

Kennebunk Gazette

AND MAINE PALLADIUM.

VOL. XXX.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1838.

No. 33.

The Kennebunk Gazette

AND MAINE PALLADIUM.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
JAMES K. REMICH.

Office on the Main-Street, opposite the Meeting-House.
TERMS OF THE GAZETTE AND PALLADIUM.
Two dollars per annum, if paid within the year.—
Interest will be charged on all subscriptions which
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paper discontinued, except at the option of the pub-
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MISCELLANEOUS.

"STAND FROM UNDER."

BY MRS. D. L. CHILD.

The following story was told me as one
actually related by a sailor. I had my mis-
givings about the business; and I believe
others had them too. We had passed the
Straits of Gibraltar, and were lying off Bar-
bary, one clear, bright evening, when it
came my turn to take the helm. The ship
was becalmed, and every thing around was
silent as the day after the deluge. The wide
monotony of water, varied only by the glanc-
ings of the moon on the crest of the waves,
made me think of the old fables of Neptune;
and that Amphitrite and her Naiads were
sporting on the surface of the ocean, with
diamonds in their hair. These fancies were
followed by thoughts of my wife, my chil-
dren and my home—and all were oddly e-
nough jumbled together in a delicious state
of approaching slumber. Suddenly, I heard,
a loud, dead, terrible voice call out, "Stand
from under!" I started to my feet. It
was the customary signal when anything
was to be thrown from the shrouds, and me-
chanically I sung out the usual answer, "Let
go!"—But nothing came. I looked up in
the shrouds—there was nothing there—I
searched the deck, and found I was alone! I
tried to think it was a dream, but that
sound, so deep, so stern, so dreadful, rung
in my ears like the bursting of a cannon.

In the morning I told the crew what I
had heard. They laughed at me, and were
all day long full of their jokes about "Dream-
ing Tom." One fellow among them was
most unmerciful in his raillery. He was a
swarthy, malignant-looking Spaniard, who
carried murder in his eyes, and curses on
his tongue—a daring and lordly man who
boasted of crime, as if it gave him pre-emi-
nence among his fellows. He laughed long
and loudest at my story. "A most un-
canny ghost, Tom," said he, "when such
chaps come to see me, I'll make 'em show
themselves. I'll not be satisfied without
seeing and feeling, as well as hearing."

The sailors all joined with him, and I a-
shamed of my alarm, was glad to be silent.
The next night Dick Burton took the helm.
Dick had nerves like an ox, and snuws like
a whale. It was little he feared on earth or
beneath it.—The clock struck one. Dick
was leaning on the helm, as he said, think-
ing nothing of me or my story, when that
awful voice again called from the shrouds,—
"Stand from under!" Dick started for-
ward like an Indian arrow.—It was an in-
stant or more before he found presence of
mind to call out, "Let go!"—Again nothing
was seen—nothing heard.

Ten nights in succession, at one o'clock,
the same unearthly sound rung through the
air, making our stoutest sailors quail, as if
a bullet had gone through their brains. At
last the crew grew pale when it was spoken
of; and the worst of us never went to sleep
without saying our prayers. For myself, I
would have been chained to the oar all the
rest of my life, to have got out of that vessel.
But there we were in the vast solitude of the
ocean; and this invisible being was with us.
No one put on a bold face on the matter but
Antonio, the Spaniard. He laughed at fears,
and defied Satan himself to terrify him.
However, when it came his turn at the helm,
he refused to go.—Several times under the
pretence of illness; he was excused from a
duty which all on board dreaded. But at
last, the Captain ordered Antonio to receive
a round dozen lashes every night until he
should consent to perform his share of the
unwelcome office. For a while this was
borne patiently; but at length he called out,
"I may as well die one way as another,—
give me over to the ghost!"

That night Antonio kept the watch on the
deck. Few of the crew slept; for expecta-
tion and alarm had stretched our nerves up-
on the rack. At one o'clock the voice called,
"Stand from under!"
"Let go!" screamed the Spaniard.—
This was answered by a shriek of laughter
—and such laughter! It seemed as if the
fiends answered each other from pole to pole,
and the bass was howled in hell! Then
came a sudden crash upon the deck, as if our
masts and spars had fallen. We all rushed
to the spot—and there was a cold, stiff, gi-
gantic corpse. The Spaniard said it was
thrown from the shrouds and when he looked
on it he ground his teeth like a madman,
"I know him," said he, "I stabbed him with-
in an hour's sail of Cuba."

We all stood aghast at the monster. In
fearful whispers we asked what should be
done with the body. Finally we agreed
that the terrible sight must be removed from
us, and hidden in the depth of the sea. Four
of us attempted to raise it; but human strength
was of no avail—we might as well have tug-
ged at Atlas. There it lay, stiff, rigid, heavy,
and immovable as if it formed a part of the
vessel. The Spaniard was furious; "Let me

lift him!" I lifted him once, and can do it
again! I'll teach him what it is to come
and trouble." He took the body round the
waist, and attempted to move it.—Slowly
and heavily the corpse raised itself up; its
rayless eyes opened; its rigid arms stretch-
ed out and clasped its victim in a close death
grapple—and rolling over the side of the
ship, they tottered an instant over the waters
—then with a loud plunge sunk together.
Again that laugh—that wild shrieking laugh
was heard on the winds. The sailors bowed
their heads, and put up their hands to
shut out the appalling sound.

I took the helm more than once after, but
we never again heard from the shrouds that
thundering sound, "Stand from under!"

"Jesus of Nazareth who went about do-
ing good."—Simple and unadorned, but
beautiful eulogium! How different from
the insensate eloquence of the day, who,
when she would extol some renowned soldier,
tells us he marched through the country of
the enemy with victory at his side! Now,
what means, in the language of the panegy-
rist, to overrun the country of the enemy
with victory at his side? Is it not to open
the flood-gates of blood, and to commit uni-
versal slaughter? How different was the
passage of the victorious Jesus through Judea!
Benevolence was the victory that accom-
panied his steps; affliction, sickness, men-
tal disorder, flew at his approach. Not
only the house where he sojourned, was dis-
tinguished by his active compassion; every
impression of his steps may be said to have
been accompanied by vestiges of his redun-
dant goodness. As the sower scattereth the
seed as he moves along, the Son of God,
wherever he went, diffused his divine favors.
—Did any enquire, why, in that town,
or that hamlet, no lame nor blind person,
or any miserable object, appeared? The
answer was ready—the compassionate Jesus
had just passed through.—Bossuet.

Great wealth of the Mississippi Valley.
—An idea of the immense productive wealth
of the great valley of the Mississippi may be
formed from the annexed table of articles
shipped down the river during the year 1837,
which we take from the Memphis Gazette.
It is compiled from authentic sources, and
the aggregate value of these products is esti-
mated at \$2,000,000.

200,000 bales of cotton, 40,000 hhds. to-
bacco, 300,000 bbls. flour, 150,000 bbls.
pork, 12,000 hhds. bacon, 5,000 hhds. hams,
50,000 cwt. bulk pork, 200,000 kegs lard,
50,000 bushels corn, 200,000 bbls. corn, 400,
000 bushels coal, 10,000 bbls. beef, 300,
000 pigs lead, 50,000 bbls. whiskey, 100,
000 bbls. coal, 3,000 bales buffalo robes, 20,
000 bales hay, 2,000 packs deer skins, 2,000
kegs shot, 500 bales fur, 2,000 tons pig iron,
500 casks flaxseed, 400 bbls. linseed oil,
600,000 staves, 25,000 bbls. apples, 3,000
bbls. corn meal, 500 casks cheese, 2,000
bbls. cider, 800 boxes candles, 25,000 bbls.
oats, 150,000 bbls. potatoes, 50,000 pieces
baggage.

Things that I have seen.—I have seen a
young girl marry a young man of dissolute
habits, and repent of it as long as she lived.
I have seen the extravagance and folly
of children, bring their parents to poverty
and want, and themselves into disgrace.
I have seen a young man who despised
the council of the wise and advice of the
good, end his career in poverty and wretch-
edness.

I have seen a man spend more in folly
than would support his family in comfort
and independence.

I have seen a man depart from the truth,
when candor and veracity would have serv-
ed him a much better purpose.

I have seen a man engage in a law-suit
about a trifling affair that cost him more in
the end, than would have roofed all the
buildings on his farm.—Farmer's Cabinet.

Theory of Showers.—If our indefatigable
brother Espx should succeed in establishing
his theory with respect to rains, he will
have effected a most wonderful improve-
ment upon the weather, which, it must be
confessed, is often sadly deficient in rectitude
of conduct. The times of drought and
"small potatoes," will cease,—for every
farmer will have it in his power to burn a
pile of wood, and grow his own thunderstorm.
Think of taking out the copy-right of a tem-
pest, or a patent for a whirlwind!

The danger is, we think, if Mr. Espx succeeds,
and the modus operandi of his system be-
comes known, that any one who likes will
take possession of it, and create much mis-
chief thereby. Naughty persons would cul-
tivate storms from malice aforethought;
and they would come in time we fear, to
conflict with the freedom of elections. The
fires of party spirit would result in a deluge;
and success, irrespective of the merits of
measures or men, would crown the side
that could make the most water! The pro-
gress of steam may yet be so great that a
man may travel whithersoever he listeth by
fastening to his carriage round a huge boiling
teapot, on wheels; and when this shall
come to pass, and men will have it in their
power to fling tornados or chain lightning at
each other, we shall begin to tremble for the
safety of our republican institutions.

Philadelphia Gazette.

[From the United States Gazette.]

"Come, tell us all about the War."

The evils under which this State is now la-
boring, have their proximate cause in the
fraudulent attempt to defeat the return of
Mr. Chas. Naylor. There is no one who
doubts that he was truly elected. Several
days before the election, a scoundrel who
had been selected as a Van Buren judge
of the election for Kensington, having been
detected in another fraud, and being dealt
with rather severely as he thought, sent for
the Attorney General and confessed that
not only was it determined that Charles J.
Ingersoll should be returned as elected, but
that the tally list was at that moment al-
ready made out. Our readers at a distance
will please to understand that by tally list,
we mean in this State the exact record of
the votes given at any poll or voting dis-
trict. This, it seems, was made out more
than a week beforehand, and was to be
sworn to—so that the Van Buren candi-
date, Mr. Ingersoll, was to have a majority
of some fifteen or sixteen hundred votes in
Kensington. The prompt measures of the
Attorney General prevented any such ex-
tensive fraud, and the consequence was a
large majority of votes for Charles Naylor
—a majority which no one doubted that he
had, and which no one, not even a Loco
Foco, doubted would be returned in his fa-
vor, unless fraud was practised. Our dis-
tant readers will please to understand that
the county of Philadelphia is divided into
two districts for Congress members, but
elects by general ticket its members of the
State Senate and House of Representatives,
voting in seventeen districts.

On the day appointed by law for the re-
turn judges of these seventeen districts to
meet at the State House in this city, to re-
ceive the account of votes and to make re-
turns thereof to the proper officers and
through the proper officers, it was found
that the votes of a certain ward of the
Northern Liberties, a ward invariably and
decidedly in the hands of the Van Buren
party, were not to be found. The box and
its contents of votes and tally list were
lost. The wonder as to the cause of this strange
abduction or disappearance was lessened
when Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll forced him-
self into the room occupied by the return
Judges, and imperatively demanded that
the whole of the votes of the seven wards
of the Northern Liberties should be
thrown out, which would of course leave
a majority of votes for him (Ingersoll) in
the third district, of which the Northern
Liberties formed a part. Then, too, the
citizens understood the call made upon the
partisans of Mr. Ingersoll, in a morning
Van Buren paper, to assemble at the State
House. The partisans did assemble, in
immense and noisy crowds.

The fraud contemplated was too palpa-
ble to be winked at; and the sober friends
of Mr. Van Buren who had voted for Mr.
Ingersoll, turned up their noses in con-
tempt of the high-handed measure, and in
scorn of the individual, whoever he may be,
who could project such a villainous scheme,
or the miserable objects that could lend
themselves to the fraud. A majority of the
seventeen return judges made up their
mind to return Mr. Ingersoll as elected.
Of course only a majority would consent to
such a measure. The minority made their
returns of the votes presented, by which
Charles Naylor was declared elected.

The Van Buren judges, having yielded
all to Mr. Ingersoll, returned from the Hall,
forgetting or neglecting to make their re-
turns to the proper officer. The Whig
judges waited in vain for their colleagues,
and at length complied with the act of As-
sembly by returning, upon the votes of the
several districts then before them, the
names of the persons who, according to
those votes, appeared to be elected as coun-
ty delegates to the legislature of the State.

These were Whigs, and these returns were
made in due season to the Sheriff, and by
him forwarded in proper time and manner
to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.—
The other party of judges on the next day,
finding that they had overreached them-
selves by their subservience to Mr. Ingersoll,
got together some returns, which they
caused to be forwarded, but not according
to the act of Assembly. By their returns
or rather their calculations, for they made
no legal returns, the Van Buren county de-
legation was declared to be elected. Now
the Secretary of the Commonwealth re-
ceived the returns of the minority judges
through the legal channel, and was bound
to hand those returns to the Legislature.—
He has done that, and the Whig delegates
from the county of Philadelphia are legally
and constitutionally members of the Senate
and House of Representatives, until those
bodies (in their constitutional character as
judges of the qualification of their mem-
bers) shall decide otherwise.

The Van Buren Senators returned from
Huntington never received a majority of
votes in that county, nor is it supposed by
any one that they did. The Van Buren
Senator returned from Chester county, Mr.
Bell, never received a majority of votes in
his district, nor is it believed by any one
that he did; but because he is returned in
the manner prescribed by law, he holds,
for the present, his seat. The Secretary of
the Commonwealth had no authority to
look behind these returns and declare them

illegal and another person elected—that
would be to assume the authority which the
constitution expressly gives to the Senate
itself.

When, therefore, the Senate and the
House of Representatives shall have been
organized, they will be in a situation to en-
tertain protests against the returns, and if
they find these returns incorrect, to vacate
the seats, now legally held by the Whig
members from the county, and the Van
Buren Senators from Huntingdon and
Chester.

The question, therefore, now agitated at
Harrisburg has nothing to do with the right
of members to their seats; but a mob has
been assembled to dictate to the Legisla-
ture who shall and who shall not take their
places, and to deny to the two houses the
right of deciding by their own votes upon
the qualification of their members—and the
mob has thus far succeeded in its purposes.

From Harrisburg.—It will be seen,
from the annexed extracts, that the Phila-
delphia troops have returned home from
their short campaign at Harrisburg, and
that their place is supplied by a corps
of volunteers from the interior. There ap-
pears now to be a prospect of the organi-
zation of the Legislature without any fur-
ther violent excitement, and that all occa-
sion for the presence of troops will soon
cease.

According to the following intelligence,
it appears that three of the whig members,
who at first united with their party in the
election of Mr. Cunningham as Speaker,
have now joined the Van Buren section of
the House, which was organized by the
choice of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker, and Mr.
Shunk as Clerk. This gives to this sec-
tion of the House a majority of members,
and a quorum, without counting the dis-
puted members from Philadelphia County.

This will of course remove all question as
to which section shall be recognised by the
Senate, as the lawfully organized House,
and will probably lead to an expeditious
settlement of the disputed question of the
Philadelphia County election, in the man-
ner in which it appears to have been anti-
cipated by the Whigs it would be ultimate-
ly settled. The claim has never been
made, in behalf of the return received
through the Secretary of State, that it was
a correct return, but merely that it was
good until regularly set aside, and that it
was the only proper prima facie evidence,
on which the House could proceed to or-
ganize. It was on this question that the
parties had hitherto split, and there ap-
peared to be no way of bringing it to a har-
monious decision. The three members
have taken the responsibility of cutting the
knot, and putting an end to the unprofita-
ble contest. We have not seen the state-
ment of their reasons, referred to in the pa-
graph which follows.

Boston Daily Ad.

We are, it is probable, to have peace in
Harrisburg now, three Whig members of
the House,—from the County of Luzerne,
Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, and from
Union County, Mr. Montelius,—having taken
the oath of office in the House, organized
and transacting business in the Repre-
sentative chamber, under Mr. Hopkins (V.
B.) as Speaker.

Mr. Butler stated his reasons for taking
this step in an address to the House, and
Mr. Montelius in a letter to his constitu-
ents. They seem to think that necessity
and duty compel them to take this course,
as in justice, though not in form, the Van
Buren members for Philadelphia County,
have a right to their claimed seats.

A battalion of volunteers from Cumber-
land have arrived here, and taken up their
quarters at the Arsenal. It is rumored
that this detachment is to be followed by
two or three companies from Adams
County.

In the Reporter is published the call of
Governor Ritner upon the War Depart-
ment for troops. Mr. Poinsett refused to
answer the call, and sent a copy of his an-
swer to Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

New York Express.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter, dated

HARRISBURG, Dec. 16, 1838.

I understand that F. R. Shunk, Clerk
of the Hopkins house, in his examination
before Mr. Fraley's committee of last eve-
ning, testified that he had been clerk of the
House of Representatives for twenty years
continuously, and that in all that time he
knew of but one instance in which the
House was organized upon any other evi-
dence than the returns received from the
Secretary's office—the instance which
made the exception, was that of members
once returned from—I did not learn the
names of the County, in which case the re-
turns had not been forwarded to the Secre-
tary's office, but as there were no other
claimants, and the members being indispu-
tably elected, they were admitted upon
other evidence.

I do not feel myself at liberty to give the
testimony adduced before the contesting
committee in the case of Mr. Hanna; but
I will say, that from what is already brought
to light, the criminality of the Van Buren
judges in making up their returns, is most
glaringly displayed.—U. S. Gazette.

In the Senate on Tuesday a report was
received from the committee of which Mr.
Fraley is chairman, concluding with a res-
olution that the House of Representatives
over which Mr. Hopkins (Loco Foco), pre-
sides, was not organized as required by law.
The report gave rise to a warm debate,
and on Wednesday the resolution was
adopted—20 to 18.

The correspondent of the Courier and
Enquirer says:—

"I have heard it said that the members
of the Van Buren House of Representa-
tives had determined, if the Senate would
not recognize them, to dissolve their body,
call a convention of the people under the
bill of rights, and start a new government.
Others say that the House will hold on un-
til the 15th of January, and then inaugu-
rate a new government, and proceed to
business without a Senate."

After the decision of the Senate was
known, the Loco Foco members of the
House held a meeting, at which the fol-
lowing resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That a committee be ap-
pointed to prepare for the consideration
and adoption of the House, an address to
the friends of the commonwealth, calling
on them to take immediate measures for
the restoration of the government."

The Telegraph says the Loco Foco
House will call a convention of the people,
to suspend the action of the laws and place
them in power.

A committee of seven was appointed to
decide on the claims of Mr. Wagner and
Mr. Stevenson to the contested seat for Phila-
delphia county, of whom six are Whigs and
one a Van Buren man. A committee of seven
was also appointed on the case of Mr. Bell
of Chester. They are all Whigs. These
two committees were drawn by lot.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18.—Arrival of the
Volunteers.—The volunteers under com-
mand of Major General Patterson, arrived
in town yesterday afternoon from Harris-
burg, and excited no little attention. Up-
wards of one thousand troops marched
through Chesnut street about 5 o'clock,
and presented a military spectacle that has
not been witnessed in Philadelphia for
years. We never saw a finer looking body
of men. Their dress, arms, marching and
appearance throughout, were such as to
make the most favorable impression; while
the artillery, baggage wagons and other
material, gave the parade a highly forma-
ble and imposing appearance. Major Gen-
eral Patterson, (accompanied by his aids,
Major Henderson and Miles,) marched on
foot, and elicited encomiums as he passed,
for the discreet, manly and judicious
manner with which the orders confided to
him had been fulfilled.

The Tombigby River on Fire.—While
Mr. J. M. Cooper was prosecuting the re-
moval of MacGrew's Shoals, after boring
to the depth of 375 feet, his augur suddenly
dropped and entirely disappeared. In the
space of some several moments a deep
hollow sound was heard, resembling the
rumbling noise of distant thunder from the
chasm below, and at the same instant gush-
ed forth from the shaft thus made, a clear,
transparent, oleaginous substance or liquid,
which boils up very similar to the efferves-
cence of a boiling pot; and which, owing
to the sluggishness of the current, has
gradually diffused itself over the whole
surface of the river. A quantity has been
collected, and upon the application of fire,
it is found to burn equal to the purest
sperm oil.

To gratify curiosity and make further
tests, fire has been applied to the oil on the
water, and the whole surface of the river is
now burning, emitting a flame of most beau-
tiful appearance, about six inches high, and
has already extended about half way down
to Fort Stoddard; the reflection of which
upon the horizon in the night, presents a
most sublime spectacle, far surpassing in
grandeur and beauty of appearance, the au-
ra borealis.—Mobile Journal.

The Rines Case.—Our readers will re-
collect into what an excitement our commu-
nity was thrown two years since by the
trial of the case of the State vs. Stover
Rines and als. for an alleged conspiracy
against the good name of Mrs. Julia W.
Rines, his wife—an account of which was
published at length in our paper. The
principal witness in the case was Mrs.
Rines herself. The trial took place be-
fore Judge Perham, and occupied some-
thing like two weeks, and resulted in a ver-
dict against the defendants. The Counsel
for Rines took exceptions to the rulings of
the Court, and particularly to the admission
of Mrs. Rines as a witness. The cause was
argued at the June term (1837) of the Su-
preme Judicial Court, and has stood over
till the recent term of said Court in this
city, when an opinion was delivered by
Chief Justice Weston, in favor of the de-
fendants. The cause is remanded to the
Court of Common Pleas for final action,
when a *nolle prosequi* will probably be
entered. The opinion of the Court, we
understand, was drawn up by Judge Emery.
—Bangor Whig.

A ship of 450 tons, designed for the Liv-
erpool trade, was launched from one of the
ship-yards in Belfast, Me. 30th ult.

UNITED STATES LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS...THIRD SESSION.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Several reports were presented, and also a large number of petitions. Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Finance, made a report on the bill referred to them for graduating the price of public lands. The report recommended the passage of the bill. It was ordered to be printed.

The bill to postpone the payment to the States of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue was resumed. Mr. Preston spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Brown replied. The question was then taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of January, 1840, and it was lost—yeas 17, nays 26. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, without a division. After an executive session, the Senate adj.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, stating that he had discovered the means of making it rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense, provided it be successful, that Congress would give him a premium of so much for five miles, and at a like ratio for any greater extent of surface. The petitioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise, at his pleasure, the Ohio river.

The petition was signed by some of the most scientific and literary gentlemen in Philadelphia, who state that his views are founded on strict philosophical principles, and that it was highly probable he would succeed.

Mr. Crittenden was understood to say that he was particularly alarmed at the suggestion that the Ohio river was about to be put under the peculiar care of the petitioner, though on what principles he could succeed Mr. C. did not know. But if he should succeed, he might, in some fit of misanthropy, involve us in eternal clouds, and might even bring another flood to desolate the earth; so that, unless the petitioner could show that he could also remedy these evils, and manufacture sunshine as well as rain, Mr. C. would rather he would not go on in these experiments, and he was unwilling to encourage one in the attempt merely to produce rain, unless he could also make sunshine.

The petition was laid on the table.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making partial appropriations for the years 1838 and 1839, was reported.

Mr. Wall moved to amend it by inserting at the bottom of the bill, "and for the revolutionary pensions, under the act of the 7th July, 1838, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

On this amendment a debate arose, which occupied the Senate until a late hour.

A motion was made by Mr. Crittenden to amend the amendment by inserting "and provided, farther, that the act of July 7, 1838, be repeated after the third of March, 1839."

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

The Senate was engaged during the greater part of the sitting to-day, with miscellaneous business of an unimportant character—chiefly private.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Rives, on the subject of the mysterious connection lately formed between the Government and the Bank of the United States were taken. Mr. Rives addressed the Senate at length, on this subject, and it said gave a bold and masterly exposition of his political creed. He has now taken the high and noble stand on which Mr. Tallmadge stands—war to the knife, now and always, against the Sub-Treasury scheme. He took up the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Message of the President to review, comparing the Message and Report of '38, with the Messages and Reports of '37. The abandonment of the Specie clause was shown. The use of the Banks! The mild and syren notes of the President's Message that is, with the hoarse and rough, and bold and spiteful Messages that were. The Executive, said Mr. Rives, has abandoned all his strong points. Nay, practically, said he, has abandoned his Sub-Treasury Scheme, although for party effect he keeps it before the people, with the hopes of secret deception or open delusion.

Mr. Rives spoke of the recent defalcations at New York, and alluded to the control which the Executive would have over his officers and the finances of the country, if the Sub-Treasury scheme should become the law of the land.

Mr. Wright, of New York, replied to Mr. Rives, reproaching him for leaving the Administration, and insinuating the President's displeasure—and spoke severely of the conservatives as "armed neutrals." Mr. Rives replied that he acted on his own responsibility, and should not hold himself accountable to the Executive. Mr. Rives said he was an "armed neutral"—and it was the policy of such, both to attack and defend. And, closely eyeing the chairman of the Committee on Finance, he said—"I am an armed neutral, and no vessel of the President's! The gentleman from New York will understand that!"

Mr. R. concluded, by saying that the employment of State banks was now the only resort and the question was whether State banks should be employed with or without authority.

After some remarks by the Senators, the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to prevent

the interference of certain officers of the Federal Government in elections.

The bill from the House of Representatives making partial appropriations for the years 1838-9, was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wall, relative to pensions, was further debated by Mr. Strange and Mr. Davis, the former opposing and the latter supporting it. The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was lost—yeas 11, nays 21. The bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish any information in relation to the means taken for the defence of the Northern frontier of Maine. Mr. Calhoun communicated a presentment from the Grand Jury of Columbia, S. C., in relation to the insufficiency of the pay of witnesses and Jurors in the U. S. Courts. After spending a short time in Executive business, the Senate adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Fry asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence which has passed between him and Governor Ritner, on the subject of an armed force to proceed to Harrisburg. He moved to suspend the rules, that the resolution might be now considered, which was agreed to, yeas 128, nays 35. Mr. Cushing offered an amendment, proposing to inquire also, whether any officer of the U. S. Government was concerned in the affair at Harrisburg, which amendment was accepted by Mr. Fry as a part of his resolution. Mr. Biddle was opposed to the introduction of the subject. Mr. Naylor was in favor of the resolution, and proceeded to give a history of the affair at Harrisburg. He was called to order, but the House gave him leave to proceed. He spoke at considerable length, and with great animation of the fraud which was attempted to be practised in the Congressional election, as well as the Philadelphia county election, and was followed by Mr. Perkins, Mr. McKean, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Biddle. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Petitions were then called for and several were presented, among which were a number of abolition and anti-Texas petitions by Messrs. Briggs, Parmenter and Grennell. Mr. Reed offered a petition from Nantucket, praying for the establishment of commercial and diplomatic relations with Hayti. Mr. Wise opposed the reception, on the ground that these petitions were part and parcel of abolition. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

The pending question being on the objection of Mr. Wise, to the acceptance of the petition for the establishment of commercial and diplomatic relations with Hayti. Mr. Grennell addressed the House at length in favor of the reception of the petition, and of its reference to the committee on foreign affairs.

It was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Grennell rose to order. He had offered another petition yesterday, of a similar tenor, which, as giving rise to debate, was ordered to lie over. As the House had now decided the question of reception and reference, if the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Wise, would withdraw his objection, he would ask that it now be disposed of.

Mr. Wise said that finding himself, on a question of such a character, in a minority of 32, he gave up the point. He had done all he could do.

The memorial was then received and referred.

Mr. Saltonstall presented a petition for the recognition of Hayti, to which Mr. Legare objected. Mr. Saltonstall replied at length. The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19.

INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

The first business was to put a stop to the discussions which have been going on for some time about abolition, Hayti, &c. &c. leading to no result. Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, moved the previous question on the motion of Mr. Legare, that the petition presented yesterday by Mr. Saltonstall, for the recognition of Hayti, be received. It was sustained. The House determined to receive the petition, and, on motion of Mr. Saltonstall, it was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR.

A message from the President of the United States, in reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, transmitting all the correspondence which had passed between him and Governor Ritner, in reference to the call of the U. S. troops, was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK DEFALCATIONS.

Mr. Cambreling submitted a motion that a select committee, except so much as relates to the modification of the revenue laws.

Mr. Wise rose to move, he said, that this subject be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. When Gen. Jackson left the Presidency, he left behind him a certificate that his officers were men of probity and integrity. If I did not believe it at the time, said Mr. Wise, I believed then that corruption existed among them. I told the country then, sir, that honest Levi's Department was rotten to the core, and I called for investigation, but the President promptly let us know that his honest officers were above our scrutiny. It has since been found that these honest officers could not keep their hands from picking and stealing in a large way, and in a small way too. They were guilty of grand larceny and petit larceny.

The Sub-Treasury had run away, and it never would be kept stationary, unless you stop steam navigation between New York and Liverpool. Now, that millions have been stolen, they offer us an investigation—after the horse has been stolen, they propose to lock the door. What is the use of investigating this particular case? Do we want to establish a rogne's college, to show all other Sub-Treasurers how to steal the public money? Swartwout is safe in Europe and laughs at your investigation. Had you not better undertake to discover some of the rogues not yet found out? But two months is too short a time to cleanse the Augean stable. It

would take two years, but, if we do undertake it, I hope the Speaker will not pack a committee upon us again. Let us have an impartial and disinterested jury.

Mr. Wise did not conclude his remarks, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from certain inhabitants of New Hampshire, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and that they have leave to be heard at the bar of the House by themselves or counsel, in behalf of their petition. The Speaker decided that the petition must lie on the table, under the rule of the House, and the House sustained the decision.

Mr. Cushing presented a petition for the abolition of slavery, and said, that in so doing, he took occasion to protest against the rule of the House, precluding such petitions—that he yielded to power, not to right—that he considered the resolution unconstitutional, and therefore, in every sense null and void. He moved that his protest be entered on the journals of the House.

The Speaker decided that the motion was out of order.

Several other petitions were presented, and the House adjourned at an early hour—most of the members having gone to the Senate chamber, to listen to Mr. Rives.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Cushing moved to amend the same, by inserting therein the following words:

"Mr. Cushing presented the petition of Joseph Young and others, of Salisbury, in the State of Massachusetts, which was laid on the table under the resolution of the House of the 12th of December; and on presenting the same, Mr. Cushing protested in submitting to the application of said resolution to this petition, he yielded not to right, but to power, conceiving said resolution to be unconstitutional, and therefore in itself purely null and void; which protest he moved to have entered on the journal. But the Speaker decided that the motion was not in order."

After some discussion, the question was then taken and decided in the negative—yeas 14, nays 174.

Mr. Cambreling, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for 1839. A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839. A bill making appropriations for the naval service for 1839. A bill more effectually to prevent frauds in the collection, keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, and to punish public defaulters.

A large number of reports from Committees were made, chiefly of bills on private claims.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion heretofore submitted by Mr. Cambreling, providing for the appointment of a select committee on the Swartwout defalcation.

Mr. Wise resumed and concluded his remarks.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.

The House were engaged two hours upon the old sore in relation to Petitions. Mr. Adams in a speech argued in favor of the reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report upon the merits of the petitions presented. The proposition to the Committee and to require a report thereon, excited a long debate. Mr. Adams made a masterly speech in favor of his position. Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition, and in manner and matter so excited, that a scene of disorder was feared. Mr. B. had been prompt in calling Mr. Adams to order for irrelevant remarks, and on his motion Mr. Adams was required to take his seat. Mr. Wise of Virginia placed Mr. Bynum in precisely the same position Mr. B. had placed Mr. Adams—compelling him to take his seat until the House allowed him to proceed. Bynum was furious but was compelled to submit to the judgment he would have inflicted upon another. The discussion ended upon this memorial—it may be renewed, we see, whenever another memorial is brought forward, by laying Mr. Adams' motion to instruct the Committee to make another report upon the table. We are glad to see the remarks of one Virginian friendly to the Administration, upon this subject. We refer to Mr. Bouldin, Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Bouldin is in favor of a reference, printing, reading, and a vote upon all memorials. We remember of his making a speech upon this very subject three years since, and in defence of the same point. Had the south listened to the advice Mr. Bouldin then gave, they would have been less troubled with petitions than they have been for three years past. The ultra Southern members of Congress have made more ultra abolitionists than all other men and circumstances combined. Such at least is our opinion, and we are glad to see a Virginian friendly to the administration bold enough to recommend better treatment to petitions and petitioners.—Portland Adv.

Tampico.—Advices from Tampico of the 9th inst. received at New Orleans on the 7th inst. state that General Podras, with 300 men, had taken possession of the fort and bar of Tampico; General Cos, with 300 men, was at Pueblo Viejo, and General Canales, with 1500 men, was at Altamira. The troops at Tampico were very short of provisions, and it was thought that all the military that had pronounced for the federal or revolutionary party would give up.

A letter from Campeachy mentions the arrival of two schooners from Tampico, on the 20th ult. bringing advices to the 9th, and represents the town as being besieged by Generals Cos, Canales and Podras; Gen. Mexin had arrived in the sch. Edgar from New Orleans, and taken command of the federal troops, consisting of nearly one thousand men, well fed and clothed with an abundance of money; it is expected he will make a good fight against the government party.

The Dover Enquirer expresses the opinion, that the resolution adopted by the Rockingham Convention, recommending Gen. Harrison for the Presidency, is in unison with the sentiments of the whole generally in that State, and will be cordially seconded by the other whig conventions which are soon to assemble.

MAIL ARTICLES.

Executions at Kingston.—Col. Von Shoultz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday week. He was aged 31. His father was a major in the Polish army at Warsaw. The prisoner also rose to be major in the Polish service.—In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at Salina as a chemist. Was induced to join the "Hunters" or "Patriot Masons," by Mr. Stone, of Salina, who also presented him with the flag that was taken at the Mill. He was told that the people of Canada would receive them with open arms—and that even the British regulars would join them on their landing. Trusting to these representations he embarked with others on the United States at Oswego, took the two schooners in tow laden with men, three cannon, and munitions of war—was baffled in his attempts to land at Prescott, but finally landed at the Wind Mill with 180 men. He soon discovered how he had been deceived, as no aid came to them nor did any one join them. But as he had no means of returning to the States, he strengthened his position as far as possible, and made the best defence he could.

Dionisius Abley, a Printer, and second in command, was also to be hung on Saturday; also Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition.—Gov. Arthur orders the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were sentenced to be executed on the 12th.

From the Syracuse Whig.

The following letter from Col. Von Shoultz to some gentlemen at Cape Vincent, who had kindly sent him some linen, has been handed us by a friend, for publication:

"Gentlemen I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me linen, though I have not the honor of knowing any one at your place. Please to thank the kind name on the socks.

We have been kindly treated by the 83d Regt., and the sheriff at this place, and I would beg you to have the kindness to have printed in some of your papers our acknowledgments of the good treatment we have received from them. For my part, I have been tried by the Court Martial, and am prepared for death. I only wish that those cowardly rascals, General Birge and Bill Johnson, might be punished, who brought us into this prison, and I will die content. As I was completely destitute of linen, and have not a coat to put on, your kind present was most acceptable.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours, very respectfully,

S. VON SHOULTZ.

Fort Henry, Dec. 1, 1838.

Condition of the Mormons.—In the Legislature of Missouri on the 3d inst. Mr. Atchison presented two letters to the House, one from Davies county to the Governor, and the other from Caldwell county, directed to Mr. Correll. Both were upon the subject of the suffering condition of many persons in those counties, from the recent difficulties. In Davies, the houses of many persons have been burned down and their crops destroyed, and they were without furniture, clothing or food. In Caldwell county, about sixty Mormon men are under arrest, and have been detained several weeks—about forty men of the same society have been killed, and about one hundred have run away, either to avoid the excited feelings of the people or escape trial by law.

Thus, at least 200 women, nearly every one of whom has a family of small and dependent children, have been left without any one to provide for them, with no means of support, without shelter from the storm, without protection from the cold, or food to satisfy the cravings of appetite. Whilst such is their pitiable condition, many of them dare not, and all fear to appeal to the sympathies of the people by whom they are surrounded.

On the motion of Mr. Morehead, the letters were referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Morehead, Atchison and Conliffe, with instructions to report a bill as early as possible.

A letter dated near the mouth of White River in Arkansas, gives the following painful account of a remarkable conflict with a bear:

There was one of the deepest tragedies here two evenings ago that I ever heard of. Mr. Harris, the landlord in whose house I am now staying, went up the river to drive some cattle to a Mr. Kean's. On the way, he and Kean saw a very large bear, which they shot twice, wounding him mortally but not killing him. They then followed him with their dogs, and when they came to where he was, Mr. Harris went into the cave to get another chance to shoot him. The bear was behind a tree, and Mr. Harris and the bear were facing each other. The bear was not killed. Harris shot him the third time, but did not kill him. The bear caught him by the hamstring and bit the large artery in two. Kean, who was loading another gun, ran to him, but being more than ten steps off, with his butcher knife, to stab the bear, that now had the blow the bear saw him, and leaped at him. Kean sprang back, and Harris jumped from under the bear, ran fifteen or twenty feet and fell. Kean said "are you hurt?" "Yes, I am killed," was his answer. Kean then jumped between Harris and the bear, and the latter was rushing to another attack, and luckily shot him the fourth time through the body which weakened the animal much, though he still fought with the dogs for some time. Kean ran next to Harris, saw his haggard countenance, begged him to speak, but the prostrate man expired in an instant. Mr. Harris has left five or six children and his poor wife.

Retrenchment and Reform.—The expenses of Mr. Adams' administration were thirteen millions of dollars per annum. Mr. A. was turned out of office because of his wasteful extravagance. The expenses of Mr. Van Buren's administration are stated by himself to be less than FORTY MILLIONS, and this is retrenchment and reform.—N. Y. Com.

The United States is the second commercial nation in the world. Its tonnage exceeds that of any other excepting Great Britain; and in less than twenty, perhaps ten years, will exceed that.

CONNECTICUT.—Elections for the choice of town officers were held in 109 towns in Connecticut, during the months of October and November—in 5 of which the Conservative candidates prevailed, in 37 the loco foco, and in 67 the whig.

Mr. Swartwout's Defalcation.—The Spy in Washington, in his correspondence with the New York Courier & Enquirer, gives some information of the extent of the defalcation of the late Collector of the Customs at New York, derived apparently from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on that subject. Mr. Swartwout's first nomination was confirmed March 29, 1830. It appears that his first misuse of the public money, commenced in that year and continued through the whole period which he remained in office. When he went out of office, according to his return dated March 28, 1838, there appeared a balance in his hands of \$201,096. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote to him under date of April 16, "I have to remark that the balance in your hands is so large, and the money so much needed by the Treasury, it is hoped that you will make immediate deposits." &c. &c. To this the Collector replied that the amount would not be more than sufficient for the settlement of the outstanding claims against him.

The account went on until the beginning of November, without being pressed to a settlement. It was not until the settlement of the first quarterly accounts of his successor in November, that suspicions of defalcation were excited.

By examinations which have been since made, it is ascertained that the defalcation amounts to \$1,374,119, and the Secretary apprehends that the deficit will not be less than \$1,250,000. It is stated that these withdrawals of the public money were known to the Cashier and Assistant Cashier, and that the Assistant Cashier, Mr. Phillips, for a great part of the time, kept an account of the sums taken, and of the fund from which they were taken. It is by the aid of these persons that the several amounts are now ascertained.

According to the account rendered by Mr. Phillips, Mr. Swartwout's defalcations amounted in 1830, \$31,322, to \$30,801, consisting principally of forfeitures, received for the United States, and not paid over.—In 1833 the amount was increased to \$35,288; in 1834, to \$50,370; in 1835, to \$137,061; in 1836, to \$336,718, including \$97,840 cash overdrawn; in 1837, to \$1,016,955; and in 1838, after deducting \$193,600 for money returned, the remaining defalcation was as above stated, \$1,374,119.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Fleming, Auditor of the Custom House, to the Solicitor of the Treasury, dated the 16th of November last, describes the manner in which the defalcation was discovered.

"When Mr. Swartwout's term of office expired, it became necessary to make a thorough examination of all outstanding bonds, and to render abstracts for the delivery of the same to his successor. This work was completed, after much labor, in the month of August last; and when the total amount was ascertained, it was found to fall short of the amount appearing due by the books of the office, by six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars. This alarming circumstance I mentioned to the cashier, Mr. Ogden, and requested him to communicate the fact to Mr. Swartwout. On the following day, the cashier observed to me, that I had better inform Mr. Swartwout myself of the condition of the bonds. I at once did so. He seemed greatly surprised, and remarked that it must be impossible that so large a deficiency could exist, and requested that the account might be re-examined. It was accordingly re-examined, and every bond found paid by the records of the office was marked off. Still the same deficiency existed. A list was then prepared of all the bonds unchecked and unaccounted for, and was placed on file in the office. Prior to this, and during the re-examination, Mr. Swartwout sailed for England."

The incipient steps are being taken by a portion of the Van Buren party, to place Governor Dunlap in the United States Senate in place of Senator Williams, whose term expires on the 4th of March coming. The following feeling letter we find in the Argus of to-day.—Port. Courier.

BRANSWICK, July 10, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter of yesterday came to hand by the mail of this morning. I very cheerfully respond to the questions you propose.

Upon the first subject of enquiry I would say, that I am decidedly in favor of the plan submitted by the Executive of the United States, to wit:—A Treasury independent of Banks.

To your second enquiry I would reply, that I am opposed to a National Banking Institution of every shape, and should I ever be called to give my vote upon the subject, should most assuredly record it against the project. Upon the right of instruction I have never doubted. I believe it is the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or to resign the trust with which they have clothed him.

In great haste,

Yours respectfully,

R. P. DUNLAP.

Elections for Representatives in Massachusetts.—The second trial for the choice of Representatives—(thirty six)—in Boston, to complete the number to which that city is entitled, took place on the 26th ult. and in consequence of divisions in the whig ranks, resulted like the first, in no choice. Total whig vote 5205; Van Buren 1835; Seaworth 385. No further trial will be had and Boston will, consequently, send only 20 Representatives—the number chosen at the first trial.—The second trial in Cambridge, held the same day, resulted in the election of three whigs.

In Gloucester a second trial was also had on the same day, and unexpectedly all parties, the whig ticket prevailed. Gloucester has hitherto been an administration stronghold, and is the residence of R. Rantoul, jr., one of the most influential members of the administration party in the State and the defeated candidate of the party, for Congress, at the late election, in Essex South District.

Wednesday, 19th inst. was observed by the people of Ohio, as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise, by the appointment of the Governor.

A wolf—the largest ever caught in Penobscot county,—measuring 6 feet from the snout to the tip of the tail, was taken last week on the east branch of the Penobscot.—A bear, weighing about 500 pounds, was taken at Carmel, in the same county, a few days since. Both animals were exhibited in Bangor last week.

The amount of butchering at Cincinnati is said to be more than double that of any former season.

SATURDAY.

The Southern resolutions of late S. they will be read, ed to question the facts and conclusions, will produce a new Carolinian. Georgia, that either S. of South Carolina, merits of the pursue, in of this state, table to a v. ple. I is Southern brethren, they ensure their brethren, they would dear to them, chers! all domestic tions of the the good and he cherished a. "Whites, Maine, have be Georgia with kidnapping the property of of violence, against it is said, of the State of "And where of Georgia has thereof had a Federal constitution, erior of Maine, der the bill of State?" "And where, State of Maine, demand, is uncom, fused so as to do, the subject he State?" "And where, the slave question longer becomes hold the decided on any subject rights; the reform. "Resolved, that making the dem, delinquency for what the prices respect for horse, vision of their n, and require, "Resolved, that ern, we receive, rates of for er, prompt acceptance demand. "Resolved, that the State of Maine obligations in the blow to the secu, property, and if well founded States. "Resolved, that the cause of the make common ca, measures in pro, grievances and fo, and our common

"A friend re, Warden's exhibit, ture on Janu, eye-sight," and en of our good peo, last, paroxysm not, we will consid, We were not p, cannot, therefo, servation. He ha, After all, it was, cents for grown p, children. And w, den have his sh, "spirit of the ag, women and you, in being Mass, any other, tont, sound common s, planted with th, direction. We s, every day and i, life. There are i, world than I a, phy," and how i, unpopularity of a tip

"The Str, BOARD, which has ten pu, Portland, it is b, reagents have b, priors of the Ar, the State of M, viders to the la, it.—Mr. Hatley, Standard, has v, pointed to a W, kers at Washing, cently of the Ar, Pomer in the N, "the craft" g, Mr. Fairfield, Gov, Soco, we understa, on Tuesday, re, It is rumored, called from I mace,

THE SOUTH VS. MAINE.—The following resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina, by Mr. Rhett, a few days since, and it is quite probable that they will be adopted by that body. They will be read with some interest by the people of Maine, who, while they will be inclined to question the entire correctness of all the facts and positions laid down in the resolutions, will also, we opine, regard their introduction as a somewhat singular movement on the part of the legislators of South Carolina. The controversy is between Georgia and this State, and we are not aware that either State has asked the interference of South Carolina, or its opinions as to the merits of the subject in dispute. The course pursued in this matter by the Governor of this State is, so far as we can learn, acceptable to a very large portion of the people. It is not at all surprising that our Southern brethren should be extremely sensitive upon the subject of Slavery, nor are they censurable for asserting their rights and claiming strict justice at the hands of their brethren in the Northern States. But they should recollect that their Northern brethren have rights—principles which are dear to them and which they are bound to cherish at all hazards. The habits, feelings, and domestic institutions of the two sections of the Union are very dissimilar—and the good old adage "bear and forbear" must be cherished and practised.

Whereas, certain citizens of the State of Maine, have been charged in the State of Georgia, with a felony, committed there by kidnapping and carrying away certain slaves, the property of the citizens thereof; and bills of indictment have been duly found in Georgia against the said persons, who are understood to be now resident in and under the protection of the State of Maine:

And whereas, the Governor of the State of Georgia has, by direction of the Legislature thereof and according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, demanded of the Governor of Maine, these delinquents for trial, under the said bills of indictment:

And whereas, the said Governor of the State of Maine, instead of complying with this demand, as under the provisions of our national compact, he was in duty bound, has refused to do so, stating that he must first lay the subject before the Legislature of his State:

And whereas, from the present aspect of the slave question, in the United States, it no longer becomes a slave holding State to withhold the decided expression of its sentiments, on any subject involving these momentous rights; therefore

Resolved, That the State of Georgia, in making the demand for the delivery of these delinquents for trial, demanded nothing but what the strictest regard for justice, order, respect for herself, and the most sacred provisions of our national compact, authorized and required.

Resolved, That it is with the deepest concern, we perceive one of the Chief Magistrates of our confederated States, refusing prompt acquiescence to this just and rightful demand.

Resolved, That a failure on the part of the State of Maine, to fulfil her constitutional obligations, in this particular, will be a fatal blow to the security of our Institutions, and property, and if persisted in, will create great and well founded alarm in the slave holding States.

Resolved, That the cause of Georgia is the cause of the whole South, and we will make common cause with her in all proper measures for procuring a redress of these grievances, and for the maintenance of her and our common rights.

A friend requests us to say, that Mr. Warden's exhibition of Paintings and Lecture on Jerusalem, which "blessed the eye-sight" and enlightened the understandings of our good people on Thursday evening last, partook not a little of humbuggery.

We comply with his request, and Mr. Warden will consider himself "shown up." We were not present at the exhibition, and cannot, therefore, speak from personal observation. He had a full house we are told. After all, it was cheap enough—only 12½ cents for grown people, and 6-14 cents for children. And why should not Mr. Warden have his share? Humbuggery is the "spirit of the age;" fathers and sons, old women and young maidens seem to delight in being humbugged—in being governed by any other controlling influence than that sound common sense which their Maker implanted within them for their guidance and direction. We see evidence of this almost every day and in almost every condition of life. There are indeed more humbugs in the world than "are dreamt of in our philosophy," and he who escapes with the loss of a pin or a penny, or a five may "thank his stars."

"THE STANDARD," a Van Buren paper, which has been published several years in Portland, has been discontinued, and arrangements have been made with the proprietors of the Argus, to furnish that paper instead of the Standard, to such of the subscribers to the latter as may wish to receive it.

Mr. Hartley, late proprietor of the Standard, has, we are informed, been appointed to a Clerkship in one of the Departments at Washington, and Mr. Greene, recently of the Argus, has been appointed to the office of the Navy. We are glad to see the "craft" getting ahead so well.

Mr. Fairfield, Governor elect, arrived at Bangor, we understand, from Washington, on Tuesday evening last.

It is rumored that Gov. Cass has been recalled from France.

INDIANA SENATOR.—Albert S. White (whig)—now a member of the U. S. House of Representatives—has been elected a Senator in Congress, by the Legislature of Indiana, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.—Mr. White succeeds Mr. Tipton (V. B.)

The Legislature of Alabama met on the 4th inst. Mr. Calhoun, of Dallas—claimed as a Sub-Treasury man—was chosen President of the Senate, by a majority of 11 votes.—Mr. McClung, of Madison—opposed to the Sub-Treasury—was elected Speaker of the House, having 47 of 89 votes.

Seven millions of dollars have already been expended, by the State of Kentucky, in works of Internal Improvement, according to the recent message of the Governor of that State to the Legislature.

Twenty whigs and three Van Buren men were chosen State Senators at the late General election in Massachusetts. The vacancies—17 we believe—will probably be all filled with whigs.

While the question on the passage of the latter clause of the fourth of Mr. Atherton's abolition resolutions was pending in the U. S. House of Representatives, Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, asked whether it was in order to correct a gross grammatical error. The Speaker said "no." "Then," rejoined Mr. Kennedy, "I protest against the grammar, and vote against the resolution." The resolution was, notwithstanding, carried—bad English and all. Mr. Kennedy subsequently offered the fourth resolution, done into good English, but the "assembled wisdom" rejected it.

EFFECTS OF INTemperance.—A wagon was discovered in the mire near Galena, Ill. on the 26th ult. in which were two men, one dead, frozen stiff, the other barely alive, holding on to the corpse of his fellow. The team probably left the road, while the inmates were asleep or helpless in consequence of intoxication, entered the creek and could not get out. Two jugs of rum were found in the wagon.

A dwelling-house was destroyed by fire in Boston on the evening of the 12th inst. One of the inmates perished in the flames, another was so badly injured as to survive but a few hours, and a third was removed to the hospital considerably burnt. All hands were in a state of intoxication at the time the accident occurred.—A woman—a wife and mother—named Greene, was burnt to death in Newport, R. I. 3d inst. while in a state of beastly intoxication. Her husband was in bed, in an adjoining room, at the time, but so stupefied by liquor as to be utterly insensible of the situation of his wife. A rum jug was found in a closet in the house.

Austin Squiers was executed at Rochester, N. Y., recently, for shooting his wife. He declared to the last, that he was so far under the influence of liquor at the time the crime was committed, that it was not the deliberate act of his will. One of the evening train of cars, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, recently passed over a man who was lying on the rail-road track, intoxicated and killed him instantly.

53 vessels have been built on the Kennebec river during the present year, viz. 3 ships, 3 barques, 9 brigs, 1 steamboat, 27 schooners, 1 sloop and 9 boats. Total tonnage 6,776-15.

Mr. Robert Nowell, of Hermon, Me., was found senseless, by the side of the road leading from Bangor to Hermon,—about 4 miles from B.—on the evening of 6th inst. He lingered until the 14th, in a profound stupor, with the exception of a few moments, when he died. During the lucid interval referred to, he stated that he was struck by one Hamilton, an Irishman, living in that vicinity. The only mark of violence on the body of the deceased was a serious wound on the right side of the head, above the ear. Hamilton has been arrested, partially examined and committed for further examination. Nowell has left a large family, who were entirely dependent on his exertions for support.

A New Nose.—We learn from the Medical and Surgical Journal of Boston, that Dr. J. M. Warren, of that city, has been a second time successful at manufacturing a nose from the integuments of the forehead. The patient was a young lady residing in Maine, who through the ignorance of a quack doctor, in trying to demolish a pimple, completely destroyed her nose. Her visage being thus rendered unseemly, she applied to Dr. Warren for assistance. She bore the rhinoplastic operation without flinching, which was performed on the 17th ult. Every thing has worked kindly, the new nose knit by the first intention, and the nostrils and wings are well turned, and promise to go on improving in appearance.

[We understand that the young lady alluded to in the above paragraph formerly resided in this town.]

A Bear was shot in Baldwin, Cumberland Co. 29th ult. which weighed, when dressed, 406 pounds. A Mr. Spencer had a severe struggle with him the day preceding, during which Mr. S. broke up his gun about him and then clinched him. Mr. S. having been bitten through both arms, in the fight, thought it prudent to withdraw. The battle was renewed, the following morning, by a small party, and Bruin was worsted.

Hon. S. C. Phillips, the whig candidate, was elected Mayor of the city of Salem, on Wednesday, last week,—having a majority of 163 in 1040 votes thrown.

The chap that wishes to advertise his wife as having left his "bed and board," is informed we shall do no such thing, unless he pays for his advertisement in advance. We can't blame a woman for running away from a man that neglects to pay the printers. Go it Phoebe.—Newbury Journal.

Right—and make him pay double price, too—that is the way we do in all such cases. A good wife never runs away from a decent man; and when a fellow treats his wife so that she can't stay with him, we will not advertise her without the payment of a heavier price than such fellows are generally willing to give. We invite our brethren of the press universally to adopt this rule. What say you?—Hartford Courier.

[We adopted this rule years ago. We do not admit such advertisements into our columns, without extra advance pay. We received one yesterday, which is not inserted today, because the "needful" did not accompany it. We do not think such pieces of composition are very ornamental to a newspaper, or that they speak much in praise of the state of society in the neighborhood of the place of its publication. We doubt not that nine cases in ten the man is in the fault;—but then the women ought to "look out better." If they get into the "noose-matrimonial" without thoroughly understanding the character of their "partners for life," they have been guilty of a "sin of omission" for which they must expect to be punished and to weep repentant tears. This laying aside judgment, suffering will to run away with reason, is serious business, and cannot be done with impunity. Better that "Phoebe" had "kept herself to herself" than to have been bound with the "silken cord"—quarrelled with her spouse and found it necessary at last to "go it."]

From London.—London papers to the evening of Nov. 10th were received in New York on Saturday, by the Gladiateur, but they contain, say the New York papers, nothing of importance.—The only item of interest to our readers is an *ad* that a new convention for the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary question, has been arranged by Mr. Stevenson with the British Government. Portland Advertiser.

From the Frontier.—General Scott arrived at Detroit on the 8th inst. The Detroit Advertiser says that the leaders of the Patriotic party for the present, and a good portion of the men have gone to their homes. They have shown their wisdom in so doing; for this fighting the government troops, appears to be rather up-hill work. On the 5th inst. seven prisoners, all belonging to the State of New York, pleaded guilty at Kingston—four others pleaded not guilty. It is probable that a number of these foolish men will be executed. Portland Courier.

The Frontier War.—It appears from an extract of a letter, published in the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the hostile designs of many of our citizens near the Northern and Western frontiers, against Canada, are not abandoned, and that a feeling exists which will not be kept in subjection by the mere issue of a proclamation once a year, without some measures to enforce it.—Boston Daily Adv.

M. Bodisco, Minister from Russia, gave last night a splendid ball, in honor of the Emperor's birthday. It was a fete which did great honor to the Minister himself, not only because it was distinguished for the elegance and taste and liberality displayed, but because the giver manifested his hospitality in that personal attention to his guests—in a courtesy, urbanity and kindness of manner, worth more than the feast. Washington Globe.

Wreck of a French Frigate.—The Bermuda of the 8th inst. received at New York, informs that the French frigate Hermoine, of 60 guns, Com. Bazoche, with a crew of 550 men, from Havana for Brest, ran on the rocks off the west end of these islands on Monday evening, the 3d inst. and soon after sunk. The officers and crew landed at Ely's Harbor on the same evening, and have since been provided with accommodations on board the Royal Oak, lying at the dock yard. Several articles of rigging and some small stores have been saved.

A gentleman has recovered in the U. S. Circuit Court at Baltimore, 7,130, for damages sustained by his wife in the upsetting of a stage. The driver was intoxicated.

The Rev. Mr. Beckwith's meeting-house at Castine took fire on the morning of Sunday the 2d inst. and narrowly escaped destruction.

Vermont Farmer.—We understand that Nathaniel Davis, jr. of this town, sold two hundred head of beef cattle on Wednesday last, and pocketed therefor \$7,000. Montpelier Watchman.

Three young men, aged 22, 18 and 16 years, were drowned in Lincolnville, Me. on the 27th ult. They fell through the ice while skating.

Awful Death.—A child of Mr. Joshua Haskell, Mason, was scalded to death in this city one morning last week. It was about a year old—and had been taken from bed and tied in a chair near the stove. In the mean time a tea kettle of boiling water had been placed on the hearth of the stove. The child by an effort of its own pitched forward directly upon the boiling kettle, and received its contents in its bosom! The scald was so severe, although the little sufferer lingered in frightful agony through the day, as to cause its death in the evening. Another caution, at this season, for mothers to guard their little ones from the possibility of such heart-rending catastrophes.—Eastern Argus.

Suicide.—Peter R. Bristol, assistant teller of the Bank of Buffalo, shot himself, at that place, on the night of Dec. 12th. No cause whatever is assigned for this melancholy act.

A rifle has recently been invented by a Mr. Bailey, of Portland, which when loaded admits of 15 distinct discharges. Boston, Dec. 12, 1838.

The Journal of Commerce notices two suicides in New York on Tuesday night last—that of Patrick Daly of Boston, and that of F. W. Speight, a German Doctor. No cause is assigned in either case.

Melancholy Accident.—Rowland R. Minturn, Esq. of the firm of R. K. Minturn & Co. on Wednesday last, in a fit of insanity, put an end to his life by jumping from a window in his house in New York.

Ordination.—Mr. Tobias H. Miller was ordained pastor of the First Church and Parish in Kittery, Nov. 21. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Clark of Greenland, N. H.

Installation.—On Wednesday, Dec. 19, the Rev. Samuel Stone, late of Falmouth, was installed pastor of the Second Church and Society in York. Reading the Scriptures and Introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Miller of Kittery; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cummings of Portland; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Colburn of Wells; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Rankin of South Berwick; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Haven of York, 1st parish; Charge to the People and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bacon of Eliot.

HYMENÆAL.
MARRIED.—In Kennebec-port, Nov. 4, Mr. MERRILL CRANE, to Miss LOUISA THOMPSON. Nov. 22, Mr. STEPHEN HUTCHES, to Miss CATHERINE HUFF, all of K. pt.

OBITUARY.
DIED.—In Kennebec-port, 18th, Miss Sally D. HANSCOMB, aged 25 years.
In Hollis, Mrs. Hannah, wife of the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Lyman, aged 73 years.
In Baltimore, suddenly, Com. J. J. Nicholson, of the U. S. Navy.

SHIP NEWS.
KENNEBUNK, DEC. 29, 1838.
ARRIVED.
Dec. 22.—Slp. Pacific, Oaks, Boston;
23.—Slp. Alert, Creditford, Boston;
MEMORANDA.
Ar. at New Orleans, 14th, barque Diantha, Williams, Boston.
Cld. at Boston, 20th, brig Vernon, Perkins, New Orleans.
At Cadiz, Oct. 26, brig George, Wise, dis'g.
Ar. in the Clyde, 31st Oct. Robert Morris, Virginia.
Ar. at New Orleans, 13th inst. brig Perseverance, Burroughs, Galveston, Texas.

Cut Stone Wanted.
PROPOSALS will be received until the 31st January, 1839, at the Engineer Office, Governor's Island, N. Y., for furnishing 62,000 cubic feet of Cut Stone for a Light House, to be built during the ensuing season, on Flynn's Knoll, near Sandy Hook; each proposal to be accompanied by a specimen of the stone and the manner of cutting to which it refers. The stone must be of the best quality of Granite, and the cutting must be such that when the stones are set together the joints will be as close and the fitting accurate of the interior as of the exterior parts of them. The plans will be shown and explained, and the particulars respecting delivery and inspection will be made known at the Engineer Office on Governor's Island. December 22, 1838.

WANTED
TIMBER and PLANK, suitable for a vessel of 370 tons, by
JAMES TITCOMB.
Kennebunk, Dec. 27, 1838.

Boot & Shoe Making.
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Kennebec-port and vicinity, that he has opened a shop near Nason's Mills, where he will carry on the Boot and Shoe making business in all its branches.—Having employed a finished workman, his work will be done as well and as cheap as can be found elsewhere.—By diligent attention to his business he hopes to merit the patronage of the public.
M. P. SIMPSON.
Kennebunk-port, Dec. 23, 1838.

Annuals, Juvenile Books, &c.
D. REMICH
HAS FOR SALE
FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, London;
The Religious Souvenir, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Gift, by Miss Leslie;
Juvenile Forget me not; The Lilly;
Juvenile Keepsake;
Ladies' Annual Register;
Gems from American Poets;
Token of Remembrance; Gray's Poems;
Marmion; British Poets;
Burn's Poems; Lady of the Lake;
Campbell's Poems;
Parley's Christmas Gift;
Mary Howitt's Tales in Prose;
Mary Howitt's Natural History;
The American Lady;
My Daughter's Manual;
Young Lady's Aid, by Whitman;
Young Man's Aid, by Winslow;
" " Guide, by Alcott;
" " Friend, by Mussey;
" " Assistant, by Whitman;
Moral Fables; Laws of Etiquette;
Moral Fables; Evening Hours, 2 vols.;
Family Story Book, 2 vols.;
The Young Husband, by Dr. Alcott;
The Mother in her Family, by Dr. Alcott;
Fireside Education, a new, valuable and popular work; Health and Beauty;
A very extensive assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
Kennebunk, Dec. 23, 1838.

Eastern Stage House, No. 84, Ann Street, Boston.
THE subscriber would announce to his friends, and the travelling public generally, that the above establishment, having undergone complete repairs and been newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of company. The location is central and convenient, and the present proprietor is determined to spare no effort on his part to maintain the good name of the house, and to ensure a continuance of the public favour it has hitherto, in a large measure, received. The books of the Eastern Rail-road and Stages are still kept at the house.
N. B. Attached to the establishment is a large yard, good sheds, first rate stables, where every attention will be given to horses, by experienced ostlers.
J. TYLER.
Boston, Dec. 12, 1838.

Prospectus of the American Museum.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, histories, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.05. Persons desirous of acting as agents will please apply post paid. Terms \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—five copies \$20.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,
J. E. SNODGRASS,
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.
Dec. 22, 1838.

Tri-Weekly Journal.

THE publisher of the Kennebec Journal will issue a paper three times a week during the session of the Legislature, to contain reports of the proceedings thereof, and such other matter as may be interesting to political and other readers.
Persons in all parts of the State can send for it by members of the Legislature, and others coming to the seat of Government.
Any person procuring six subscribers, and transmitting the money, shall have a copy for his compensation.
Augusta, Nov. 7, 1838.

Thrice Weekly Age.

THE publisher of the AGE proposes to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will contain, in addition to the reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the News of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.
The price of the Thrice weekly will be One Dollar for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.
Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.
All subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some person known to us become responsible therefor.
Augusta, Dec. 22, 1838.

To all Admirers of FASHIONABLE DRESS.

SAMUEL MENDUM informs the Gentlemen of Kennebunk and vicinity that he continues to carry on the
Tailoring Business,
in a neat and fashionable manner, and has obtained the services of Mr. WARREN WHITE, an experienced Cutter, who will attend to that part of the business. He has also made arrangements so that he will receive the fashions as often as reported, and hopes by diligent attention to business to give satisfaction.
WANTED as above a first rate seamstress. Also two girls as apprentices.
Kennebunk, Dec. 15, 1838.

Furniture & Feather Warehouse.

HILDRETH & AYRES would inform the inhabitants of Kennebunk and vicinity that they have taken the store in Kennebunk formerly occupied by Timothy Frost, adjoining Mr. Kimball's carriage manufactory, where they will keep a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, consisting of bureaus, sofas, tables, secretaries, common, fancy, cane seat and mahogany chairs.
Kennebunk, Dec. 14, 1838.

Almanacs for 1839.
ROBERT B. THOMAS Farmer's Almanac. Calculated for the State of Maine. American Almanac; People's; Comic and Crockett's Almanacs;
For sale at the lowest prices, singly or in quantities, by
D. REMICH.
Kennebunk, Oct. 24, 1838.

Executor's Sale.

THE subscribers, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest Israel Herin, late of Clinton, had at the time of his decease in and to one undivided half part of a certain lot of land situated in Acton, County of York, and is a part of lot No. 9, in the tenth range of lots in said Acton, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the north and west by land of Nathaniel Jewett, on the south by land of Paul Farnham, and on the east by a county road leading from Jonathan Young's, by the house of said Farnham, being the same deeded by Simon Roberts to James Roberts, and by James Roberts to said Herin.—The sale will be at the house on the premises.—Terms made known at the time of sale.
JOSEPH EATON, } Executors.
STEPHEN STARK, }
December 10, 1838.

WANTED,
100 TONS of Hay by
WILLIAM LORD.
Kennebunk, Dec. 6, 1838.

Leather Preservative.
PATRIDGE'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE, for Chaise tops, harnesses, boots and shoes,—for sale by the dozen or single canister, by
D. REMICH.
Kennebunk, Oct. 16, 1838.

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