

Friday, Jan. 17. The bill to incorporate a company in Baltimore county, by the name of the Baltimore Manufacturing Company, was sent to the senate. On motion by Mr. Keller, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, 'An act to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek, in Washington county. Mr. Keller reports said bill, which was read. Mr. Saulsbury presents a petition from George A. Smith, of Caroline county, praying for a change of a road; read and referred. Also a petition from John A. Batcher, praying for support; read and referred. Mr. Farquhar presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying for a lottery for the benefit of S. Lucas Reformed Church in Union Town; read and referred. Mr. Parker presents a petition from the trustees of the poor of Cecil county, praying they may purchase land for that institution; read and referred. Mr. Drury reports a bill, entitled, 'An act authorising the establishment of a ferry over the Potomac river, from the lands of George Lefever, in Washington county, opposite to the place called The Falling Water, in Virginia; which was read. The bill to incorporate the Jefferson Association of Baltimore, was read the second time and rejected. Mr. Millard reports a bill, entitled, 'An act extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of Saint Mary's county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Hoffman presents a petition from James Reside, of Allegany county, praying he may remove a slave into this state; read and referred. The house resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the bill to extend to the citizens of Maryland the same civil and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States. After some time spent in debating the same, on motion by Mr. John P. Kennedy, the question was put. That the further consideration of the same be postponed until Tuesday next? Resolved in the affirmative.

Saturday, Jan. 18. Mr. Lockerman reports a bill, entitled, 'An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Leaverton, late of Talbot county, deceased. And Mr. Chauncey reports a bill, entitled, 'An act to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways; which was read. Mr. Purviance presents a petition from Sarah Smith; read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims. Mr. Norris presents the report of the commissioners of the school fund for Harford county; which was read. Mr. Purviance presents a petition from sundry merchants of Baltimore, praying for an act of incorporation for establishing an Office of Deposit for foreign bank notes in said city; read and referred. Also a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore, praying that Lewis Rodrigues may be permitted to practice as a physician; read and referred. Also a memorial from the First Independent Church of Baltimore, praying for a lottery; read and referred. The speaker laid before the house a report from the clerk of Prince George's county, relative to the attendance of judges; read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice. The clerk of the senate delivers the bill authorising the appointment of a trustee for the sale of the remaining part of the Naugicoke Indian lands, in Dorchester county; and the bill for the benefit of William Martin of Harford county, severally endorsed, which amendments were read, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. Also a bill, entitled, 'An act to incorporate a company to make a wharf at the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, endorsed 'will pass.' Ordered to be engrossed. And a bill, entitled, 'An act for the benefit of Mary Chapman, administratrix of Henry H. Chapman, which was read. The bill for the benefit of Buck

for Bond, and others, of Harford county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill for the relief of John A. Hachelder, of Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate. The bill to regulate the allowance to tenants by the curtesy in the sales of real estate under the authority of the chancellor or county courts, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Hoffman reports a bill, entitled, 'A further supplement to an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in Allegany county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate. Also a bill, entitled, 'An act for the relief of William Workman, of Allegany county; and a bill, entitled, 'An act for the benefit of James Reside, of Allegany county; and Mr. Thomas Kemp reports a bill, entitled, 'An act for the relief of Thomas Hambleton, of Talbot county; which was read. The further supplement to the act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road to lead from the cross roads near Richard Caton's lime kiln, in Baltimore county, was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Henry Kemp presents a petition from the trustees of the Lancaster and Grammar School in Liberty town, and the trustees of Saint Peter's Church in the vicinity of said town, praying they may sell lottery tickets; read and referred. Mr. Worthington presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, praying that justices of the peace may not be permitted to meet at public houses for the transaction of business; read and referred. Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from James Barnes; read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims. Also a petition from the Boonsborough Turnpike Road Company, praying for a supplement authorising them to obtain at a fair price, additional lands; read and referred. The resolution relative to cleaning arms, was read the second time, assented to, and sent to the senate. Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank, praying they may be exempt from the tax for the benefit of the school fund; read and referred. Mr. Purviance reports a bill, entitled, 'An act for the benefit of the First Independent Church; which was read. Mr. Dennis reports a bill, entitled, 'A supplement to an act to incorporate the managers of Back Creek School; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. John P. Kennedy presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying that certain trespasses may be made felonies; read and referred to the committee on similar subjects. The supplement to the act to provide for building a bridge over Antietam creek, in Washington county, and the bill establishing a ferry over the Potomac at the falling water, were read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Saulsbury reports a bill, entitled, 'An act to alter and change a road in the village of Denton, in Caroline county; which was twice read, passed, and sent to the senate. Mr. Farquhar presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Frederick county, praying that the road from Frederick town to Emmitsburg may be straightened and widened; read and referred. Mr. Teackie reports a bill, entitled, 'An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for other purposes; which was read. The bill for the benefit of James Reside, of Allegany county, was read the second time by special order and passed. The additional supplement to an act to incorporate a company to make the several turnpike roads therein mentioned, was read the second time and passed. The clerk of the senate delivers the bill relating to the public roads in Caroline county; the bill for the benefit of Samuel, Lucy, and other people of colour; and the bill for the relief of George Noble, severally endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments,' which amendments were read, assented to, and the bills ordered to be engrossed. The bill for the relief of James B. McKawn, endorsed will not pass. Ordered: That the bill to change the constitution and form of government of relate to the election of four delegates from each county, have a second reading on the 20th inst.

IMPORTANT DECISION. The President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, brought suit in the Adair Circuit Court, against Benjamin Lupton and others, on a note for money issued at the Branch at Greensburg. The defendants, by their attorney, plead as follows: That the writing sued on was illegal and void; for they aver that the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at their branch at Greensburg, issued the said bank paper, or note, of the said bank, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier of said bank, of the said bank, and the signature of the said bank paper, or note, were forged and issued by said bank by the authority and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, 'An act to establish the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,' and which notes or bank paper were transferred by delivery, and were bottomed upon the credit, loaned for the benefit, and issued in behalf of the State of Kentucky, and were bills of credit, within the meaning and prohibition of the constitution of the United States, of America, article 1, section 10, forbidding the emission of bills of credit by any state in the Union; and in consideration of said illegal loan of said illegal bank paper, the defendant executed his note with security then to the plaintiff, for the amount, according to the denomination of said illegal bank paper; and said note, executed by him as aforesaid, became due, and the defendant paid the call thereon and the interest also, for the balance still unpaid of said illegal bank paper, as a renewal note, and a substitution and satisfaction of the first note aforesaid, and for no other consideration.' The plaintiffs filed a demurrer to the plea, and Judge Tompkins sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the amount of the note. The defendants prayed an appeal; and at the present term of the Court of Appeals, the cause was heard and the judgment of the court below affirmed.—[Argus.]

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN OHIO. Columbus, Jan. 3, 1823. The members of the Legislature, at a meeting this evening, nominated Mr. CLAY for the Presidency of the United States, 50 votes to 7 votes. Mr. CLINTON had 5 votes, Mr. CALHOUN 1 vote, and Mr. ADAMS 1 vote. The debates at the meeting were long and tedious, and many went away before the final vote was taken.

The amount of the Virginia fund for internal improvement, is \$1,770,577. The income of the fund for the last year, was \$90,141. The disbursements from the fund during the year 1822, including \$9,000, on account of the map of the State, \$25,000 loaned to the diurnal swamp Canal Company, \$9,400, for the 7th instalment on the Roanoke Canal Stock, \$1,500, instalment to the Swift Run Canal Turnpike, \$12,500, instalment to the Richmond Dock, \$8,400, 4th instalment to the Leesburg Turnpike, \$2,750 to the Eastville Bridge, and \$5,520 to the Monongalia Navigation Company, amounted to \$83,405. The receipts of the ensuing year, are estimated at \$95,052.

HORSE SHOING. I have heretofore suffered much trouble and some danger, when riding on horse back in the winter time, from the horse having his feet loaded with balls of ice and snow, and I consider that horses driven in at ages often undergo a double share of fatigue and labour from this circumstance. I have for several years been endeavouring to devise some method to prevent or remedy this inconvenience, but without effect. At length, I directed my blacksmith to try the experiment of a shoe upon a different construction, and which I found to succeed completely, that I wish to communicate it through your paper for the benefit of the public. The smith, in forming the plate for his shoe, should draw it wider in the middle, and narrower at the ends than the common shoe; after the shoe is turned, let the inside of it be peaked out, as to the form in the form of a horse's hoof, narrow at the toe, and wide at the heel. In which case the shoe, instead of being confined by a circular shoe and forming a ball in the hollow of the foot, is continually working out and discharging itself at the heel; and the horse instead of treading upon a round ball of snow and ice, will find and feel the benefit of his cales!

Printers who consider this improvement as worthy the attention of the public, will have the goodness to communicate it in their respective papers. Hampden, (Ms.) Nov. 29, 1822.

RAPID GROWTH. In the village of Rochester, Genesee Falls, N. Y. the first house was built in 1812. The village now contains 3000 inhabitants; there are 40 merchant stores; six houses for public worship, a stone court house; two factories; two printing offices; a paper mill; three iron foundries; six saw mills; an oil mill; two gun factories; two distilleries, and three tanneries.

A METHOD OF WRITING AMONG THE TURKS. The method of writing is not very general among the Turks; and when they are in love with a person to which they cannot have easy access, they have a mode of writing without pen, ink or paper, by means of flowers, fruits, wood, silks, stuff, and colours, of which they make a packet, each article having an allegorical sense, this packet they call a *sehan*. They have a dictionary, which they know by heart of the allusions they wish to give by their flower, &c.

A sailor, at the battle of Trafalgar, who was employed at one of the guns on the quarter deck of the Britannia, had his leg shot off a little below the knee, and observing to an officer, who was ordering him to be conveyed to the cockpit, he said, 'That but a shilling touch, your honour, a shilling higher, and I should have had eighteen pence for it!' alluding to the scale of pensions allowed for wounds, which, of course, increase according to their severity. The same resolution he, by the same firing, shot off a brother sailor's shoulder, and to one of his friends, 'I say Bob take a look for my leg, and give me the silver buckle out of my shoe; I'll do as much for you another time!'

MR. MASTIN. The late decision in the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, on the trial of Mr. J. Buckingham, for an alleged libel on the character of Rev. J. N. Mastin, has occasioned great excitement in consequence of this decision. Mr. Mastin requested that an Ecclesiastical Council of Ministers should be called on his case. A council is accordingly met in Boston to consider the charges against him, as they appeared in the depositions and report of the trial.—The council adjourned to Providence, to examine the depositions which were taken there, where after a faithful and candid investigation of the subject they were unanimous in acquitting Mr. Mastin of the high charges alleged against him.—The council indeed discovered imprudencies in some instances, but have received satisfaction from him, and hope that by age and experience, through the assistance of divine grace, he will correct the same, and be instrumental in doing much good. The feelings of the council were before the public in a pamphlet form, in which will appear more fully the reasons of their decision.—The editors of newspapers are respectfully requested to give publicity to this paragraph.

CURRACO. Accounts from Curraçoa to the 20th December, received at New York by the brig Rebecca and Sally, furnish the following intelligence of the successful operations of the Columbian Navy under Commodore DAMAZZ.

Curraçoa, Dec. 17. This day a boat from the Columbian brig Vencedore, carried on shore about 7 o'clock, brought an official letter from Com. Danforth, giving information that at 12 o'clock on the 16th, the ships Bolivar and Constellation fell in with, and captured the Spanish corvette built ship called Maria Theresa, mounting 26 nine pounders, and two hundred men on board—a complete man of war. She had \$25,000 in specie, which was already on board the Gen Bolivar She was from the Havana, bound to Maracaibo. Two other merchant brigs were in company, and were also captured. The brig had provisions for Gen Morales. The action lasted only a few minutes, and was in sight of the harbour. Two men were killed and two wounded, on board the Spanish corvette—the Columbian vessels sustained no injury. A small despatch vessel left this port to-day, with some invalid soldiers who came here from Coro, with a Columbian vessel. The object of this sailing the brig Vencedore, now in the offing, is in consequence of the bad accommodations of the scho, which is a dull sailing vessel.

Dec. 19.—This day arrived a French brig reported to have sailed in co from Havana, bound to Maracaibo, with the ship S. P. 66 87 12.—Wharf do. \$6 12 1/2.—S. P. white \$1 35 to 1 40.—Red do \$1 27 to 1 30.—Rye, 71 to 75 cts.—Corn 60 to 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 1/2 cts.—Beef, five cent, 35 to 35 50 per cwt.—Bee, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$6 50 to \$5 00 per cwt.—Sugar, 8 to 8 cents per lb.—Sugar, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans \$1 37 1/2 to 1 50.—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10.—Timothy seed, 4 1/4 to 4 5/8.—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whey, from the wagons, 32 to 36 cents per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach 65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62 1/2 per bush.—No. 2, \$3 37 1/2.—Flax seed 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Coarse, do. 75.

FROM SPAIN. Extract of a letter from Malaga, Nov. 17. 'From my window I yesterday saw six Pirates executed. The bodies were quartered and fried in oil, and were this day placed on Gibbets, on each side of the harbour, to strike, if possible, a dread in all who do, or may be inclined to follow the same infamous course of barbarity and robbery. You would scarcely credit the want of vigilance in our Police, and the tardy and weak administration of justice that at present prevails. Murders are committed almost every day in the streets, and our houses broken into at night, yet few punishments are inflicted. Last week three ruffians broke into a Charly House, with an idea of getting the money they knew to be there. Their plan was known, and some of the National Guards concealed themselves in the same room they had to enter. They came at the appointed hour, and with false keys opened the door where the money was, when they were fired upon—two killed and one made prisoner. A few nights since some villain attempted, and almost made an entrance into my country house, and would have effected it, had they not been discovered by a neighbor. I am now provided with six men, and have four armed men who sleep in the house every night. 'As this place is that of deposit for all the Convicts of Spain, which are sent for the coast of Barbary, as exiles, it is no wonder that robberies and murders are constantly committed, when we recollect that these villains are permitted to remain among us after their time is out, and are often set at liberty before. 'The affairs of Catalonia have taken a favourable change, and the Constitutional system gains strength.

IMPORTS. There were imported into the United States in 1822, 12,478,000 Cigars, which, at 2 cents each, would amount to \$249,600. It is supposed, a larger of domestic manufacture was consumed. This is turning gold to smoke!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. The following brief and pertinent speech is given in the Harrisburg paper, as lately delivered in the House of Representatives of that state, now in session: 'Mr. SPEAKER.—My KOLLECK's come and I DINK 'he ought to be scawwas.' 'Colleagues.

A CURE. The application of young nettles to parts affected with even the most violent rheumatism, is said to be a certain cure.

WOLF HUNT. A few days since, the inhabitants of Wilkesbarre, Penn. the number of 50 or 60, set out to hunt for Wolves, that had killed many of their sheep. About at the first day the animal was fighting one of their dogs, captain Blanchard caught it by the hind legs and cut its ham strings with his knife. Three wolves entered the swamp and caught the party.

TURKEYS. Mr. William Bryant, of Galen, Susquehanna county, has raised the past year, from twelve old ones, Five Hundred & Forty Turkeys—a number of which he has disposed of in this village, and they are allowed to be good as ever offered in this market.

BAKERS. A gentleman, who a few years ago resided some time at Grand Cairo, has described the punishment of bakers and bakers to that city. That which was inflicted on bakers whose bread was deficient in weight, was extremely severe. For the first offence, the baker was to be whipped, (who is the baker, and only person, who tries them,) immediately orders the delinquent to be bastinadoed.—For the second offence, he is more severely punished in the same manner; and for the third, without any other process than the above mentioned officer's order, he is put into his own oven; when hot, where he is suffered to perish; which punishment, the gentleman adds, he saw executed. The punishment for butchers who are detected in selling meat either too long kept or deficient in weight, is no less extraordinary, though not so cruel as that of the baker. It was, that the baker's case, without any other form of trial than the order of the officer, he was immediately nailed by one of his ears to the post of his own door, his nose pierced, and one end of a wire about six inches long, fastened to it, at the other end of which a piece of his meat was fixed. In this situation he was kept for nearly four hours.

HON. MEXSON, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of Mr. Foxworth, who is about to return home.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT. (Corrected Weekly, from the American Farmer.) Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—H'd do \$8 00. S. F. \$6 87 1/2.—Wharf do. \$6 12 1/2.—S. P. white \$1 35 to 1 40.—Red do \$1 27 to 1 30.—Rye, 71 to 75 cts.—Corn 60 to 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37 1/2 cts.—Beef, five cent, 35 to 35 50 per cwt.—Bee, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$6 50 to \$5 00 per cwt.—Sugar, 8 to 8 cents per lb.—Sugar, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans \$1 37 1/2 to 1 50.—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10.—Timothy seed, 4 1/4 to 4 5/8.—Flax Seed 75 to 80 cts.—Whey, from the wagons, 32 to 36 cents per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach 65 to 70 cents.—Shad, none in market.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62 1/2 per bush.—No. 2, \$3 37 1/2.—Flax seed 80 to 90 cts. per bush. Coarse, do. 75.

JUST RECEIVED For Sale, TARTAN PLAID CLOAKS, Made in Edinburgh. GIDEON WHITE, Jan. 2, 1823.

In Council, Annapolis, January 13, 1823. Ordered, That the following resolution, be published twice in each week until the 13th of March next, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Examiner and Herald at Frederick Town, Grievances and Herald's paper at Hager's Town the Allegany paper, Mr Cole's paper at Bolle Air, the Eastern Star and Eastern Gazette, and the National Intelligencer. By order, Minian Pinkney, Clk.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 14th, 1822. Whereas the Governor in his communication hath advised that, owing to the late afflicting dispensations by disease, a day be set apart by the General Assembly, and recommended as a day of humiliation and prayer. Therefore, be it Resolved by the General Assembly, that the thirteenth day of March next, be set apart and recommended to the people of the state to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that this resolution be published in each newspaper throughout the state at the Governor and Council may direct for the information of the people thereof. By order, John Brooke, Clk.

NOTICE. Mr. Tilghman Mockbee is authorized and empowered to receive and collect all debts and claims due and of whatsoever nature or kind, and give acquittances and receipts for the same. Every person, so indebted, is therefore requested to settle with Mr. Mockbee. Benjamin Elliott, Jan. 16, 1823.

THE NUMBER OF MARRIAGES. In Anne Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, from January 1, 1822, to January 1, 1823, was twenty seven. The city and county united comprehended a population of 27 or 28,000 souls; the number married in each district, may therefore be fairly rated at about 1000.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. Mr. Editor, Among the many acts by which the Legislature of Maryland, at their present session, have manifested the contempt for error, however committed by the most respectable of the community, is the abolition of imprisonment for debt, is not perhaps the least important. This relic of the dark and barbarous age of antiquity, (imprisonment for debt) well agrees, in its character, with the state of society and government in which it had its origin. At a time when there was an unlettered savage, and the government was a despotic one, he lived, an ironed slave, holding no trace with his liberty, or his property; and only regarding him as a sort of living machine, existing at his will, and devoted to its unwholesome purposes, of rapacity and crime. In such an age, and in such a government, this policy might well exist until a reproach to either; but who would believe that, in an age when the mist of error has been dissipated by the blaze of science and learning, and in a government professing to hold liberty as one of the dearest of his rights, this hideous feature of ignorance, tyranny and injustice, could be found blighting the fairest fruits of the tree of liberty? Christian legislatures before they had so far indulged the vindictive spirit of man against his helpless fellow being, should have taken counsel from the Almighty, in his reply to Satan, when tempting him against Job, and have said, 'Behold an evil doer, an unfortunado debtor, 'Behold all that he, (the debtor,) hath is in thy power, only upon himself I put not forth mine hand.' Job 1:12th verse. For five times out of seven imprisonment is resorted to by a creditor, not from a hope of getting his debt, but from a desire of gratifying a spirit of revenge, and his unfortunado victim, (however just his intentions may be,) finds himself treated as a highwayman or murderer. He is thrown into a dungeon, where he is confined, and compelled to the holy light of heaven, and compelled to assist in the crimes of others, and to be associated with beings polluted by all kinds of obscenity, curses and wickedness; and moreover, to breathe an atmosphere tainted by the unhealthy damps of the building—a situation which menaces the destruction of both soul and body at the same time. The effect of such a state upon the human character, must be obvious to every reflecting mind.—It is here the last expiring struggles of virtue and principle, in the bosom of many a promising youth, are felt. For if he reasons, to what conclusion does he arrive, but that, in the eye of the law, it is as much a crime to be in debt as it is to steal a horse, or rob upon the highway? He finds himself surrounded by people who have done these things, and treated just as they are. Thus he is taught by his treatment to believe that he has already passed the rubicon of crime, and has now no character to lose.

These reflections, (which naturally grow out of the state of a prisoner confined for debt,) combined with the corrupt and vicious examples by which he is surrounded, generally fix his future destiny. He comes out of goal a candidate for the penitentiary, or else sinks into that chaos of vice and intemperance, which ingulphs so large a portion of our population. For as the poet has said, truly, 'Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, That to be hated, needs but to be seen; But seen too oft, and grown familiar to the face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace.' There is not, in the belief of the writer, such a fruitful source of crime and immorality in our country, as imprisonment for debt. It is a relic of the feudal existence of our government, together with all the blessings it secured, depends upon the virtue of the person, whether it could not be a more powerful reason for its abolition, than this, that it saps the very foundation of our political institutions, and threatens the dissolution of the whole political compact. But the monstrous deformity of this law will be more distinctly seen, by testing it with some of the fundamental principles of reason and justice, which should enter into the combination of all human regulations. It is a legal maxim, that no law shall be so construed, as to require the performance of an impossibility. Yet this law, in its operation, embraces this very absurdity. It imprisons a man, and at the same time requires of him, (as the price of his liberty,) the performance of an impossibility—to do in this state what he could not perform in any other state, or in any other country. 'Again, the reasoner will say, why long since ceased (with the malignant and barbarous policy in which it originated, the law itself should cease according to the legal maxim 'cessante ratione, cessat et ipsa lex.' PUBLIUS.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 24 of Dec. on the Feasibility of establishment recommends, among other things, the creation of one Rear Admiral, six Commodores, twenty-five Captains, thirty Masters Commandants, one hundred and ninety Lieutenants, twenty Baiting Masters, four hundred Midshipmen, thirty-five Surgeons, forty-five Stewards, forty Purasers, six Chaplains, twenty Boat Swains, twenty Gunners, fifteen Carpenters, fifteen Sailors Masters and others, not exceeding three thousand five hundred. He also recommends that the officers be paid a certain long term annuity. The Secretary calculates that by the adoption of this plan, the expense of the Navy Establishment will be reduced about \$1,000,000 annually.

It also states that in the Peace establishment of the Marine Corps was fixed by the act of March 1817, had no alteration being deemed necessary, no other plan had been prepared to accompany the report.

U. S. BANK STOCK. On the 11th inst. 51 shares U. S. Bank Stock were sold by auction at Boston, at 100 cts. per share, and 200 shares of the same stock at 100 cts. per share.