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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), 1831-1836

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The Courier (Portsmouth, Ohio), March 16, 1836

Elijah Glover

William Camden

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PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1836.

I presume so, by the leg of mutton coming on board.

"Tone—true—I'm regular as clock work. After being twenty years first lieutenant, one gets a little method—I like regularity. Now the admiral has never omitted asking me to dinner once, every time I have come into harbour, except this time. I was so certain of it, that I never expected to sail, and I have but two shirts clean in consequence."

"That's odd, isn't it? and the more so, because he has had such great people down here, and has been giving large parties every day."

"And yet I have made three seizures, besides sweeping up those thirty-seven tubs."

"Sweet them up," observed Smith.
"That's all the same thing, you know. When you've been a little longer in the service, you'll find out that the commanding officer has the merit of all that is done—by you're green yet. Let me see, where was I? Oh—It was about ninety-three or ninety-four, as I said. At that time I was in the Channel fleet—Tompkins, I'll trouble you for the hot water—this water's cold.—Mr Smith do me the favor to ring the bell—Jem, some hot water."

"Please, sir," said Jem, who was bareheaded, as well as bareheaded, touching the lock of hair on his forehead, "the cook has capsize the kettle—but he has put more on?"

"Capsize the kettle! ha—very well—we'll talk about that to-morrow. Mr Tompkins, do me the favor to put him in the report; I may forget it. And pray, sir, how long is it since he has put more on?"

"Just this moment, sir, as I came aft."

"Very well, we'll see to that to-morrow—you bring the kettle aft as soon as it is ready. I say Mr Jem, is that fellow sober?"

"Yes, sir, he is as sober as you be."

"It's quite astonishing what a propensity the common sailors have to liquor. Forty odd years have I been in the service, and I've never found any difference: I only wish I had a guinea for every grog that I have given a fellow seven water grog during my servitude as first lieutenant. I wouldn't call the king my cousin. Well, if there's no hot water we must take luke-warm, it won't do to have to. By the L—d Harry! who would have thought it—I'm at No 161—Let me count, ye'll surely I must have made a mistake. A fact, by heaven! continued Mr Appleby, throwing the chalk down on the table. "Only one more glass, after this, that is if I have counted right—I may have been double."

"Yes," drawled Smith.
"Well, never mind—Let's go on with my story. It was either in the year ninety-three or ninety-four, that I was in the Channel fleet—we were then a-bread of Torbay."

"Here be the hot water, sir," cried Jem, putting the kettle down on the deck.

"Very well, boy. By-the-by, has the jar of butter come on board?"

"Yes, but it be broke all down the middle; I tied him up with a rope yarn."

"Who broke it, sir?"

"Cockswain says as how he didn't."

"But who did, sir?"

"Bill Jones gave it to me, and I'm sure as how I didn't."

"Then who did, sir, I ask you?"

"I think it be Bill Jones, sir, 'cause he's fond of butter, I know, and there be very little left in the jar."

"Very well, we'll see to that to-morrow morning. Mr Tompkins, you'll oblige me by putting the butter-jar down in the report, in case it should slip my memory. Bill Jones, indeed, looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, never mind. Well it was as I said before, it was in the year ninety-three or ninety-four, when I was in the Channel fleet; we were then off Torbay, and had just taken two reefs in the topsails. Stop, before I go on with my story, I'll take my last glass. I think it's the last; let me count—yes, by heavens I make out sixteen, well told! Never mind, it shall be a stiff one. Boy, bring the kettle, and mind you don't pour the hot water into my shoes, as you did the other night. There, that will do. Now, Tompkins, fill up yours; and and you, Mr Smith: let us all start fair, and then you shall have my story—and a very curious one it is, I can tell you; I wouldn't have believed it myself, if I hadn't seen it. Hilloa! what's this? Confound it! what's the matter with the toddy? Heh Mr Tompkins?"

Mr Tompkins tasted, but, like the lieutenant, he had made it very stiff; and, as he had also taken largely before, he was, like him, not quite so clear in his discrimination: "It has a queer tang, sir; Smith, what is it?"

Smith took up his glass, tasted the contents: "Salt water," drawled the midshipman.

"Salt water! so it is, by heavens!" cried Mr Appleby.

"Salt as Lot's wife!—by all that's infamous!" cried the master's mate.

"Salt water, sir!" cried Jem, in a fright; expecting a salt cell for supper.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr Appleby, tossing the contents of the tumbler in the boy's face, "salt water. Very well sir, very well?"

"It wasn't me sir," replied the boy, making up a piteous look.

"No, sir, but you said the cook was sober."

"He was not so very much disguised sir," replied Jem.

"Oh! very well, never mind. Mr Tompkins, in case I should forget it, do me the favor to put the kettle of salt water down in the report. The second! I'm very sorry, gentlemen, but there's no means of having any more gin-toddy, but never mind, we'll see to this to-morrow. Two can play at this; and if I don't salt water their grog, and make them drink it, too, I have been twenty years a first lieutenant for nothing, that's all. Good night, gentlemen; and," continued the lieutenant, in a severe tone, "you'll keep a sharp look-out, Mr Smith, do you hear, sir?"

"Yes," drawled Smith, "it's not my watch; it was my first watch, and, just now, it struck one bell."

"You'll keep the middle watch, then Mr Smith," said Mr Appleby, who was not a little put out; and Mr Tompkins, let me know as soon as it's daylight. Boy, get my bed made. Salt water,

by all that's blue! However we'll see to that to-morrow morning.

Mr Appleby then turned in; so did Mr Tompkins; and so did Mr Smith, who no idea of keeping the middle watch because the cook was drunk and had filled up the kettle with salt water. As for what happened in ninety-three or ninety-four, I really would inform the reader if I knew, but I'm afraid that that curious story is never to be handed down to posterity.

The next morning, Mr Tompkins, as usual, forgot to report the cook, the jar of butter, and the kettle of salt water; and Mr Appleby's wrath had long been appeased before he remembered them. At day-light the lieutenant came on deck, having only slept away half of the sixteen, and a taste of the seventeenth salt-water glass of gin-toddy. He rubbed his eyes, that he might peer through the gray of the morning; the fresh breeze blew about his grizzled locks, and cooled his rubicund nose. The revenue-cutter, whose name was the "Active," cast off from the buoy; and, with a fresh breeze, steered her course for the Needle's passage.

CHAPTER III.

CUTTER THE THIRD.

Reader! have you ever been to St. Maloes? If you have, you were glad enough to leave the hole; and, if you have not, take my advice, and do not give yourself the trouble to go and see that or any other French port in the Channel. There is not one worth looking at. They have made one or two artificial ports, and they are no great things; there is no getting out or getting in. In fact, they have no harbors in the Channel, while we have the finest in the world; a peculiar dispensation of Providence, because it knew that we should want them, and France would not. In France, what are called ports are all alike, nasty narrow holes, only to be entered at certain times of tide and certain winds; made up of basins, and backwaters, custom-houses, and cabarets; just fit for smugglers to run into, and nothing more; and, therefore, they are used for very little else.

Now, in the dog-hole called St. Maloes there is some pretty land, although a great deficiency of marine-scenery. But never mind that; stay at home, and don't go abroad to drink sour wine because they call it Bordeaux, and eat villainous French, so disguised by looking that you cannot possibly tell which of the birds of the air, or beasts of the field, or fishes of the sea, you are cramming down your throat. If all is right, there is no occasion for disguise; it is an old saying; so depend upon it, there is something wrong, that you are eating fish, under a grand French name. They eat everything in France, and would serve you up the head of a monkey who has died of the small-pox, as *saucisson de porette*; that is, if you did not understand French; if you did, they would call it *le tete d'amour a l'Ethiopienne*, and then you would be even more puzzled. As for their wine, there is no disguise in that—it's half vinegar. No, no! stay at home; you can live just as cheaply, if you choose; and then you will have good meat, good vegetables, good ale, good beer, and a good glass of grog—and what is of more importance, you will be in good company. Live with your friends, and don't make a fool of yourself.

I would not have condescended to have noticed this place, had it not been that I wish you to observe a vessel which is lying along the pier-wharf, with a plank from the shore to her gunnel. It is low water, and she is aground, and the plank dips down at such an angle, that it is a work of danger to go either in or out of her. You observe that there is nothing very remarkable in her. She is a cutter, and a good sea-boat, and sails well before the wind. She is short for her breadth of beam, and is not armed. Smugglers do not arm now—the service is too dangerous; they effect their purpose by guising, not by force. Nevertheless, it requires that smuggler should be good seamen, smart, active fellows, and keen witted, or they can do nothing. This vessel has not a large cargo in her, but it is valuable. She has some thousand yards of lace, a few hundred pounds of tea, a few boxes of silk, and about forty ankers of brandy—just as much as they can land in one boat. All they ask is a heavy gale, or a thick fog, and they trust to themselves for success.

There is nobody on board except a boy; the crew are all up at the cabaret, settling their little accounts of every description, for they smuggle both ways, and every man has his own private venture. There they sit, fifteen of them, and fine looking fellows, too, sitting at that long table. They are very merry, but quite sober, as they are to sail to-night.

The captain of the vessel (whose name, by-the-by, is the "Happy-go-lucky,"—the captain christened her himself) is that fine looking young man with dark whiskers, meeting under his throat. His name is Jack Pickersgill. You perceive, at once, that he is much above a common sailor in appearance. His manners are good, he is remarkably handsome, very clean, and rather a dandy in his dress. Observe, how very politely he takes off his hat to that Frenchman, with whom he has just settled accounts; he beats Johnny Craud at his own weapons. And then there is an air of command, a feeling of conscious superiority about Jack; see how he treats the landlady, *de haut en bas*, at the same time he is very civil. The fact is, that Jack is of a very good, old family, and received a very excellent education; but he was an orphan, his friends were poor, and could do but little for him; he went out to India as a cadet, ran away, and served in a schooner which smuggled opium into China, and then came home. He took a liking to the employment, and is now laying up a very pretty little sum: not that he intends to stop; go, as soon as he has enough to fit out a vessel for himself, he intends to start again for India, and with two cargoes of opium, he will return, he trusts, with a handsome fortune, and resume his family name. Such are Jack's intentions; and, as he eventually means to reappear as a gentleman, he preserves his gentlemanly habits; he neither drinks, nor chews, nor smokes. He keeps his hands clean, wears rings, and sports a gold snuff box; notwithstanding which, Jack, is

one of the boldest and best of sailors, and the men know it. He is full of fun, and as keen as a razor. Jack has a very heavy venture this time—all the lace is his own speculation, and if he gets it in safe, he will clear some thousands of pounds. A certain fashionable shop in London has already agreed to take the whole of his hands.

That short, neatly-made young man, is the second in command, and the captain's friend. He is clever, and always has a remedy to propose when there is a difficulty, which is a great quality in a second in command. His name is Corbett. He is always merry—half sailor, half tradesman; knows the markets, runs up to London, and does business as well as a chairman, lives for the day, and laughs at to-morrow.

That little puny old man, with gray hair and fat face, with a nose like a not of interrogation, is the next personage of importance. He ought to be called the sailing-master, although he goes on shore in France, off the English coast he never quits the vessel. When they leave her with the goods, he remains on board; he is always to be found off any part of the coast where he may be ordered; holding his position in defiance of gales, and tides, and fogs; as for the revenue-vessels, they all know him well enough, but they cannot touch a vessel in ballast, if she has no more men on board than allowed by her tonnage. He knows every creek and hole, and corner, of the coast; how the tide runs in—tide, half-tide, eddy, or current. That is his value. His name is Morrison.

You observe that Jack Pickersgill has two excellent supporters in Corbett and Morrison; his other men are good seamen, active, and obedient, which is all that he requires. I shall not particularly introduce them.

"Now you may call for another life, my lads, and that must be the last; the tide is flowing fast, and we shall be afloat in half an hour, and we have just the breeze we want. What d'ye think, Morrison, shall we have dirt?"

"I've been looking just now, and if it were any other month in the year I should say, yes; but there's no trusting April, captain. However, if it does blow off, I'll promise you a fog in three hours afterwards."

"That will do as well, Corbett, have you settled with Duval?"

"Yes, after more noise and chaff than a panic in the stock exchange would make in England. He fought and squabbled for an hour, and I found that, without some abatement, I never should have settled the affair."

"What did you let him off?"

"Seventeen shillings," replied Corbett, laughing. "And that satisfied him," enquired Pickersgill.

"Yes—it was all he could prove to be a *surfaire*; two of the knives were a little rusty. But he will always have something off; he could not be happy without it. I really think he would not have settled it, if he had to pay a unit without a deduction."

"Let him live," replied Pickersgill. "Jeannette, a bottle of Volnay, of 1811, and three glasses."

Jeannette, who was the *fille de cabaret*, soon appeared with a bottle of wine, seldom called for, except by the captain of the Happy-go-lucky.

"You sail to-night?" said she, as she placed the bottle before him.

Pickersgill nodded his head.

"I had a strange dream," said Jeannette; "I thought you were all taken by a revenue cutter, and put into a *cachot*. I went to see you, and I did not know one of you again—you were all changed."

"Very likely, Jeannette—you would not be the first who did not know their friends again when in misfortune. There was nothing strange in your dream."

"*Mais, mon Dieu! je ne suis pas comme ça, moi.*"

"No, that you are not, Jeannette; you are a good girl, and some of these fine days I'll marry you," said Corbett.

"*Doit être bien beau de jour-là, par exemple,*" replied Jeannette, laughing; "you have promised to marry me every time you have come in, these last three years."

"Well, that proves I keep to my promise, any how."

"Yes; but you never go any farther."

"I can't spare him, Jeannette, that is the real truth," said the captain; "but wait a little—in the mean time, here is a five franc-piece to add to your *petite fortune*."

"*Merci bien, monsieur le capitaine; bon voyage!*" Jeannette held her finger up to Corbett, saying, with a smile, "*merchant!*" and then quitted the room.

"Come, Morrison, help us to empty this bottle, and then we will all go on board."

"I wish that girl wouldn't come here with her nonsensical dreams," said Morrison, taking his seat; "I don't like it. When she said that we should be taken by a revenue cutter, I was looking at a blue and a white pigeon sitting on the wall opposite; and I said to myself, now, if that blue warning, I will see if the blue pigeon flies away first, I shall be in jail in a week; if the white, I shall be back here."

"Well?" said Pickersgill, laughing.

"It wasn't well," answered Morrison, tossing off his wine, and putting the glass down with a deep sigh; "for the cursed blue pigeon flew away immediately."

"Why, Morrison, you must have a chicken heart to be frightened at a blue pigeon," said Corbett, laughing, and looking out of the window; "at all events, he has come back again, and there he is sitting by the white one."

"It's the first time that ever I was called chicken-hearted," replied Morrison, in wrath.

"Nor do you deserve it, Morrison," replied Pickersgill; "but Corbett is only joking."

tearful brightened up: as he took the glass of wine poured out by Pickersgill, he said, "Here's your health, Corbett; it was all nonsense, after all—for, d'ye see, I can't put in jail without you are. We will sail in the same boat, and when you leave me, you take with you every thing that can condemn the vessel—so here's success to our trip."

"We will all drink that toast, my lads, and then on board," said the captain; "here's success to our trip."

The captain rose, as did the mates and men, drank the toast; turned down the drinking vessel on the table; hastened to the wharf, and, in half an hour, the Happy-go-lucky was clear of the port of St. Maloes.

(To be continued.)

THE BEAT'S CHANGE.

There is a change, an utter change,
That comes upon the heart;
Ere time one feature can derange
Or bid one smile depart:
The outward form is all the same,
Nor are, by words, expressed
The dark and boiling thoughts that tame
The fire within the breast.

Undimmed—unaltered—still, the eye
Beams forth on all around;
And if the bosom heaves a sigh,
That sigh has scarce a sound,
Yet though the world may never dream
Our spirits touched by care,
So buoyant and so free they seem—
We are not what we were!

O'er us, Fate's know whence or when
That change begins to steal
Which teaches that we never again
As once we felt shall feel.
A curtain slowly drawn aside,
Reveals a shadowed scene,
Wherein the future smile differs wide
From what the past has been.

'Tis not the earth withholds its joys,
As manhood crowns the brow;
The same pursuits we loved as boys,
Life offers us to now:
And still we seek the giddy round,
And join the laughing throng;
But feel that in the festive hour
Our hearts have now no share.

Yet morn we not this early, change—
'Tis sent our souls to show
How narrow is the utmost range
Allow'd them here below—
Present to bid our youth aspire
To nobler scenes than past
And shall for ever last.

Instinct of Animals.—Certainly they do afford the most striking proofs of an intelligible cause, as well as of a unity of design in the world. The work of bees is among the most remarkable of facts in both the respects. The form is in every country the same—the proportions accurately alike—the size the very same to the fraction of a line, go where you will; and the form is proved to be that which the most refined analysis has enabled mathematicians to discover of all others the best adapted for the purpose of saving room and work, and materials. This discovery was only made about a century ago; nay, the instrument that enabled us to find it out, *fractional calculus*, was unknown half a century before that application to its power, and yet the bees had been for thousands of years, in all countries, unerringly, working according to this fixed rule, choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little room, which every one had for ages known to be the best possible angle, but also choosing the same exact angles of 110 and 70 degrees, for the inclination of the roof, which no one had discovered till the 18th century, who Maclaurin solved that most curious problem of *maxima minima*, the means of investigating which had not existed till the century before, when Newton invented the *calculus* whereby such problems can now be easily worked. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking as a proof of refined skill than the creation of such instincts and it is a skill altogether applied to the formation of intellectual existence.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of informing you that Louis Philippe, King of the French, has at length come to his senses, and acts and speaks as rationally as I do. Recent despatches from Mr. Vail, inform me that the British Government has received advices from Paris, stating officially that the intention of the French Government is to consider my last Annual Message perfectly satisfactory, & that the money is ready whenever drawn for.

I don't think it is necessary to inquire how the French picked out of that document an apology or explanation. They are a very ingenious people, and I have read that Napoleon taught them to extract sugar from beets, and sunbeams from cucumbers, but I'll be d—d if I was not all struck up into an apple heap when I first heard that my message was considered an apology. During my life, I have made many such apologies, but I never knew the fact until this moment. However, that is neither here nor there. The French saw something coming, and so they thought it better to pay up and make friends; and in this determination they show good sound sense, and no little ingenuity, and be d—d to them.

The French business is, therefore, all settled. In a short time I shall put the money into the Treasury—give the French a receipt—and perchance send a minister to Paris again. So you see that I am the most quiet, peaceable man in the world,

when I have every thing my own way; and no President ever went beyond me in going with the people, when they go with me.

In announcing a peaceable conclusion to this business, I am sorry, however, to find that mischief is breaking out in another quarter. An awful calamity has befallen the country. The United States Bank—that monster—that infernal machine—which I have killed four several times, besides having my foot on its neck, has risen up in Pennsylvania, and actually got a charter from the legislature, by bribery and corruption. I thought I should be permitted to pass the rest of my presidency in quiet, but to my utter astonishment, Nick Biddle, the scoundrel, has got the weatherage of me at last, and the whole nation is laughing at me and the democracy. Something must be done to put down the monster—but what it shall be I scarcely know at the present moment. I am considering, however. My Kitchen Cabinet is at their wit's end, and I am beginning to think that it is not a long journey for the rascals to get there. I am in a dilemma, & I must get out of it by G—, some way or other. There are only four methods by which I can at present see how I can surmount this difficult business. First, I can resign, return to Nashville, and go farming again. Secondly, I can take the next steamboat & set out for Arraby, as I once intimated to a committee of Bankmen. Thirdly, I can make a constitutional bank of my own for Fifty Millions, and fight Nick Biddle with his own weapons. Or, fourthly, I can go against all banks as a pack of cheats, and run clear for hard money. The Deposite Banks are not worth a damn in business. They get all the money, but do none of the fighting. They are merely small arms, when we are in want of heavy artillery. Had this awful calamity been inflicted on the country by Massachusetts, or any other Federal State, I should not have cared a pipful of tobacco—but that Pennsylvania should have acted so rascally, is the unkiestest cut of all. What's the use of fighting the battle of New Orleans, or frightening the French, if the country is to be saddled with the monster? Pennsylvania may as well make Nick Biddle President at once, as give him the present charter.

I recommend to your instant attention this business. Heretofore I have conquered all my foes, from Tom Benton up to Louis Philippe. I tell you solemnly that I shall not rest quietly in my grave, if Nick Biddle and his Bank are not put down before I leave office. By the E—, I will not permit such an insult to be given, so long as my name is

ANDREW JACKSON.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Tuesday Feb. 23.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Governor:

To the HOUSE OF DELEGATES:
I have just received a paper containing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the subject of expunging from the journals of the Senate of the United States a resolution of that body.

By the last of the resolutions contained in this paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and also to accompany this communication with a request to the Senators, on my part, that they would lay the same before the body of which they are members.

Neither of the acts I am thus requested to perform is embraced within the sphere of any duty assigned to the Governor of this Commonwealth, either by its Constitution or laws; but as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should not have hesitated to comply with the requests of the General Assembly, if, in doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolves, and to unite my solicitation to their commands. Such a conclusion, however, is inevitable, for the terms employed in the resolutions, as well as the very nature of one of the acts I am thereby requested to perform, announce plainly that both these acts are considered by the General Assembly as merely voluntary on my part, to the performance of which acts I am not compelled by the obligations of my legal duties. Therefore it would be impossible for me to avoid the conclusions I have stated, should I comply with these requests. Even an addition to the communication I am requested to make, of such a disclaimer as might suffice to acquit me of this imputation, would be in direct conflict with the expressed wishes of the General Assembly, and therefore would not comport, as I think, with that respectful consideration which is due to that body, especially by every other department of this Government.

Placed thus, in a situation where my voluntary compliance with the wishes of the General Assembly must expose me to an imputation that, in justice to myself, I ought to disclaim; and, should I do so, being constrained to depart from the course which my respect for them would induce me to adopt, no alternative is left but for me to decline a compliance with their request. This I beg leave to do in the most respectful manner; and I hasten to communicate to them this my determination, to the end that, if the General Assembly think it proper, the tasks which I have been requested to perform may be promptly assigned to some other agent, whose situation or opinions in this respect, may be different from mine.

No ordinary circumstances would justify me, even to myself, in declining to co-operate with the General Assembly, by the performance of any act on my part, that they might think useful to give effect to their wishes, and in that mode which to them might seem most proper. But I should be justly regarded by all as unworthy of the high trust confided to me, if I were capable of permitting any consideration whatever, even my sincere wish to comply with the requests of the General Assembly to cause me to disregard my most sacred obligations. And, as I cannot consider the resolutions I am requested to transmit otherwise than as requiring a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt, from which not even the approving voice of the present General Assembly would suffice to absolve me, were I to lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect

THE COURIER.

Portsmouth, O. March 16.

FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,

OF OHIO,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER,

OF NEW-YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH VANCE,

OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin Ruggles, of Belmont Co.

Joseph Ridgway, Sen. of Franklin Co.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1st Dist.—George P. T. Lawrence, of Hamilton,
2d Andrew McCleary, of Butler,
3d Elijah Huntington, of Wood,
4th Isaiah Morris, of Clinton,
5th Alexander Campbell, of Brown,
6th Robert Safford, of Gallia,
7th William Kendall, of Scioto,
8th Abel Renick, of Marion,
9th Christian King, of Fairfield,
10th Samuel Newell, of Logan,
11th William C. Kirtler, of Belmont,
12th Ira Belknap, of Muskingum,
13th Samuel Elliott, of Knox,
14th Mordecai Bartley, of Richland,
15th John Coddington, of Medina,
16th Jared P. Kirtland, of Trumbull,
17th Daniel Harbaugh, of Columbiana,
18th John P. Coulter, of Wayne,
19th John S. Lacy, of Harrison.

The resolutions of instruction adopted by the Virginia Legislature, have in part had the desired effect. Mr. Tyler of Va. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S. Whether Mr. Tyler has done right in submitting to the dictates of a party faction in this instance depends much upon the nature of the peculiar circumstances under which he may have been placed. For ourselves, we are opposed to the doctrine, that State Legislatures possess the right to instruct Senators out of their offices on mere party questions. We look upon it as anarchical and highly dangerous in its tendency. On a question of a measure having immediate and important bearing upon domestic interests of a State, we are not prepared to say that the interference of a State legislature might not be justified where a Senator was known to oppose the interests of the State; but to recognize the unlimited right, is to destroy the tenure of the Senatorial office, and render Congress an empty parade, without the shadow of power. Mr. Leigh, the other Senator from Virginia, has refused to obey the instructions or resign. We view the question involved in the different attitudes assumed by Mr. Tyler and Mr. Leigh as one of great importance, and shall embrace the first opportunity to lay before our readers the letters of both the gentlemen to the Legislature of Virginia, containing their views of their duty, and the obligation under which they rest.

THE BOUNDARY.—It will be seen by extracts in to-day's paper, that the Committees both in the Senate and House, of Congress have reported favorably to the claims of Ohio, in relation to the Northern Boundary.

Business in Congress drags heavily. Nothing has occurred of late which demands particular notice. We publish an extract from a letter which presents a view of the leading measures and questions now before them.

It would seem from the letter of our Correspondent at Columbus, that the Van Buren faction in the Legislature are cooled down, in reference to some of their favorite measures. It is a happy thing for the credit of the State that public opinion has had even so much effect upon them; but it will not avail them in the future. The people will not again trust men who have once seriously entertained such absurd, degrading, and dangerous principles.

The Kenawha Banner, asserts, on authority of a letter, that Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, has demanded the body of Francis P. Blair editor of the Globe, from the President, and of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, from the Governor of Virginia, on a charge of publishing incendiary articles, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the state of Pennsylvania, and circulating the same within that Commonwealth.

The Legislature of Virginia has elected Mr. Rives to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler.

On the 3d inst. Mr. Fox, who succeeds Sir C. R. Vaughan, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, arrived in Baltimore, in the Brig Wanderer.

It is announced that the French Government has appointed a Minister to this country who will be sent over as soon as the relations between the two governments are such as to admit it.

COLUMBUS, MARCH, 6th 1836.

Messrs Editors:

This will be the last time I expect to write to you from this place, during the session; as I presume the Legislature will adjourn on the 14th instant. They have so resolved. However, there is some talk of rescinding the resolution fixing the day of adjournment; my impression is that a majority will be opposed to prolonging the session, although a great mass of business will of necessity be postponed for another year. I am happy to say, that the most of the local business that has been presented from our section of the State, has received the action of the Legislature. The bill authorizing a

rail road from the Hanging Rock, to the Lawrence Furnace, received its third reading on yesterday morning, and passed without opposition. The bill for districting the State has been reported in the House of Representatives, but has not yet been acted on; as the bill is reported, Brown county has one Representative, Adams and Scioto one, and the three counties one Senator,—this is wrong, but I have very little hopes of effecting a change. Should the party in power disagree of which there is some hopes, I may yet have an opportunity to do something, which may add to the interest of Scioto; at all events I shall watch the movements of the waters and hope for the best. The members who are to compose the board of public works, have not yet been appointed; but it is pretty generally understood that the selection is to be made, having reference to the party in power—in this I hope I may be disappointed. Those who have had the charge heretofore of our public works, ought to be selected with reference solely to their qualifications, regardless of their political views.

The party in power here are now faulting.—The State printer will not be removed. The charter of the Life Insurance and Trust Company will not be repealed. Col. Crouse's *Goldfish* Bill may pass the House as amended in the Senate, of which I am not certain. The Whigs proposed no amendments to the Bill in the Senate, except one to amend the title of the bill. Mr. King moved so to amend the title, that it would read an 'Act to encourage the circulation of United States Bank notes in the State of Ohio.' I may not give the exact words of the amendment, but such was the substance. The friends of the bill refused to adopt the amendment. In that, they certainly acted unwisely, as the title of an act ought always to correspond with the provision of the same; but I suppose I have no reason to complain, as they had a right, and they had the strength to place the bill in a shape to suit themselves. A great deal of time has been spent in the Senate, on the bill from the House, to prohibit the circulation of small Bank notes. On Friday last we postponed the bill, but the votes has been reconsidered, and the bill recommitted. Its passage is somewhat doubtful.

Yours &c, —

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Wisdom.—A decided Van Buren man, recently a member of the Legislature, said to us the other day, that although he had opposed the U. S. State Bank when it was a national institution, because General Jackson waged war against it, he was not fool enough now to commence a thirty years' war to please any man. He had once let his fidelity to party lead off his better judgement; but it should not do it again. He also said that such was the determination of his political friends in his neighborhood.

The gentleman who made the above voluntary assertions, we know to have been one of the most zealous and influential supporters of Gen. Jackson's Administration in this State.

Noting the report contained in a letter from Valparaiso to Baltimore, of the destruction of Pekin, in China, by an earthquake, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, there can be no truth in it, as our advices from Canton to the 27th October give no such information, and the letter from Valparaiso was written on the 1st of November. Intelligence from China, could hardly have reached South America in three days' passage. *ib.*

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship independence, Captain Nye, arrived below at New York on Saturday evening, in the short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 5th of February.

A pilot boat brought up the letters, which contain the annexed interesting accounts of the cotton market.

The packet ship Roscoe had arrived out in 16 days from New York. The packet ship Caladonia had also arrived out on the 23d January.

The London Times of the 21st states that the question of the recognition of the independence of the trans atlantic States is now under consideration at Madrid, and expresses a hope that the holders of stock of those countries may, by such a measure, be enabled to obtain their claims, which now amount to £25,000,000. It was believed that the independence of all those States would at once be acknowledged.

The Ministerial Address of the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the speech of the King was carried by a vote of 246 to 67. The following is the paragraph relating to American affairs:

'The Chamber regrets with your Majesty that the treaty of 4th July, 1831, has not yet been finally executed. It has seen in the amicable mediation of Great Britain, a new proof of the alliance which unites the two countries. The declarations contained in a recent document lead us to hope at last an issue, equally honorable to two great nations.' [Marks of assent.]

A Ministerial paper of the 15th contains the following: 'Some journals speak of the preparations made by M. Boisle-Compte, for his departure for Washington. It is true this gentleman has been appointed to replace M. Serurier in his quality of Minister of France to the Government of the Union, but he will not set off before the diplomatic relations are re-established between the two countries; that is to say, after the negotiations now going on through the mediation of England are terminated.'

The trial of Fieschi, Pepin, Morey and Bescher was to commence on the 30th of January. In addition to Counsel officially appointed, Fieschi has employed M. Patoni, because he is a fellow countryman, and will be able to explain to the Court the disposition and habits of the people of Corsica, and explain that he was excited to commit the crime by a spirit of revenge for acts of injustice towards him by the Government.

From ENGLAND there is very little intelligence of interest. Sir Christopher Peppys has been appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. He is a lawyer of high respectability and great experience and capacity in Chancery business, but not distinguished as a politician or apart from his legal sphere. Mr. Bickersteth succeeds him as Master of the Rolls.

London papers of the 11th mention a very great fall of snow which had caused irregularity in the receipt of the mails.

FROM SPAIN, the intelligence is indecisive. The Carlists have taken Guetira, near St. Sebastians; and it was rumored that they were about to invest the latter fortress. A sanguinary and atrocious massacre of Carlist prisoners was perpetrated by the mob of Barcelona on the evening of the 4th. No serious opposition appears to have been made by the authorities or the National Guards.

In KENTUCKY, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to \$2,500, and the pay of the Members to \$3 per day, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The Lexington Intelligencer very well asks, "what is to be done for the Judges? Will the Legislature raise its own pay, and not add to the salaries of the Judges?"

ANECDOTE OF DR. YOUNG.—As the Doctor was walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two ladies, one of whom he afterwards married, a servant came to inform him that a gentleman wished to speak with him. 'Tell him,' says the Doctor, 'that I am too happily engaged to change my situation.'—The ladies insisted that he should go, as his visitor was a man of rank, his patron and his friend. As persuasions, however, had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden gate, when, finding resistance was vain, he bowed, laid his right hand on his heart, and in that expressive manner for which he was so remarkable, spoke the following lines:

Thus Adam looked when from the garden driven,
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven;
Like him I go—but yet to go am loth;
Like him I go—for angels drove us both;
Hard was his fate, but mine still more unkind—
His eve went with him, but mine stays behind.

Brick Masons and Plasterers!

WANTED Immediately! ten Brick layers and five Plasterers, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.
March 16, 1836. C. C. HYATT.

Boot and Shoemaking. IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THE subscriber has made preparations for enlarging his business, so as at all times to be able to meet the demands of customers. He will always have on hand a supply of ready made Fine and Coarse Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, comprising a full assortment. The best qualities of Eastern and Western Leather, of every description will also be kept on hand, and work of every description made to order promptly and in the neatest and most durable manner. His shop is on Front street a few doors east of Watsons Hotel.
March 16, 1836. CORNELIUS MOORE

M'Dowell & Davis.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE
6 Tierces Rice, 1000 pounds Oakum
25 Boxes Raisins, 5 Barrels Lard Sugar
25 Half boxes do 20 Barrels Molasses
5 Boxes Lemons, 5 do Pitch
25 Bags Rio Coffee, 1000 Pounds Spanish Moss
2 Barrels Almonds, 50 Bl. No. 1 & 3 Mackerel
5 Bags Pepper & Spice, 30 Half bls. do do
50 Drums Fig, 15 Hogsheads Sugar
5 Boxes Claret 4000 Lbs. pig and Bar Lead.
An assortment of Grass Cordage always on hand.
Portsmouth, March 16th 1836.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received at Madeira's Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th days of April, 1836, for the construction of the following items of work for the Chillicothe Hydraulic Association:—
Excavation of 9 Sections of Canal of about 40 chains each; top-water line 30 feet,
Construction of an Aqueduct across Paint Creek, Construction of a Dam across the same.
Plans and specifications of the work to be performed will be found at the Office of Col. Bourne, Chillicothe. Proposals must be in writing, sealed and directed to the Clerk of the Chillicothe Hydraulic Association.
By order of the Board of Directors
GEORGE RENICK,
J. MADEIRA,
WM. H. PRICE,
JOSEPH MILLER,
JAS. T. WORTHINGTON. } Committee.
Chillicothe, March 9, 1836. n24-3w

G. A. M. DAMARIN, GROCER.

Water Street, Portsmouth.
Keeps always on hand a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Wines, Fruits, &c.
Portsmouth, March 9, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore

- 27 Bags Pea Nuts
12 Bbls Filberts
10 do Brazil Nuts
25 Kegs Raisins
4 Sacks Soft shell Almonds
5 do Hard do do
2 Bbls ground Ginger
4 Bbl Nutmegs
20 Boxes Chocolate.
For sale by C. A. M. DAMARIN.
March 9th 1836.

Just Received,

- 75 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
30 Drums do Figs,
20 Kegs and Half Kegs Raisins,
1 Box Cassia,
22 Chests fresh Teas,
ALSO:
200 Pr. Trace-Chains,
And for sale by C. A. M. DAMARIN.
Portsmouth, Dec. 30th 1835.

COURT OF COM. PLEAS.

STATE OF OHIO, }
Scioto county ss. }
Annas Woodruff, Compt, }
VS. }
Viola Jane Andrews, late Viola Jane Armstrong, and }
Andrews her husband, Defendants. }
IN CHANCERY.

The bill filed in the Clerk's office of said county, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1836, sets forth and charges that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1837, Complainant purchased of Defendant, then Viola Jane Armstrong, a certain tract of Land, parcel of Entry No. 1634, supposed to contain 180 acres, described as part of Lot No. 4, the whole of Lot No. 5, and part of Lot No. 6, assigned to said Viola Jane, in the division of the lands of her deceased father, in the Virginia Military District in said county, for which said complainant agreed to pay four dollars per acre. That said defendant executed her title bond to complainant, hindering herself to convey the same by deed of general warranty on the payment of the purchase money. The bill alleges full payment of purchase money except a balance of about sixty dollars, with interest—that there is a deficiency in the quantity of land so sold—that he went into possession of said tract on the purchase thereof, and has made valuable and expensive improvements on the same—that the amount paid by him is in full for the quantity actually in said tract at the rate agreed on; in prayer for survey, an account to be taken, and for a decree requiring said defendants to convey according to said contract.

The said defendants are therefore hereby notified, that they be and appear before the court of common pleas, at the next term thereof, to be held in and for said county, on the 25th day of April next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, according to the rules of the court, or the said matters and things herein contained will be taken as confessed by them on the part, and decree be rendered against them accordingly.
HAMILTON, Solr.
March 9th, 1836. 23-6

FRESH GROCERIES.

JUST received from New Orleans pet late arrivals—

- 75 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar
150 Bags Rio coffee
112 do St Domingo do
133 Bbls Molasses
7 Tier. & 15 bls sugar house molasses
130 Bbls Mackerel No. 3
25 do do do 2
50 Boxes Herrings -
13 Tierces Rice
27 Barrels Tanners Oil
3 do Spanish Whiting
20 Barrels New Orleans Rum
50 Indian B-ls Sweet Malaga Wine
15 do do dry do
25 do do Lucar do
1 Pipe Teneriff do
1 Cask superior Maderia do
5 do Port do
1 Pipe best Cogniac Brandy
2 Barrels Lard Sugar
10,000 Best Spanish Cigars
And for sale on moderate and accommodating terms by
C. A. M. DAMARIN.
Portsmouth, March 9th 1836.

THE NEW-YORKER, QUARTER EDITION.

THE publisher of *The New Yorker*, encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their Third Volume on the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of but in addition to that now published. Advertisements, except possibly a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and, in addition to all the matter presented in the *New Yorker*, the Quarter will contain a page of popular Miscellany, &c. &c. and be accompanied by a handsome Title Page and comprehensive Index at the close of the Volume.

The general features of the *New Yorker* will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

1. General Literature—Original Tales, Essays, Reviews, Poems, &c., with corresponding Selections from the Quarterly, Monthly, and all the better class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The Editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose name have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact that, since the establishment of the *New Yorker*, no one of our journals has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best foreign works have been exceeded—in quantity at least—by those of but three or four among the myriad of *ex-Antidote* periodicals.
2. National Politics.—It has been the aim of the Editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meeting of Conventions, nominations of candidates for State and National Offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections as far as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. It is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of solicitation in the fact that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitted political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The Editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice dictate, on the less exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the *New Yorker* every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.
3. General Intelligence.—In this department we can promise (see our advertisement in industry and industry in the collection, condensation, and arrangement of the news, Foreign and Domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention of our friends abroad.
4. Literary Notices, Statistics, Brief Notices of works of Art, Amusements, the Drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be presented. As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the Editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instruction with entertainment.

CONDITIONS.

The Quarto *New Yorker* will be published every Saturday afternoon on an extra Imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages or three columns quare, and afforded to its patrons in city and country, at THREE DOLLARS, per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. Orders from a distance, unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us \$5 positively free of postage or other charges will receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate personal and the Quarto for binding will be entitled to receive both for \$4.50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may desire it.

Address H. GREELY & Co., 18 Nassau st. New-York.

Gohana Jr.

THIS thorough bred Horse, will make his present season—one half of his time at Lucasville, and the balance at Piketon, for particulars see, hand-bill.
E. T. WHITE.
March 9th, 1836. 19-2m.

Executors Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises, in the town of Portsmouth, by the Executor of the last will and testament of George Beloit, deceased, the west half of In-Lot, No. 241, with a Frame Building thereon. This lot is situated near the lower end of said town and is a convenient location for business on the one hand, and a private residence on the other. The purchaser will receive a title clear of all incumbrances as to the tower or otherwise. Those who feel themselves interested are requested to examine for themselves. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
WALTER BELOIT, Executor.
Portsmouth, Feb. 27th 1836. 21-4w

Evening School.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that a class of young gentlemen who may be desirous of attending to any of the following branches of education, viz—Writing, Arithmetic, and any department of the Mathematics, can be accommodated with competent instruction on the most reasonable terms, five nights in the week, at his school house in District No. 1. Commencing at 7 o'clock, closing at 9. The evening School will be continued as long as the evenings are of sufficient length.

N. B. Those who wish to qualify themselves for surveyors and civil Engineers, shall receive particular attention.
J. W. RORR, Teacher of Math.
Portsmouth, Feb. 24th, 1836. 21-3w

THE STATE OF OHIO. SCIO COUNTY COMMON PLEAS.

William Vanort } Motion to redeem Lands sold
Against } for Taxes.
Moses Cockrell, }
Plaintiff }
Same }
Against }
Jesse Cockrell. } On like motion.

MOSES COCKRELL, and Jesse Cockrell of their assigns, are hereby notified that \$45.60 7/10, upon the 19th Nov. 1835, deposited with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Scioto County aforesaid, to redeem a certain tract of land, part of fractional sections No 8 and 30, Township No 3, Range 21 and 22, entered for Taxation in the name of James Parker, original quantity 75 acres; of which 40 acres were sold the 29th December 1830, to Moses Cockrell; and 19 acres were sold on 30th December 1833, to Jesse Cockrell. The sum deposited being \$35.77 7/8; the tax, interest and penalty for which said 40 acres since sold to said Moses Cockrell and the Taxes since paid and interest thereon. And also \$9.82 9/16; the tax, interest and penalty for which said 19 acres were sold to said Jesse Cockrell, and the taxes since paid, and interest thereon; and further, that I shall proceed at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Scioto to exhibit proof of my right of redemption in the premises aforesaid. WILLIAM VANORT.
Nov. 19, 1835. 20-6w

THE STATE OF OHIO: SUPREME COURT,

John Smith } In Petition for Divorce,
Against }
Sally Smith, } Notice of taking Depositions.
THE above named defendant is notified that depositions will be taken by the petitioner, before Andrew Faulkner, a Justice of the Peace, of Greenfield Township, in the County of Gallia, and State of Ohio, at his dwelling house, on the Eleventh day of March 1836; between 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M., and the reason of taking said depositions is that the witnesses reside in the county of Scioto aforesaid. JOHN SMITH,
By S. M. TRACY, his Atty.
Feb. 13th 1836. 21-6t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of an Execution commonly called a Lev. Facias, directed from the Court of Common Pleas, of Pike County, Ohio, I shall offer at public sale at the door of the Court House, in the town of Pike, on Saturday the 19th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following real Estate, to wit:—Fifty Acres of land with the improvements thereon lying and being in the county of Pike and State of Ohio, to wit:—It being of the following description, to wit: Lying on the East side of the west half of the north west 1/4 of section No 2 township No 5, in Range No 30, the real Estate of James Kelley, seized and taken in execution to satisfy a judgment rendered in the Court aforesaid, in favor of George W. Reynolds, E. DOUGHERTY, S.P.C.
Feb. 17th 1836. 20-6

Notice.

HANNAH STOCKHAM, Administratrix, of Joseph Stockham, dec. Moses Hayward, dec. Administrator of Eloy Orms, deceased, John L. Vinson, Administrator of John Vinson, deceased, and William Hall Administrator of Isaac Johnson deceased; having filed their respective Administrations accounts the last term of the court of Common Pleas of Scioto county, will proceed with them to final settlement at the next term of said Court. J. R. TURNER, c. c. p. o.
February 15th 1836. 20-6

Wanted,
Bushels of Oats, for which Cash will be paid on delivery at my Store.
G. I. LRET.
Portsmouth, Jan. 3, 1836.

Commercial Bank of Scioto.
An Instalment of Five Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank not fully paid (except the Stock subscribed for on the 3d day of August last which is payable in instalments of twenty per cent.) will be required on the 1st Monday of May next.
By order of the Board,
H. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
Portsmouth, March 2d 1836. 22-6t

To Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received until the 1st day of April, by McCague, McVey & Co. at their store, for building a bridge across the Canal on Trimbles farm near Pon creek. There is a fine Stone quarry adjacent, and timber of all kinds necessary close at hand. The Bridge to be built with stone abutments and the necessary bankments, with plank floor &c. Payments to be made as the work progresses, or when it is done, as the contractor may prefer. McCAGUE, McVEY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a petition has been filed in the Commission office, of Scioto county, at their December session last, praying for an alteration of an act of the State road, leading from Alexandria to Chillicothe, as lies between Lanesville and the line on said road, and the dwelling house of Mr. Ezra Osborn, Reg. (now occupied by Isaac Stanley) in Washington Township, so as to run with and upon the State road leading from Portsmouth to Waverly, so as to intersect at the points above mentioned. The reason for the application to alter said road, those two spoken of run parallel and very near each other, for nearly the whole distance between the points above mentioned. The road leading from Portsmouth to Waverly, is a convenient for travellers as the other. That having both roads kept open also divides the labor that they cannot be kept in good order for the passage of travellers and carriages, without considerable expense and inconvenience to community, and it also does considerable damage to the farms through which it passes.
Feb. 3d, 1836. 18-3t

Having recently purchased at Cincinnati a fine assortment of **ORNAMENTAL TYPE**, the subscribers are prepared to execute in the neatest manner every variety of **PLAIN** and **FANCY JOB PRINTING**, in as neat style as any others in the country.

N. B. They intend keeping constantly on hand a supply of the best and most fashionable

Plain and named Business and Visiting Cards.

which they will sell, either plain or printed, as cheap as they can be purchased any place.

Clower & Camden.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Covington factory Yarn, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices.
Aug. 1834. C. A. M. DAMARIN.

to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if, while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to incur such criminality on their part.

I may be mistaken in these opinions, but they are approved by my most deliberate judgment; & while so approved, it is my duty to act in conformity with them. Should I not do so, I should offend against my own conscience; and as by this I should justly merit the scorn and contempt of my fellow-citizens, I presume I should also incur that of the General Assembly itself.

The courtesy and respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government restrains me from stating here the various considerations which have induced me to entertain the opinion I have expressed, that the resolutions I am requested to transmit require a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. The same motives induce me to abstain from characterizing the act I am requested to perform, in soliciting honorable & high minded functionaries of Virginia to do that which, if it is their duty to do, they will surely perform without any officious request from me; and, if it is contrary to their duty, none ought to desire of them to perform it, especially one who cannot claim authority of any kind to determine such a question for them.

The adoption of these resolutions must be considered by all as sufficient evidence that they who have sanctioned them by their approving votes think differently from me in these particulars. This their opinion has now passed into an irreversible judgment. Therefore, it would ill become me to address an argument to the body itself, which has so decided, to show that this is its sole and recorded, and promulgated judgment was erroneous. It was necessary for my own justification to state the fact that I did not concur in this judgment, but to do more than this would be as improper as it would be now useless. Hence I am restrained from presenting my own views of this subject to the General Assembly, for the sincerity of whose expressed opinions I entertain the same respect that I claim for my own.

But, if it should please the General Assembly, either in kindness to me, or in justice to the People of Virginia, our common sovereign, to permit me to spread upon their journals a document respectful to those to whom it will be addressed, and dutiful to that sovereign, to which only our allegiance is due, I should be gratified by such a permission and I will gladly avail myself of it, to state in that way the various considerations which have induced me to dissent from the opinions of the General Assembly as set forth in the resolutions. Without such permission, however, not even my own vindication can tempt me to be guilty of what I should consider as indecorous to any co-ordinate department of the Government of my country, by which department I am addressed in terms of such courtesy as it has pleased the General Assembly to employ in these resolutions towards me.

LITTON W. TAZEWELL.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.
Washington, February 18 1836.

The debate in the Senate, on yesterday, was of the most thrilling interest. I was sitting in the ladies' gallery of the House of Representatives, when a gentleman came in and remarked to some acquaintance that Calhoun was making a speech in the Senate. The remark was repeated from one to another, and was followed by an instantaneous rush towards the galleries of the Senate. I was among the first & found already every avenue to the galleries thronged. I could not get in to hear Mr. CALHOUN, but I have heard it said by those in whose judgment I have implicit confidence, that he uttered a burst of eloquence, which has been seldom, if ever, equalled on that floor. It was of that peculiarly touching, thrilling pathos, which inspires a generous and noble soul, which has been for years oppressed by a load of unjust censure and bitter persecution, when it utters its gratification that truth and truth have at length triumphantly vindicated its course.

The advocates of the present administration have begun to prate loudly in defence of an extensive system of Fortifications. WRIGHT OF N. Y., had just finished a lecture to the Senate upon that subject. The advocacy of such a system by Mr. CALHOUN, while Secretary of War, was made the pretext for the most virulent abuse of that eminent statesman, by Judge Smith, Crawford, King of Georgia, Benton and others, many of whom are now anxious to become conspicuous as the advocates of Fortifications.

Mr. CALHOUN congratulated the country, that TIME and TRUTH had vindicated his policy, and had at length extorted an advocacy of it, from even his bitterest opponents. He said he doubted not that TIME and TRUTH would likewise do him justice in other instances, where he had been most injuriously maligned and persecuted. He spoke of the President and his administration, and the means whereby the most disastrous principles had been made to wear the appearance of having received the sanction, of the people. He had thought the President had proved false to his pledges, he had yet some qualities which commanded admiration. He was bold and courageous, and partook of the horn's nature. In the course of his remarks he was led also to speak of the 'President's nominee,' who, he remarked, had none of those high qualities; but, as was said by the Senator from North Carolina (Judge MANCUM), rather partook of the nature of the fox and the weasel.

I am not sure that the above report of Mr. C's is particularly accurate, as it is penned from the memory of others. But I infer he made some such remarks, from the reply of Mr. WALL, of N. J., a part of which I heard. Mr. W. was speaking when I got into the gallery, and not now quite so thronged, for a Van Buren Senator appears to have an almost uniform effect, perhaps magical, of thinning the galleries and leaving those who choose to stay room enough and to spare. Mr. W. commented severely upon Mr. CALHOUN's remarks, remonstrating, with great vehemence, against the strong and violent terms of reproach and censure, which certain Senators were in the habit of using relative to President & the constituted authorities

of the land. 'Sir,' said he (Mr. KING, of Alabama in the Chair), 'the Senator from S. C. (Mr. C.) has made a violent attack in terms unbecoming, if not out of order, upon the presiding officer of this body.' Mr. CALHOUN, who had just returned, at this point, to his seat, after a short absence from the Senate, rose and asked Mr. W. to state the objectionable words. Mr. W. 'I shall not do it, Sir. No, Sir, the gentleman cannot get me to repeat them. The gentleman accused the Chief Magistrate of being false to his pledges. Was this language to be tolerated? Were gentlemen to be permitted thus to abuse and insult those in high places, the constituted authorities of the land?' As soon as WALL commenced striking this key, in his attack on CALHOUN, (then not in his seat), the other Senator from S. C. Col. PRESTON, who was reclining in his chair very much at ease, roused himself up, fixing his eye steadfastly upon the N. J. Senator a cloud of contemptuous indignation gathering upon his noble brow, at the slavish sentiments uttered by WALL relative to the sanctity of 'those in high places.' I watched the motions of the gallant Southern as he took his pen and made a note upon some remark of WALL, and although I had never heard him in debate, I was at once convinced that the N. J. Senator was little aware of the terrible denunciation, with which his slavish sentiments would be quickly visited. After the N. J. Senator concluded, Col. P. remarked, in a calm tone, although the frown on his brow and the whole expression of his countenance indicated feelings of deep indignation, that he knew too well the ability of his colleague to maintain any position he might assume, to suppose that any aid was requisite for him. He should but encumber him with his aid. But when he heard his colleague vehemently denounced for uttering sentiments in which he (Col. P.) heartily concurred, he would not sit in silence and suffer his colleague to bear the denunciation alone, but would readily share it with him. 'And for what are we denounced?' said Col. P. For speaking the unvarnished truth of 'those in high places.'

'And, sir, has it come to this? If, when the President was a candidate, and pledged himself to reform the abuses which had crept into the Government, and since his election has failed to fulfil his pledge, shall we not be permitted to say so? Did not the President pledge himself that the officers of the Government and the patronage of the Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, and has he not (pointing to Judge White, who sat immediately before him) proved false to that pledge? and shall we not be permitted to say so? And shall now I, sir, who confiding in these and other pledges, which one on record, devoted my humble ability, with waiting zeal and perseverance, in aid of his election, when he so flagrant violated these pledges, shall I not be permitted to say, that I have found him false in his pledges? And why, Sir? Because (said the indignant Senator, turning to WALL, with a look, tone and manner, eloquently expressive of scorn and contempt), 'you speak harshly of the constituted authorities of the land,' repeating WALL's words. 'Sir, I scorn such a sentiment—I have never learned

'To bow the supple hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning.'

'I claim the privilege of an American freeman,' said PRESTON, his erect and gallant bearing, indicating the stern independence of his soul, 'to speak of 'those in high places,' (with another sarcastic look at WALL, under which he evidently quailed,) 'as I think they deserve.'

'The gentlemen (Mr. W.) further complains that severe remarks are made here in reference to the presiding officer of this body,' continued PRESTON, 'and, sir, will that gentleman pretend to say that when the presiding officer of this body presents himself in the double attitude of presiding officer of this body and a candidate for a still higher office, that his former position is to shield him from any allusion to his claims to a higher office, Sir, coming events cast their shadows before them; & I protest against the doctrine and principles here advanced, as the shadows of a despotism, to which I will never submit. I shall claim the right now and at all times, to speak of 'those in high places,' even though they be 'the constituted authorities of the land,' in such terms as I shall think they shall deserve.'

The above is but a faint shadow of Col. P's eloquent remarks. They were worthy of the occasion, of the chivalrous Senator, and of the gallant State of South Carolina. If I knew of words to express higher praise, I should use them.

Mr. WALL's attempt to reply was a *faux pas*, seeing which, Mr. Senator NILES, of Conn. rose to his assistance. There stood the worst looking man in the Senate, next to Isaac Hill, with a servile stoop, not having independence enough to stand erect, and, as a wounded snake drags its slow length along, the Connecticut Senator commenced dragging out a dull speech about the venerable President, 'the excellent old man,' which words repeated over and over, seemed to be the burden of his song. Isaac Hill, after having limped round and consulted several of his Van Buren coadjutors, and as he hurried back to his seat, took pen in hand and commenced writing furiously. I concluded he saw that Niles was about to fail, and that the honor of the party would be lost, unless he redeemed it, and had therefore begun to write an effective speech. But when Niles took his seat, the Senate adjourned, Isaac not having got his speech written in time—a loss to 'the party,' to eloquence, and the GLOBE!

A letter received at Baltimore from a young gentleman of that city now at Valparaiso, says:

'We have accounts here stating that Pekin (in China) has been destroyed by an earthquake, and one hundred thousand houses ingulfed—so that where the city stood is now a black and stagnant pool.'—*Id.*

From the regular Correspondent of the Boston Dai. Adv.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1836.

Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at an end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to affect materially the deliberations of Congress, it may seem a fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present session.

1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the abolition question. This comes up in three shapes: First, in the presentation of Petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail; and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called; and, lastly, on the report to be made by the committee raised under Mr. Pinkney's resolution.

2. Next is the lost fortification bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr. Benton's resolution, and in the House upon that of Mr. Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it place.

Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less, in their bearings, and in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged in the debate.

3. Thirdly, the appropriation bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the Government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations, for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the Administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and Congress will be divided upon this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desiring liberal peace appropriations for the Navy and for fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expenditures.

4. The Patronage bill. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power exerted by the Executive through the means of appointments to offices of profit under the government of the United States. It will draw into discussion all the measures and principles of the present Administration.

5. The Post Office bill, already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the Post Office Department, and is a measure of great public importance.

6. Mr. CALHOUN's bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands ratably among the States, which has heretofore passed both Houses, and been voted by the President, and is now once again under consideration in the Senate.

7. The Ohio and Michigan Boundry, which is a subject upon which the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the Territory of Michigan, are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will be prolonged and very earnest debate.

8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much question these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country. If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in the Senate.

10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the Pension system, especially one to embrace within it the widows of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and another to give pensions to soldiers in the West who have served in the Indian wars consequent on the Revolution.

11. The Custom-House Regulation bill. This subject is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce of the House. They contemplate a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and perquisites.

12. The Judiciary bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House.

13. Claims for French Spoiliations prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The Land Office & Patent Office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended, and will receive more or less attention from the present Congress, with a view to improvements in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branch of Congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone and many overdone. And if to the subjects already mentioned, public or private, national or local, you add the ever-present question of the Presidency, coloring all the proceedings of Congress—the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and House, you will have some idea of the multiplicity of objects of thought and business which are concentrated in the precincts of the Capitol.

CONVENTION.—A Democratic Convention of the friends of the General Administration and of the Baltimore nominations assembled at Hartford on Wednesday of last week, being composed of sixty-three delegates, three from each Senatorial District in the State. Hon. Henry W. Edwards was unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor, Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard for Lieutenant Governor, and Royal R. Hicman for Secretary. Resolutions approving the conduct of the General and State Administrations were adopted, and every measure taken to insure the triumph of the party in the ensuing (April) election.

A Convention of the same party in the county of Fairfield, has nominated Thomas T. Whiteley, Esq., as a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Hon. Zalmon Wildman.

The 'Whig' or Anti-Van Buren party held their State Convention at New Haven on Wednesday of this week. Two hundred delegates were in attendance. Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, of the United States Senate, was nominated for Governor, Hon. Ebenezer Young, late of Congress, for Lieutenant Governor, Jonathan W. Edwards, for Secretary of State, and Nathaniel Goodwin, for Treasurer. Reuben Booth, Esq., was also placed in nomination for the vacant seat in Congress.—N. Yorker.

State Legislature.—On Saturday last, the bill, authorizing a State Loan (\$3,000,000) to the New York and Erie Railroad was taken up in the Assembly and carried through, in spite of the most determined opposition; Hon. Ch. W. Humphrey, was its most prominent advocate; Messrs. Parker of Onondaga and King of St. Lawrence its leading opponents. The session was protracted to a late hour—successive motions to adjourn being lost by 29 to 27; 52 to 52; (Speaker's casting vote; 59 to 51; 54 to 42; and 51 to 41. The bill finally passed its third reading by Yeas 63; Nays 45. The Speaker decided that the bill had passed; an appeal was taken on the ground that it required a two-thirds vote; but the decision was sustained: Yeas 61; Nays 29. So the bill was sent to Senate.

A number of new banks have been reported; one at Attica, Genesee Co; one at Westfield, Chautauque Co; one at Kingston, Ulster Co; one at Norwich, Chenango Co; and the Genesee Valley Bank. The number of applications reported against are too numerous to mention.

The Senate have passed a bill authorizing a Railroad from Utica to Buffalo. Some people imagine that this and the New-York and Erie Railroad will come in collision.—We trust not. There is room enough for both; and we trust the friends of each will beware of a course which must ensure their mutual failure.—*Id.*

NEW YORK, FEB. 27.

Real estates, rents, houses, &c., are exceeding all anticipations. The Branch Bank, which was bought by a company of merchants for the Post Office, for \$187,000, would now fetch \$200,000. Some of the lots in the 'burnt district,' where the smoke still issues from the ruins, fetched more at the recent sales than they could have got last year, with the houses standing on them. One lot is mentioned as having sold for \$56,000 which, before the fire, was offered, house and all, for \$55,000.—*Id.*

OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

We shall lay before the public, in a few days, the report made on Tuesday, in the Senate, by Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the interesting subject of the Northern Boundary of Ohio. It is a document which discusses all the questions connected with the Michigan and Ohio controversy, and fully sustains the principle of the bill to establish the boundary by the line from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay. The committee unanimously agreed that Congress has the power to settle the boundary, and that it is expedient so to settle it. The results of the investigation by this committee, at the present session, are the same with those at which the same committee of the Senate, though differently constituted, has twice before unanimously arrived. The reading of the report occupied more than an hour, and five thousand extra copies of it were then ordered to be printed. Since this report was made in Senate, we understand that the Judiciary Committee of the House have reported on the same subject. Their report, made yesterday, (Wednesday) arrives, it is said, though we have not seen it or heard it read, at the same general results, and was made with nearly equal unanimity.—*Nat. Int.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

'NOTHING CUTS LIKE THE FLAG OF TRUTH,' says the old house-wife adage—and no adage is more true. An ample illustration is found in the fluttering occasioned in the Jackson camp, by an able writer in the American a few days since, who called the public attention to certain unwelcome documents of 1829-'30. These documents proved the fact, beyond cavil or dispute, that the President's principles of diplomacy, like his principles upon other subjects are assumed, or thrown off, or changed, according to circumstances as caprice, or passion, or expediency may dictate. For instance, the writer referred to has proved by documents under the hand of Mr. Van Buren himself, that, in regard to General Jackson's message of December, 1829, the President in 1830 not only recognised the right of Prince Pignone to demand an explanation of the message, but directed Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State, to make a very humble explanation, which was communicated to the Government of Charles X. by Mr. Rives. But in 1834-'35, the Executive messages had become private family papers, which no foreign Government had a right to read officially, and of which to ask an explanation was a grievous insult; rather than make which, the President was hurrying us into a war! The Times has been exceedingly unhappy by the publication of which we are speaking, and has not scrupled to charge the authorship to Mr. Clay, whom the editors denounce 'as the traitorous champion of his country's enemies!' Henry Clay a traitor! Coupled with this charge, the Times has framed the reasons why the said article was not furnished by Mr. Clay to the Commercial, his 'devoted coadjutor.' Most undoubtedly, had it been furnished

for this paper, we should have published it with our full and entire approbation. But there is another reason why Mr. Clay did not send it to the Commercial which the editors of the Times wot not of. It is simply this: Mr. Clay did not write the article. Nor was it written in Washington, but by a distinguished gentleman of this city. Try, again, gentle Romeo.

NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The Exchange company of this city have determined to cover the whole ground between Exchange Place, Wall, Hanover, and Williamstreets, with their new edifice, which is to be absolutely fire proof throughout, and of the most approved construction. In accordance with this plan, books were opened on Monday at the temporary Exchange for an additional subscription of \$300,000 to their stock, which was promptly taken. N. Yorker.

Methodist Book Concern.—A meeting of the friends of this noble and philanthropic enterprise was held at the Church in Green st. on Monday evening, to take measures to obviate the effect of their recent disaster by fire. The meeting was eloquently and affectually addressed by several clergymen and other gentlemen; and a collection taken up for the relief of the 'Concern,' which amounted to upwards of \$13,000. *Id.*

From VERMONT we learn, through the medium of the Boston Atlas, that at the ANTI-MASONIC State Convention held at Montpelier last week, SILAS H. JENKINSON was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and DAVID M. CAMP for Lieutenant Governor; both strongly anti-Van Buren men. The WHIG Convention, in session at the same time and place, concurred in the same ticket by unanimous vote.

From other sources we hear that Gen. HARRISON was nominated as their candidate for President of the United States, and FRANCIS GRANGER for Vice President.—National Intelligencer.

THE DEMOCRACY OF VIRGINIA, OR BANK RAGS.

The democracy of Virginia are making heavy demonstrations against the Bank Rags. Heretofore the war has been the war of words, but they are now going to prove by their acts the sincerity of their words. They are determined not to trifle in the matter. The first assault against the Rags is a gallant *coup de main* by doubling the Bank Capital. Huzza for the Virginia specie currency and the Anti-bank democracy! Mr. Ritchie, however, thinks that this is no evidence of a sneaking kindness for Bank Rags, as they are going to make it a test question, at the next election, whether the lately chartered Bank of Pennsylvania shall have a branch or agency in Virginia!—U. S. Tel.

FROM MEXICO.—By the ship Montezuma, Capt. Collins we have Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst. She brings out a largeness in specie. There has been a mutiny of the garrison of Acapulco, on the Pacific, which was successful, but it is said to have had no connection with political measures.

Much indignation was felt throughout Mexico in view of the assistance rendered to Texas by citizens of the United States. The President's Message had, however, contributed to allay the exasperation.

The army of Santa Anna, destined to operate against Texas, left San Louis Potosi, Jan. 24, & arrived at Leon Vicario on the 9th. Its numbers are not definitely stated; though it is intimated that including what were to follow, it would amount to 8,000 or 10,000 men.

TEXAS.—A letter from Matamoras, dated the 18th of January, the substance of which is published in New Orleans Bee of the 8th inst. states that the fall of San Antonio de Bexar has served to stimulate the Mexicans as well as Texans; and that armies from all parts were preparing to start for that place. On the 12th, Santa Anna had arrived at Saltille, with 10,000 men well armed, and 25 pieces of artillery; Ramirez Lesma had 2,500 men under his command; the troops at Lipantillon and Bahia had moved towards Bexar; and about 3 or 4000 men would be ready to start from Mexico, Zacatecas and Queretaro should occasion require. D. Vital Fernandez was then at Matamoras, as commander in chief with about 800 men under him, which he had brought from Campeachy.

Gazette.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.—We received intelligence yesterday from Texas, by which we learn that an express had been sent on the 14th ult. from Colonel Neill, commanding at San Antonio, informing the provincial government that a force of 2500 men had been at Laredo a short time before, and that 1500 of them had advanced as far as the Rio Frio, 80 miles from San Antonio. An attack on the latter place was daily expected. In the Alamo there were then only 75 men; with little provisions. The acting governor had issued a proclamation on the 9th ult. calling on volunteers, to go to the defence of San Antonio.

We also learn that the Texans were fitting out an army to seize on Matamoras; and prove that they fight with Mexicans for the constitution of 1834; and not against the Mexican republic to which they have sworn allegiance under that constitution. [New-Orleans, Dec 11.]

By intelligence thence to Jan. 8, received at New-Orleans, we learn that Santa Anna had arrived at Saltille, with 10,000 men; and 5 pieces of artillery. Sesma had 2500 men; and about 3,000 were coming on Zacatecas & Queretaro. Meanwhile, the Texans are marching in every direction towards San Antonio.

INTAGLIO SEALS.—Under this name, Mr. Hudson has produced a new and beautiful medium for sealing letters and notes, &c. They are seals of exquisite execution, with subjects of every kind, simple, sporting, classic, &c. &c. and on various colored wax, but so made as to be stuck on and secure the correspondence, with all the convenience of wafers. They are a great and charming improvement on all previous devices of the same sort.

