appearance of great antiquity to modern works. The interior work of the Cathedral is more solid, than that in the Catholic Church at Baltimore, but its decorations are not so beautiful.

The most interesting and amusing resort is the market-house, in the morning. It is undoubtedly the spot where Babel stood, and about which there has been so much uncertainty. Here are Blacks, Whites, and Yellows; English, Irish, Scotch, French, Spanish, Swiss and Italians; Chickasaws, Choctaws, Ottowas, and all sorts of Aboriginal and Anglo-American; males and females, buying and selling, and each speaking his own mother tongue. Black women handling the cleaver with the dextile above, steering through the moving mass with the skill of pilots among snags and sawyers; Girls, preparing over a fire of sticks, gumbo, of which the negroes partake upon the spot; Squaws, each with a poupoose and a load of baskets upon her back; Men, with the dignified stride of Macready and a blanket fit for Damon in the highest flight of his insanity. Europeans, peddling every thing that has a name, from a paper of pins upwards Slaves or Convicts bound to their labor each with a heavy chain from his ankle to his girdle. Fish spread upon palm leaves on the ground, in one place, and the heads of slaughtered cattle, piled in another. Every variety of the dog species, Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim, Hound or spaniel, brach or lymn, Or bobtail tike, or traudel tail, coursing, yelling, barking and biting. The only distinguishable articulate sounds in this Babel are, a quarter, (the name by which the six and a quarter cent piece is known in "the farther West") "bit, piastre, and some other denominations of the root of evil." Through this heterogeneous mass moves the guard with his arms akimbo, his sword by his side apparently as much engaged in his meditations as if he were in the midst of a prairie. In a few hours the purchases are made, the wants of the population apparently supplied, and silence takes the place of all this racket and confusion.

The census gives the city nearly 50,000 inhabitants but it is not mentioned in the papers what proportion are blacks. It must be considerably more than half. In a square considerably more of the business, and therefore the prising portion of those who have neither families nor servants, the total population, according to the official return, is, in round numbers 26,000; of which 1200 are whites, 9000 slaves, and 8000 free blacks. There is a fraction of about 700, to be divided among the three classes. When the returns from the country shall be completed, the whites will appear in a frightful minority. On plantations where there are not more than five or six adult whites, will be found 300 and 400 negroes. These negroes are generally, at least

so far as I had opportunity for observation, well fed, clothed, and housed, and the planters seem to feel, and probably do feel, as secure as those of Maryland or Kentucky. Whether they are actually so or not is a problem, and the whole subject is one which is not pleasant to contemplate, and in which our interference is both useless and impertinent. The planters of this state are surrounded with so many perils of a natural or physical character, that they have little time to contemplate those of a moral or political nature. The females, especially the children of the natives marry in a very early life; they are considered at the age of maturity when they have been tamed by fourteen years and at nineteen the damsels, "re-swell round the corner." The boys live chiefly at home and learn to make sugar and manage the plantation. It is perhaps a singular fact that the males are not in general, so long lived as the females, especially on the banks of the river.

The only thing worn by the females here, which bears any relationship to the ribbons and flower shops worn on the heads of the Northern ladies, are the bushel baskets which the negro wenches tote about on their thick skulls, and in which they carry about half a barrel of flour in the manufactured state. The French ladies promenade during the warm afternoons, with a parasol, and nothing but a thin veil upon their heads—an unfortunate fashion if they are in search of compliments or husbands, but a very rational and comfortable one, let them seek what they will. Many of the Quatre-une girls need not surrender their pretensions to beauty to any of the donnas of Spanish or Italian extraction.

From the Trenton Empirion we learn, that the average Clay majority in that state for congress is 1,067; and that the majority of the lowest Clay man (*Randolph*) over the highest Jackson candidate (*Parker*) is 154.—At the last election for congress, their majority was about 1800.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. A. Abraham Jump, Mr. JESSE GRISON, to Miss JULIA LARK, both of Caroline county. On Thursday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry King, JOHN JUMP, (of E.) Esq. to the amiable Miss REBECCA, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Jump, all of Caroline county. On Tuesday 11th January, by the Rev. Henry G. King Mr. THOMAS H. BARNARD to Miss ELLEN C. PRICE, all of Caroline County.

DIED.

In this county on Tuesday morning last, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER. In this county on Friday the 14th inst. Mrs. HAMILTON, consort of Mr. David Hamilton.

A Wet Nurse wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Enquire of the editor: Jan 25

READ'S PATENT.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking. From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. This subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829 the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased at one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent, shall hereby warranted a good chimney. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such city or county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa. 13th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make. CHARLES CHANDLER, 3d Sh. ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk, DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer. Jan 25

NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call. W. M. W. WILLIAMSON. sept. 7

CASE FOR NEGROES.

The subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Eastern Hotel, Nov. 16.