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From the Globe. It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposits from the Bank of the United States...

Read to the CABINET on the 18th of September, 1833. Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments, which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States...

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded...

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a re-charter at that session of Congress, was to make it a leading question in the election of a President of the United States the ensuing November...

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposit as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from Jan. 1831, to May, 1832, from \$42,402,304 24 to \$70,428,070 72...

Can it now be said that the question of a re-charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground--if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill, or to the time of its passage--if it had not met the whole ground of constitutional expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people...

have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he confidently thinks, to say that the question has not been decided. Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his reelection as a decision of the people against the Bank. In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message he said:--

"I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace."

He was sustained by a just people, and he desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favor. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of expediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the Government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that "the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order or direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction."

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, is unqualified. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to Congress. The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to Congress, and enable that body the more readily to judge of their soundness and purity, and thereupon to make such further provision by law as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposit of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power "to control the proceedings" of the Bank of the United States at any moment, "by changing the deposits to the State Banks," should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institutions; that "the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariable direct transfers from the deposits of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;" and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Bank of the United States should refuse to receive on deposit the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required, should be received in payment of the public debts. In several instances the did transactions of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the immediate vicinity of branches, for reasons connected only with the safety of those banks, the public convenience and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time, to act on these principles, it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be gravely questioned, and attempts made to excite and alarm the public mind as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the Executive branch of the Government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is entrusted the safe keeping and faithful application of the public money. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury funds itself without an agent, its account in confusion with no depository for its funds and the whole business of the Government deranged; or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the bank of the United States, could not be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconvenience to the Government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected. These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it can not, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin too soon than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in the place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility if

the charter to the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to inquire why this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money. Perhaps it was an oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government, it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited in the Bank, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress has no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and consequently the public money must remain in that institution to the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it earlier day.

The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the Government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposits to be placed elsewhere. And although, according to the frame and principle of our government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the Executive branch of the Government to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, justly belongs to itself. And while the President anxiously wishes to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations; and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honored requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the Executive Departments to decide in the first instance, subject to the future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposits shall remain in the Bank of the United States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately in order to make up his judgment on the subject; and in his opinion the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposits without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons, very imperative in their nature, which require prompt action. Developments have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns, and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the President of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges and which have come to the knowledge of the public and the President, will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that in sixteen months, ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than \$28,000,000, although it knew the Government intended to appropriate most of its large deposits during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in May, 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and in the preceding March of the same year the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposits when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negotiation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about \$2,700,000 of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep and use during that time the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first of the succeeding July, which amounted to about \$6,600,000. The President of the Bank, although the committee of investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposits and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was despatched to England secretly to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of \$5,000,000 of public money which was successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposits. The neglect of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposits presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposits would be entitled to more weight, although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the government. But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands.

The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from making the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as it could be done by a committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose, as the language of his message will show, to ask the Representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the government, from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President to list the suggestions of the Representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with the profound respect to which all will admit that they are justly entitled.

Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself he must finally form his own judgment where the constitution and the law make it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to it; but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution not to conscientiously disguise his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the Bank controls, and in some cases substantially owns, and by its money supports some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual terms and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated through these channels that the Treasury was bankrupt and the Bank was sustaining it, when, for many years there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial means, to impair the credit of the government and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our government on that of France for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposit. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French government for its payment it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris with the funds of the Bank in their hands.

Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the government; and has actually made, and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent. or \$158,842 77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possession on deposit, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution. Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members out of all report to the Board of Directors, which thus seeks to elude the communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one Committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodeling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the Committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the Board, in obedience to the charter, a portion of these stocks have not been paid and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the Government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private

existence. It has long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names and apparent under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Deposits, on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the Reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about \$80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the Veto Message and reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board calling for a specific account of these expenditures, showing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by the resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board, renewed the powers already conferred and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"Resolved, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830 and 12th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connexion with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerated but approved, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine with means to embroil the country in debt and funds, and under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered shew the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality and wisdom of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned has been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the U. States? Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to resist the wishes of the public? Can we be surprised at the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

It is long been known that the President of the Bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names and apparent under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Deposits, on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

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They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

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responsible for all the abuses and corruption the Bank has committed, or may commit, or almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honest to administer, if he did not take every care within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it is possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposits and leaving the Bank to its own resources for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the objects? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer leading to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposits, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will use the disposition, to destroy the State Banks and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this bank came to demand a new charter. But what has been the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposits, will extend theirs. What comes in through one Bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the Bank, for the mere purpose of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in its attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, shows how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they will, with all convenient dispatch, take the safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the U. States drawn out with all convenient dispatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts; but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the government without charge as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the government advised of their situation by periodical returns, in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those in New York have further agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury not to give up another power equally formidable to produce such a result by any organization of the State Banks which could be devised--yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposits, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence the elections, ought, in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the Banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the government to its will. In his opinion the action of the General Government on this subject, ought not to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof; all else belongs to the States and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is his right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the Cabinet should, at his request order or dictate, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. He trusts, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs the Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that it would be so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon, and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits; or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
The British ship Victoria, arrived at New York, brings London and Liverpool dates to the 24th August. We make the following selections from the Journal of Commerce.

The intelligence from Portugal is important. It will be seen that Don Miguel's forces had rallied and were marching again on Lisbon. The Slavery Abolition Bill has passed the House of Lords, and now only awaits the sanction of the King.

ENGLAND.

**LIVERPOOL, August 24.**  
Another week and the first session of the Reformed Parliament will have drawn to a close. The early part of the sittings may have been spent in unprofitable talk, perhaps in questionable acts, but still it has perfected measures of vast utility, none of which could be hoped for from a borough mongering Parliament. It has sent its sympathy to the East and to the West; it has emancipated the slaves in the Colonies, and has opened to the vast population of China and Hindostan, a new and unexpected means of advancement in commerce and civilization. These two measures alone are abundantly sufficient to consecrate the Reformed House of Commons.

**London, Aug. 18.**—Lord William Russell is appointed our Minister to the Queen's Government at Lisbon. A discretionary power is of course given to the noble Lord not to deliver his credentials, in the event (unlooked for and impossible) of the Usurpers being in possession of that city.

**London, Aug. 18.**  
It is with regret we announce that the Cholera still continues in the suburbs of the metropolis. Along the banks of the river, in the marshy situations of Lambeth, and the low grounds of Blackwell, the disease, the Commercial Road, &c. the disease is raging with great virulence. In some districts of the metropolis, fever is beginning to show itself.

**London, Aug. 18.**  
On the motion for the third reading of the Chancery Offices Bill, the Solicitor General stated the effect of the measure in abolishing and reducing various offices in the Court of Chancery, which he said, would produce a saving of upwards of £36,000 per annum. The bill was read a third time and passed.

**London, Aug. 18.**  
General Palmer read a series of resolutions respecting the present system of taxation, and gave notice that next session he should move their adoption by the House.

**The Lords Amendments in the Slavery Abolition Bill, the Fines and Recoveries Bill, the Grand Jurors (Ireland) Bill, and four other Bills, were agreed to.**

**London, Aug. 23, Twelve o'clock.**  
The Money Market generally has this morning been subjected to a considerable decline, and the heaviness continues up to the present time, Consols being quoted at 88 3/4 and for the Account.

The news brought by the Pantolon from Portugal, of the troops of Don Miguel being actually on their march to Lisbon, has naturally produced a strong feeling of uneasiness in the minds of interested parties, and a consequent depression in the prices of Portuguese Securities, the Stock being at 86 to 87, and the Regency Scrip at 214 premium. The statement, however, of the arrival of Marshal Bournont at the head of 30,000 men at Santarem, on the 19th instant, is not believed, as it is considered physically impossible for troops

to have marched so great a distance in so short a space of time, and also from letters having been received from Lisbon, dated on the evening of the 13th which do not in any way refer to it, although written by parties who must and would have been in possession of any knowledge of the fact.

**News from Lander's African Expedition.**—The following extract of a letter from Bristol, was posted at Lloyd's, dated Aug. 17:—"The John Cabot, Crawford, arrived here this morning, left Acubi on the 2d June. She received from his Majesty's ship Favorite, the following intelligence, a few days before leaving the coast. That Lander had returned from the interior to Fernando Po, in one of the steamboats, having purchased ten tons of ivory for a trifle. The other steamboat was left ashore on the Niger. Lander was very ill, and many of the white people of the expedition had died. His Majesty's ship Favorite may be expected daily."

**PORTUGAL.**

From the Times, Aug. 23.

**LISBON, Aug. 21.**  
By the Pantolon bill of war, advices from Lisbon have arrived up to the 13th, and from Oporto up to the 14th inst. At Oporto the wind blew so strong that the Pantolon had no communication with the shore, but was boarded by the commanding officer of that station. It appears that Marshal Bournont had been joined by about 20 French officers, among whom are some of great experience.

The Marshal had withdrawn his troops so privately, that they were not aware of the circumstances at Oporto until the last division left on the 8th. He however left a sufficient number behind to keep possession of the Fort at the entrance of the Douro, and consequently the vessels, about 50 merchantmen, off the bar were unable to enter. Don Miguel's forces, which are said to amount to about 30,000 men, are stated to have arrived at Santarem, and no doubt was entertained but that their object was to make an attack on Lisbon.

His Majesty's cutter, Sparrow, Lieutenant Riley, has arrived at Falmouth, having left Lisbon on the 5th, and Oporto on the 12th inst. The accounts brought by her confirm the news of the abandonment of the siege of Oporto by the Miguelite troops; they furnish also some additional particulars which will be found in the following letter:—"Bournont, it appears, raised the siege of Oporto on the 7th, and on that day crossed the Douro, at Avintes, with his whole army, determined, it is said, by forced marches to effect a junction with Cadaval, who with a body of 4,100 men, occupied Torres Vedras.

The forts at the mouth of the Douro were abandoned by the Miguelites, and that river was open to the entrance of shipping. Colonel Bacon, with 300 lancers, occupied Matosinhos. General Mollelos still held his position at Santarem, the Government of Lisbon not having been able to bring him to terms. Constant communications were kept up between Cadaval and him. The Duke de Ferreira was still at Lisbon organizing troops, and until he had raised a body sufficiently strong and effective, would not move to the north.

The fleet under Napier, was at anchor in the Tagus. The damages suffered by the ships in the late action were repaired, and it was expected that in a day or two they would be all ready for sea. An attack upon Figueira had been determined on, but the sudden movement of Bournont towards Lisbon would, in all probability, induce the Constitutionalists to concentrate their forces, and consequently give up all attempts upon Figueira for the present. Don Pedro was doing every thing to make himself popular at Lisbon, he mixed continually with the people, and encouraged past times and rejoicings in every direction.

He had caused the duty on salt fish, which pressed rather heavily on the lower classes, to be taken off, and had set about mending or abrogating many other oppressive enactments for the purpose of conciliating the affections of all classes.

A vessel named the Perseverance, with 2000 stand of arms on board for Don Miguel, entered the river yesterday without previous knowledge of the change of affairs; consequently the muskets are seized. The master of the vessel must have kept what sailors call a blind look out.

A vessel having entered from Oporto, after a short passage, on the 8th instant, a report had got into circulation that the Miguelites had evacuated Villa Nova; and as it was not contradicted by the authorities, the entire city was spontaneously illuminated in the evening. This afforded me an opportunity of seeing Lisbon in a very advantageous light.

August 12, 10 o'clock, P. M.—Reports have been circulated this morning that 12,000 of the enemy have marched from Oporto in the direction to the capital, and that this government intends immediately to lay an embargo on all the vessels in the port. I know that the Miguelites have not 16,000 effective men around Oporto fit to take the field upon a march, and can positively assure you that the entire statement is wholly without foundation.

**Lisbon, Aug. 12.**—The packet having been detained a few hours, I take the opportunity to inform you that an embargo has been laid on all vessels in this port, none being allowed to sail. This embargo has not yet been published, but it is carried into effect by refusing clearances to vessels. The object is a secret as yet.

**P. S.** At this moment a great number of sky rockets are firing off and the castle is saluting. I don't know the cause, but conclude that the government must have received good news.

**London, August 23.**—Marshal Bournont, quitted Oporto on the 7th, at night, with about 12,000 men, including General Clouet's detachment, and others which marched subsequently to the 2d. I would take this subordinate seven or eight days to reach the city of Santarem. From Santarem, he would advance on Lisbon, probably by the line of the Tagus, on the road to Villa Franca, which would allow him to throw the whole force of his cavalry to his right. This march would occupy, if not opposed, two days; so that it may be calculated that he would be before Lisbon on the 18th or 20th; more particularly as the Marshal seems to have proceeded in person to make the necessary dispositions for the operation of the whole of his force on its arrival.

**FRANCE.**

**London, Aug. 22.**—The Paris papers of Tuesday, state that a conference took place on the preceding day, between the ambassador of the Queen of Portugal and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the recognition by the government of France of Donna Maria, but the result of the conference is not even surmised.

From the Gallipoli's Messenger.  
**Paris, Aug. 21.**—Workmen are engaged in re-establishing the line of telegraphs between Bordeaux and Blaye, which was suppressed on the departure of the Duchess de Berri. It is reported this measure has been adopted in consequence of an intention to remove to Blaye the Ex-Ministers of Charles X.—[Gazette de France.

We understand that it is decided that Queen Donna Maria is to embark at Havre, where Admiral Napier, in John VI, will come to receive her. She is to leave Paris on Monday next, and orders have been already sent to Havre to prepare lodgings for forty persons, of whom her suit will consist.

Her Majesty will be accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza and the Marquis of Loule. It is also said that a French Minister Plenipotentiary will go out with the young Queen who will be formally acknowledged by the French government immediately upon her arrival at Lisbon. Rumors are abroad of the disgrace of the Marquis of Palmella, which it is said, are confirmed by a courier from Spain.

The ship of war the Marengo arrived on the 9th inst. at Toulon, from Navarino, with 500 soldiers, forming a part of the French troops lately occupying the Morea.

The Monitorer Algeria has the following paragraph—

News has just been received here of the taking of the town of Missingon, by the troops from the division of Oran. We are not acquainted with the details of this brilliant affair, in which the Marine had a great share."

**ITALY.**

**Frontiers of Italy, Aug. 9.**—The disturbances in Switzerland have produced an unfavorable effect in Italy, and will probably give rise to a stricter surveillance over foreigners and travellers. Hopes were entertained that the disappointed attempt in Piedmont would have rendered the republican party more cautious; confidence was in some degree restored, and the measures which obstructed intercourse and trade, were being gradually suppressed, but new restrictions will be resorted to. The Poles in the Swiss territory have always been considered as dangerous guests. They are in correspondence with the republicans clubs in France and Italy, and took an active part in the disturbances of Basle.

The occurrences in Switzerland are closely watched by the authorities of Lombardy and Piedmont. Concentrations of troops and the frontiers are spoken of, although it appears certain that the government will not interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, so long as they present no danger to the neighboring States."

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**

**London, Aug. 22.**—The Algerine Zeitung, received this morning, contains advices from Constantinople of the 25th July, which confirm the previous accounts of the conclusion of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and the Porte. It is also stated that the Sultan has issued a new coinage, that bears a much higher real value, in proportion to its nominal one, than any coin before issued, from which it would appear that the finances of the Ottoman empire are not at so low an ebb as imagined.

**EGYPT.**

**London, Aug. 22.**—A Mediterranean Mail, with Malta Gazette, of the 24th of July, has arrived. They state that Mehemet Ali was making preparations for an expedition to Hedjaz, in consequence of some serious disturbances having broken out there, more particularly in the vicinity of Judda, which had been fomented by a Turkish Chief, who with some rebel hordes, supported by rapine and robbery, was exciting the people to revolt. Several caravans had been attacked and pillaged, and many "ladgis" molested in their route to Mecca. It was supposed that the command would be given to a General in Ibrahim Pasha's army, who was expected by Mehemet Ali for that purpose. Orders had been given by the Vice Roy to send from Alexandria 5000 soldiers and sailors sufficient to man five or six corvettes, which were getting ready to cruise in the Red Sea. It was said that the preparations had been committed on the property and ships of some Egyptian merchants, who were owing to that circumstance that the flotilla was being got ready at Zuec.

**AUSTRIA.**

**VIENNA, Aug. 11.**—Yesterday, there was again an extraordinary agitation on Change here. The prices of stocks fell, though nobody could assign any good reason for it. Yet such a circumstance occurring twice within a week is a proof how timid our speculators now are; if only one considerable house sells stock, nothing more is wanting to excite the greatest alarm.

**To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.**

**WOODEN RAIL ROADS.**

**GENTLEMEN.**—The several communications lately published in your paper, and one in the Rail Road Journal of the 31st ult. from John S. Williams, Esq. of Ohio, upon the subject of my plan of wood tracks for roads, induced me to ask for a column or two of your paper, to detail the subject of a correspondence with Mr. Williams. I feel this course due to the magnanimous character of Mr. Williams, and to myself, as having offered my invention as entirely original, and which I can still say most conscientiously is the fact; that as far as I am concerned, the idea was entirely original with me; although Mr. W. preceded me in the thought, it appears two years, yet I never saw or heard of it. And Mr. "W. C." of Hanover, (see Enquirer, July 16.) it also appears has had a similar plan in use for six months, also unknown to me. And I apprehend these facts were and are generally unknown in Virginia, as they have not been noticed in any communication. An "evident" that Mr. "Tom Thumb" has been apprised of Mr. Williams' also claiming the invention, he would have called upon him, either before or after his journey to England, and his Encyclopaedical researches after matter to prove that some sort of wood roads had been in use, before I proposed it, some centuries—And here let me make a single remark in reference to the communication of "Mr. Thumb," published in the Enquirer of the 27th ult., which is all I feel myself called upon to notice, as it is an anonymous communication. First, that he must have studied to misunderstand me, when I said "that the timbers will not wear;" he could not have supposed that I intended to say that they would last forever; but that they would be consumed by decay, before that a road made upon this plan would be the "cheapest and best ever made;" he could not have supposed that I meant that it would be better than the common rails in use; thus confounding the cheapness of the one with the utility of the other. Now, if I am not greatly mistaken in the cost of it, and have not been much in error as to the average cost of McAdams' roads, for which this is intended as a substitute, he will find that it is greatly cheaper than McAdams' roads, in well timbered countries, allowing interest upon the difference of cost, if it lasts but five years. I have, however, nothing more to say upon this subject, than that I have not clarity enough to believe the motive spirit of improvement now abroad in the land, and that I do not envy the feelings which prompted it.

About the last of July, I received a letter from Mr. Williams, first informing me that he had patented a similar plan, with a report made by him to the "Cincinnati, Columbus and Wooster Turnpike Company" in 1831, upon the subject of wooden rails—and also an act of the Legislature of Ohio, authorizing the

use of wood, passed in 1832. And here let me say that when in Baltimore in June last, in a conversation with C. W. Wever, Esq. Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, Sc. Mr. Wever said to me and Mr. Hart, that a plan somewhat similar to mine had been suggested by a gentleman in Ohio, but mentioned nothing of a patent, nor did I understand the plan was one which covered my specification—This was all, however, after I had deposited my model and specification, and paid the fees and ordered a patent to issue—of which conversation with, or remarks of Mr. Wever, I have frequently spoken. The following is a copy of the letter received from Mr. Williams, dated

**CINCINNATI, (Ohio), July 8th, 1833.**

**DEAR SIR:** Yesterday it came to my knowledge that you have invented a plan of using wood in the improvement of roads, with some description of the manner of it, and that you intend to take out a patent for it. I have no doubt of the utility of the plan proposed, but write to you to inform you that I preceded you in the invention, probably more than two years. I filed a description of my discovery in the patent office as early as April, 1831. I send you by this day's mail, a report made by me in 1831, to the C. C. and W. Turnpike Company, in which you will see a drawing and description of my invention, under the form which I thought best to recommend the road for permanency and utility. My specification, however, recognizes your plan in all its parts, although I prefer the mode reported to the Turnpike Company. I write to you to prevent what I doubt not, you will consider an useless expenditure, as I can so clearly and unequivocally establish the priority of my claim. You will also see that report recognized by the Legislature of Ohio in 1832, giving leave to the company to construct upon the track principle. Although there were near a thousand of the reports and plates circulated about that time, I have no doubt of your sincerity in believing yourself the first inventor of the plan. Should any company conclude to construct upon the proposed plan, they will not find me guided by mercenary motives, or to make individual aggrandizement a moving principle of my mind. I too ardently wish to see my beloved country improved in every section of it, to retard such improvement by any power I possess over it. 'Tis true, that the labour I have bestowed, and the money I have expended for a patent, will entitle me to something from those who receive the benefit of my patent; and I know you would say so too. It is my hope, ere long, to see the country improved generally by roads, McAdams' where stone is plenty, or by track roads, when scarce, or when preferred. Rail Roads and Canals are good in their places, but common roads, improved in the best manner, serve the wants of the community more generally.—Rail Roads and Canals are the large veins and arteries of the system, while common roads are the minute ramifications that invigorate every part of the community.

Yours, respectfully,  
**JOHN S. WILLIAMS.**

**To J. HARTMAN, Esq.**  
(ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.)  
**SCOTTSVILLE, Albemarle, Aug. 5, 1833.**

**Mr. John S. Williams,**

**DR. SIR:** Yours of the 8th July has been received, stating your having invented before me and used the plan of wood in road making. But owing to my absence from home, I have not had it in my power before to reply to it. If you have preferred me in a patent for the improvement embracing my plan, I have nothing more to say on that part of the subject—assuring you, however, that I never heard a word about the discovery until after I had deposited a model and specification in the Patent Office. Mr. C. W. Wever told me in Baltimore, that a plan somewhat similar to mine had been proposed in Ohio. It is strange, that I have found no one here who ever heard a word of such an invention. I feel assured, that under many circumstances, the plan will be useful, and I have been using every effort to introduce it in this region of country; and I flatter myself, my efforts will be in part successful; at least, upon a short piece of road from our village. But, Virginia is so lost to every thing that makes for the better, that I am almost a continued retrograding and a precipitation: A State, though twice as old as any Ohio, is yet not half as far advanced in anything that makes her great or causes prosperity. Could we but remove the curse under which we are doomed to live, and get our dormant capital and energies into action, we might again perhaps stand foremost in rank—but will this ever be? Too far off, I fear, for me to see. I therefore write more particularly to know the result of your experiments—presuming you can give facts, from the length of time since you introduced the plan—as to cost, probable loss, and utility—and to know upon what terms you will dispose of the right—how much a mile, or in what way—or what you would expect for a county, or State right—or, have you no sold any? It might suit my convenience to aid in the introduction and use of the right in Virginia, if it can be done at all. \* \* \* I should be pleased to hear immediately from you on this subject, that in my minds I might collect information, and remove prejudice against the plan.

Yours, respectfully,  
**JOHN HARTMAN.**

After the receipt of which, I wrote to the Patent Office for a copy of Mr. W.'s patent or specification; but before receiving it, I received from Mr. Williams, an answer, to mine dated 5th August, from which the following are extracts:

**CINCINNATI, (Ohio), Aug. 23, 1833.**

**MY DEAR SIR:** Your very amiable and truly interesting letter of the 5th instant, is just received, after an absence of some days. As to my having preceded you in the discovery, I have little question, and that I can substantiate by my right mode of two years old I know I have, however, never suffered a thought to enter my breast, that you have taken the idea from my discovery, although a knowledge of it was disseminated throughout the Union. I am an attentive reader of "The Journal of the Franklin Institute," and know the same thing to be patented over and over. I will never allow myself to be so suspicious, as to believe evil intended in it.

I intended at some length to your piece published in the Rail Road Journal—I presume, my reply to you is about to be published, and that you will receive that as soon as this: you will see by that, that my specification covers the whole ground. Let not this break any friendship between us: I hope we may act in concert. I believe you to be just such a man as I would like to have for the President of a Company, to which I might be Engineer—(try, and not at personal aggrandizement. As to experiments of the lastingness of wood as to wear, they are encouraging; there are several short ones belonging to manufacturers here, which have given the most satisfactory results. There is one upon which a wheel runs to pro-

pol a mill, and from the calculation I made of the turns the wheel had made, since any wear could be perceived, \$10,000 of toll would have been collected from an equal number of passings of a wagon wheel.—We have laid none—we have heretofore employed all our means in McAdamsing. We are graduating, and preparing timber for 8 miles—have got nearly half prepared. The contract for leveling and sawing under the four tracks, and delivering, not exceeding a mile from the place where the trees grow, is nine cents per foot of road laid, or 24 per track, hewed and sawed as per plate. Then, there is the furrowing or guidering—the cross blocks and laying yet to be accounted for. I will keep you apprised of every information I acquire on the subject. As to my mode of selling rights, I propose to ask a certain price per mile, as the fairest way for all parties—the rates shall be such as shall be no barrier to the introducing of it. As to the price, I have thought but little of it, that not being a primary object with me. To those who go first into the experiment, or the first experiments made, it ought to be low, and never to deter any from introducing it. I propose to collect further information on the subject—have further illustrative engravings made, as soon as our road is done; and as, sir, I verily believe your ideas original with you, on that subject, be pleased to accept from me, a general agency, for the extension of it in the State of Virginia, and for your trouble, be pleased to accept of one half of the proceeds; I shall leave the price per mile, entirely with yourself for the present—just take from them, what may seem right yourself. I make you, as far as respects Virginia, equally interested with myself. If you will accept of the agency, will you be as good as to inform me, whether you will accept an agency or partnership for that State, or whether you would be willing to include any other States, in which you could establish sub-agencies? I will greatly enlarge your sphere of action, if you are willing to accept of it, or can attend to it.

I write upon the back of a prospectus for publishing a practical treatise on laying out and constructing McAdams' roads—together with general observations upon making and improving other roads, for the purpose of introducing myself to you more fully, and for no other purpose; and should you enquire whether I am going on with the treatise, I answer, that I have not yet received sufficient encouragement, but still continue to collect information.

As to the error of which you speak, I know what you mean. I have seen its effects in North Carolina, my native State, and in Kentucky—but, sir, you speak too despondingly of Virginia. I have ever looked upon her with a kind of reverence; I know she has produced the best men of any country. She has always acted with what I thought, a noble and high minded integrity. I thought she appreciated talent more than any other State in the Union. I have almost been tempted to wish myself one of her citizens.

By this mail, I send you a trifle or two, in one or two almanacs, which I have composed by way of amusement, while the direful scourge, the Cholera, rendered useless my attention to the two roads I superintended, by driving the hands from the works—please to accept of them. You will hear from me further on the track road, through the columns of the Rail Road Journal, if not otherwise; and I will hope you will not be backward yourself. I am willing to look arms with you in this business.

I send you also a "universal traverse table," with illustrations and explanations; they are very extensive. I shall greatly enlarge upon, and systematise the illustration, before I publish. I have suppressed the present edition. I can work all plane triangles whatever with the table.

Yours truly,  
**JOHN S. WILLIAMS.**

Since writing the above, I received a copy of his patent, which is dated 29th June—the very same date of my patent, with this endorsement, "Received at the Patent Office 23d May, 1833"—the substance of which is contained in a communication from Mr. W. to the public in general, and to me in particular, which I have not yet published. I have a copy of which I herewith send.

On the 31st ult. I received another letter from Mr. W. in reply to mine, from which I make the following extracts—and also read the publications alluded to in it—which discover much ingenuity, and doubtless possessing great merit.

I have written Mr. W. this day, accepting his proposition—and hope to hear from him his work progresses.

I will for the present make but one or two more observations. First, that in 10 or 12 days, I will have a quarter of a mile of road upon my plan done, on the turnpike leading to Staunton, about 6 miles above this place, by the direction of the company, by way of experiment—and if it is found to answer, and there is but little doubt of it, I have no hesitation in saying, that the company will proceed immediately to improve the whole road upon this plan.

Secondly, the high standing of Mr. Williams as a gentleman and an engineer, and his devotion to internal improvement, is sufficiently known, to render any thing in regard to him unnecessary: He has been the personal friend and co worker with McAdam.

I have no doubt that the discovery will be found very valuable to the community—particularly in the South and West, and assuredly so in Virginia. This more particularly induces me to ask you to publish the above—and I should also say, that I have taken the liberty of publishing Mr. Williams' letters without his knowledge. They were never intended, nor mine, to be handed to the public. Respectfully,  
**JOHN HARTMAN.**

**P. S.**—I hope those citizens who have published any thing upon this subject, will be sure to give this an insertion.  
**J. H.**  
Scottsville, Albemarle, Va. Sept. 7th, 1833.

\*We regret that it is not in our power to oblige Mr. H.—EDITORS.

**DR. J. R. RUISELANDER** has furnished the editors of the New York Standard, with the following account of experiments, tried on the body of *Le Blanc*, after his execution:

The prisoner was about thirty years of age and well formed and very muscular. He was executed at twenty minutes past twelve, and hung for the space of thirty-five minutes. His body was received at the Court Room, where the experiments were performed, nearly twenty minutes after he was cut down.—The face was livid, but not much altered—the mark of the rope was below the cartilages of the Larynx, and its print was very deep. The temperature of the body was natural, and a thermometer placed in his mouth, gave 94° Fahrenheit. The superficial veins were much distended by blood. The dissections were made by Dr. Halsey, of the city, Dr. Howell, of Princeton, and myself. The Galvanic Battery consisted of three hundred and sixteen pair of plates, and was most ably served by Dr. Gale, of this

city, and Professor Henry, of Princeton.—There were many of the faculty of New Jersey, and almost five hundred spectators present during the experiment.

**Experiment First.**—An incision was made in the course of the mastoid muscle upon the neck, in order to apply the positive pole of the battery, to the par vagum and sympathetic nerves. Before reaching the sheaths of the vessels of the neck, a branch of the superficial jugulars was cut, and a very profuse hemorrhage ensued of dark blood resembling cholera blood. It differed in one very important particular, that it became oxygenated after exposure to the atmosphere, while cholera blood suffered no change. I was much surprised in opening the sheaths of the vessels, to find both the carotid artery and internal jugular vein completely collapsed, and no blood in either of them, and making further dissection, it was discovered that the internal vessels were empty, while the superficial vessels were gorged with black blood.—The blood was very warm and fluid. Dr. Howell now lay bare the median basilic vein, and it was full. I then made a puncture, and introduced the pipe for transfusion, and injected about two pounds of warm water at the temperature of 112°. An incision was made under the cartilage of the seventh rib, and the negative pole of the battery placed in contact with the diaphragm, while the positive pole touched the eighth pair of nerves and the sympathetic in the neck. The whole body was violently agitated. The chest heaved, and the arms and legs were thrown in great action, and the muscular apparatus was in constant motion.

**Experiment second.**—The positive pole was placed on the brachial plexus, and the muscular spiral and ulnar nerves were in contact with the negative. The arm was in very violent motion, and it was with difficulty that it could be held by one of the operators.

**Experiment third.**—Dr. Halsey extracted the spinous process of the upper cervical vertebra, and the positive pole applied to the apical cord, while the negative was placed upon the sciatic nerves as it passed out of the pelvis. The body, and especially the lower extremities, was violently convulsed, and the leg could with difficulty be retained on the table.

**Experiment fourth.**—The infraorbital, supraorbital and portio dura nerves were laid bare, and the countenance exhibited all the varieties of muscular action. The eyes and the lips opened and closed, and all the passions were fully expressed. The experiment showed that placing a pole upon the branches of the portio dura controlled the expressions as well as placing the poles upon either of the nerves, above or below the eye. The experiments were varied, and the poles of the battery reversed with no diminution of effect.

The experiments upon *Le Blanc*, exhibited some striking features, which were not observed upon Johnson, Hill, and others whom I saw galvanized in this city, and there are some facts which, although they may have been noticed, have not been recorded. When death ensues in ordinary cases, the blood retreats to the internal parts of the system, and fills the veins, leaving the arteries empty. In this case the superficial veins were full, while the large veins emptying into the heart, as well as the right auricle and ventricle of the heart were entirely free from fluid; and what is most extraordinary, the heart itself lost all its irritability, and was not susceptible of the action of the galvanic pole when applied to it. The lungs were also in perfect collapse, and no air could be preserved in them. It is possible that these appearances resulted from the manner in which this man was hanged. The rope was placed below the cartilages of the larynx, and may have tightened at the moment the lungs were free from air, and their sudden cessation of action may have retained the circulation of the surface. In ordinary cases, the rope is placed above the laryngeal cartilages, and respiration would, from their firmness, be more gradually suspended, and the blood then would occupy the ordinary position. It would be a remarkable fact, that sudden suspension of respiration destroys the irritability of the heart, and prevents the blood returning to the large vessels, as would seem to be the case in the present instance.

This man died with very little apparent suffering, and it was, I apprehend, entirely attributable to the rope being placed very low down upon the neck, and producing suffocation instantaneously. The galvanic action upon a large muscle did not produce a synchronous effect upon every part of the muscle, but one portion of muscular fibre communicated the impulse to the next one, producing a wavy motion or a chain of successive actions.

There was no chyle in the thoracic duct, or in the lacteals—in every instance except this, it was very abundant.

I have very little doubt that with transfusion and galvanic action, life, in most cases, could be restored after hanging, but in this instance, where there was no blood to stimulate the action of the heart, and which would have been assisted by the warmth of the injected fluid, the chance was very small.

The body retained much galvanic influence; for upon placing the hand upon the cartilage of the ribs, a very sensible shock was experienced.

The dissection of *Le Blanc* shows that when death is produced suddenly by suffocation, that the circulation does not retire to the internal cavities, but remains in the superficial vessels—that the heart loses its irritability, and that the body becoming charged with galvanic fluid, is capable of giving a shock. If upon further experiments upon animals, these facts should be established, they may lead to some important results, and establish views of the circulation very different from those now admitted by physiologists.

**From the Richmond Enquirer.**  
**NEW PLOAGANISTS.**  
We thought it our duty to notice some time since an article in the New York Commercial, concerning the slaves in the District of Columbia. We then deprecated any attempt to effect their emancipation, because it would appear, as if Congress were interfering with this most delicate question, and takes sides with one of the parties—because it would be planting a free asylum, as it were, in the midst of the Southern country—because the People of the District themselves have not been consulted—and because of all seasons for making the attempt, the present would be the most inauspicious, and the best calculated to fan the flame which the agitators on both sides of the Potomac, were attempting to kindle. The Commercial Advertiser has not noticed our remarks; and, therefore, we have hopes that they were satisfactory to its Editors. But the poison is showing itself in another quarter. We noticed, in the course of the last week, that the next "American Quarterly" would contain an article concerning the slaves in the District of Columbia. We had not seen the No., nor were we aware of the spirit of the article; but we suspected its character, and deprecated its appearance. It seems, from the following paragraphs in the Saturday's Globe, that our fears have been realized; and that the article in question is

justly



**POETRY.**

FOR THE WHIG.  
VERSES occasioned by the death of the Rev. CHARLES W. JACOBS.  
The Master calls to Zion's walls,  
The watchman must obey  
The watchman's dead; his spirit's fled  
To everlasting day!  
His mystery all, that God should call  
His servants in their youth,  
To joys above, in boundless love,  
To praise eternal truth.  
Alas! alas! what shall the class  
Of Bible students do?  
Who will correct, instruct, detect,  
As faithful men are few?  
Who will fulfil with ardent skill  
The duties Jacobs left;  
Or solace those in fleeting woes  
Who are of him bereft.  
Fear not ye few, your way pursue,  
The eternal will provide;  
He hears your prayers, and knows your cares:  
Your wants shall be supplied.  
Dismiss your fears, a few more years,  
And then you'll meet above,  
Where you'll enjoy without alloy  
An endless weight of love.  
O may I know with you below,  
The Saviour's boundless grace;  
And then at death, resign my breath,  
To see his heavenly face.

EASTON BARD.

**SUMMER'S GONE.**

BY MRS. NORTON.  
Hark, through the dim woods dying,  
With a moan,  
Faintly the winds are sighing—  
Summer's gone!  
There when my bruised heart feeleth,  
And the pale moon her face revealeth,  
Darkly my footstep stealth  
To weep alone.  
Hour after hour I wander,  
By men unseen—  
And sadly my wrong thoughts ponder,  
On what hath been,  
Summer's gone!  
There in our own green bowers  
Long ago,  
Our path through the tangled flowers  
Treading slow,  
Oft hand in hand entwining—  
Oft side by side reclining—  
We've watched in its crimson shining  
The sunset glow.  
Dimly the sun now burneth  
For me alone—  
Spring after spring returneth,  
Thou art gone,  
Summer's gone.  
Still on my warm cheek playeth  
The restless breeze;  
Still in its freshness strayeth  
Between the trees,  
Still the blue streamlet gusheth—  
Still the broad river reseth—  
Still the calm siver husheth  
The heart's disease;  
But who shall bring our meetings  
Back again?  
What shall recall thy greetings—  
Love in vain!  
Summer's gone!

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Easton, on WEDNESDAY the 2d of October next, a number of  
  
Horses, Cattle and Sheep,  
on a credit of nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with good and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Attendance given by  
THOS. DEWLIN.  
sep 17 3w

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of William Bromwell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vendi. expo. issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon Lowe, again at Bannet Bracco, and one writ of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bannet Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also, a fi. fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lambert Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam. 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz. 6 head of horses, 30 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 gig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 burrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bannet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers' fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.  
sep 24 4w

**TO RENT.**

For the next Year,  
THE house on Harrison street, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Mullikin. Also, a small comfortable house occupied by Mr. Henry Chairs—for terms apply to  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
sep 17 3w

**MARYLAND.**

**Caroline County Orphans' Court.**  
10th day of September, A. D. 1833.  
ON application of White Barwick, Adm'r of Nimrod Barwick, late of Caroline county deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this tenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nimrod Barwick, late of Caroline county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty fourth day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty-three.  
WHITE BARWICK, Adm'r.  
Nimrod Barwick, dec'd  
sep 17 3w

**MARYLAND.**

**Caroline county Orphans' Court.**  
10th day of September, A. D. 1833.  
ON application of Edward W. Liden, administrator of Shadrack Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this tenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Shadrack Liden, late of Caroline county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty fourth day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this tenth day of September Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
EDWARD W. LIDEN, Adm'r.  
of Shadrack Liden, dec'd.  
N. B. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate are hereby requested to make payment without delay.  
E. W. L. Adm'r.  
sep 17 3w

**Collector's Second Notice.**

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Taxes, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.  
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector.  
april 16

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**GOV. WOLCOTT,**  
Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.  
apr 30

**PETER W. WILLIS,**

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,**  
AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,  
DENTON, Maryland:—  
Will repair at the short test notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.—Weekly and Daily Clocks.  
N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.  
march 25

**Farm for Sale.**

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 202 1/2 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side; thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Anne's county.  
THOS. H. KEMP.  
June 25 1f

**NOTICE.**

A meeting of the members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club is requested at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, in Easton, on TUESDAY, the 1st of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing Officers, and making final arrangements for the race, which will be run on Mr. Rose's field adjoining Easton. The course is in beautiful order for a trial of speed, and we should be glad to see Uncle Sam and Bachelor, again as competitors for our largest purse. The old friends of Uncle Sam are still disposed to back him against the Western Shore. The contest between these noble animals of well earned reputation would be one of exhilarating interest.  
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Sept 24  
The Centreville Times, Cambridge Chronicle and Cecil Republican, will copy the above.

**Eastern Shore of Maryland JOCKEY CLUB**

RACES will commence at Easton on Wednesday the 9th of October and continue three days.  
First day—A colts purse of 300 Dollars 2 miles and repeat.  
Second day—A purse of 300 Dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse mare or gelding, raised and owned in Maryland or the District of Columbia.  
Third day—A handy cap purse of \$100 best three in five, one mile heats.  
The Eastern Course is in beautiful order well turfed with grass and is perhaps the best course in Maryland for quick time, a great number of very promising untired colts are in training for the above races. Several are expected from the Western Shore, so that all persons visiting our course may calculate on fine sport.  
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.  
Easton, Sept. 24

**Collector's Notice.**

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.  
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 24

**LANDS FOR SALE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the fifth day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, lying and being in Talbot county, near Chop-tank River and Parson's landing, divided into five lots, the largest of which contains about thirty eight acres of land, and the smallest about twenty three acres of land.  
The sale will be made on a credit of nine, eighteen and twenty four months, that is to say: one third of the purchase money, must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale, one other third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money; bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given. Possession of the above lands will be delivered forthwith, after the sale and execution of the bonds.  
Also, a valuable Farm, adjoining the said wood land, containing about the quantity of FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF LAND, two hundred and fifty five acres of which are arable land and the residue that is, one hundred and forty six acres valuable wood land.  
Also another valuable Farm, contiguous to, or adjoining the before mentioned farm, containing about TWO HUNDRED and THIRTY NINE ACRES OF LAND, one hundred and sixty seven and an half acres whereof are arable land, and the residue that is, seventy and an half acres wood land.  
The sales of these farms, will be made on the aforesaid credit, with some difference as to interest, that is to say: one third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest on the whole purchase money from the first day of January next; another third of the purchase money must be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money must be paid at the end of twenty four months from the day of sale, with interest on the balance of the purchase money.  
Bond or bonds with good and approved security will be required, and after the payment of the purchase money and not before, deed or deeds will be given.  
The farms are now in the occupation of tenants, and are leased for the next year, so that the purchaser or purchasers cannot obtain actual possession before the end of the next year, but will be entitled to the rents of the farm for the present year.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.  
Easton, aug 27, 1833.

**BOARDING.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Being determined to devote particular attention to this business, he hopes to receive the patronage of the public.  
CALEB BROWN,  
N. B. Parents or guardians of children from the country, who may wish to place them at school in town, can have them accommodated with boarding by the subscriber, and the strictest attention paid to their morals and comfort.  
Jan 22 G 1f

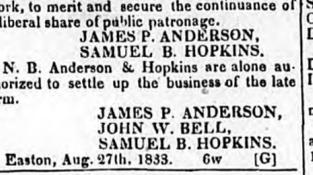
**PUBLIC NOTICE.**



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages,

of every description, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers hands without respect to persons.  
They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.  
JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS, N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.  
JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.  
Easton, Aug. 27th. 1833. 6w [G]

**New and Splendid Assortment of**



**BOOTS & SHOES.**

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.  
PETER TARR.  
april 9

**REMOVAL.**

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.  
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.  
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

**WANTED.**

**350 NEGROES**  
I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.  
All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith street with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
may 29 Baltimore.

**The Steam Boat Maryland**

**CAPTAIN TAYLOR,**  
WILL leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock; for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centreville, (via the Company's wharf on Corstia Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.  
April 9

**CABINET MAKING.**

**JOHN MCCONEKIN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of MATERIALS; and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.  
Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.  
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.  
Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

**REMOVAL.**

THE subscriber, thankful for the many favors he has received since he commenced business in Easton, begs leave to inform the public that he has removed from his former stand to the eligible situation near the corner of Washington street, and immediately opposite the market house, recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Vanderford, as a grocery store, where he is prepared to execute

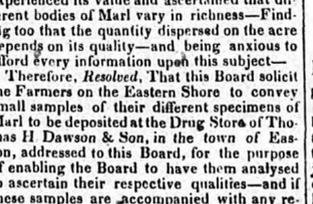
**TAILORING.**

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and at the shortest notice. Feeling confident of his ability to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, he invites gentlemen to give him a call.  
SCOURING OF CLOTH CLOTHES executed in such a manner as to render those half worn, little inferior in appearance to new.  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.  
AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Corrine, Pippingine, Oil Cubebs Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.  
—Also a quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.  
Easton, dec 18

**NOTICE.**

By the Board of Agriculture for the E. Shore. The Board being convinced that the use of Marl is becoming more prevalent, and having experienced its value and ascertained that different bodies of Marl vary in richness—Finding too that the quantity dispersed on the acre depends on its quality—and being anxious to afford every information upon this subject— Therefore, Resolved, That this Board solicit the Farmers on the Eastern Shore to convey small samples of their different specimens of Marl to be deposited at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, in the town of Easton, addressed to this Board, for the purpose of enabling the Board to have them analysed to ascertain their respective qualities—and if these samples are accompanied with any remark or information in relation to the effects produced by the use of Marl, it will be more acceptable.  
Signed, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair'n. Attest, M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

**UNION HOTEL.**



Denton, Maryland.  
THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.  
His table will at all times be furnished with the best market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.  
JOSHUA CLARKE.  
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.  
N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.  
Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.  
J. C.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.  
MANLOVE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.  
sep 3

**Sheriff's Last Notice.**

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officer's fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.  
Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.  
Suits have already been threatened on the Sheriff's bond, on account of these delinquencies, and therefore indulgence cannot be reasonably looked for.  
JO. GRAHAM, Dep'ty. Shff.  
July 9

**NOTICE.**

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.  
WM. C. RIDGAWAY, Collector.  
sept 10

**Easton Female Seminary.**

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL, RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.  
The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit:  
Orthography, reading and plain sewing, \$8 per quarter.  
Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches, 4 ditto  
Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches, 5 ditto  
And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices:  
Embroidery, and Embossed work, &c. \$5 extra do.  
Music, including use of Piano 12 do  
Drawing and Painting 6 do  
Theorem painting on Velvet 5 do  
Also the Latin and French Languages.  
Twelve weeks in a quarter.  
A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.  
N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols.  
July 9

**Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.**

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

**BEAVER HATS,**

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population. They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.  
The Public's obt' Serv'ts.  
GEORGE W. THOMPSON, THOMAS HARPER.  
Easton, Aug. 13

**Notice.**

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was apprehended and put to the jail of Montgomery county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse Leech, Esq. of Rockville in the said county;—had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.  
The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.  
aug 2-27 8t

**NOTICE.**

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes.  
The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.  
Aug. 30—Sept. 10 8w

**NOTICE.**

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge  
M. E. B.

**SAMUEL OZMON,**

**CABINET MAKER.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.  
He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.  
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.  
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.  
Easton, July 2

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.  
Easton, July 23, 1833.

# EASTERN-SHORE WING AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 5.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 282.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue  
of the year—BY  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.  
No subscription discontinued until all arrearages  
are settled, without the approbation of  
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,  
inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and  
twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—  
larger advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

From the *Expositor and Universalist Review*.  
**THE MOTHER'S WAIL.**

How sad the silence of the place of death,  
Where the stern victor strikes a slave to chain;  
How solemn even the softest sigh or breath,  
When life's last whisper tells the end of pain;  
Yet is it well to mark the change, to view  
The living grace obscured, the firm eye,  
The fading of the cheek's most crimson hue,  
And feel and know earth's beautiful ones must  
die!

It was the house of mourning, and the power  
Of dread disease had rested on the place;  
A blight had touched upon the fairest flower  
That ever bloomed in childhood's winning grace—  
Deep anguish paled the mourning mother's brow,  
And from her lip the frequent wailing broke,  
And the tear-flood poured out a ceaseless flow,  
As thus the dying infant feebly spoke:

'There is a sighing of sweet voices o'er me,  
And notes of heavenly music breathe around,  
And shadowy forms are hovering before me,  
And waving wings give out a soothing sound;  
Yet, mother, whisper for thy voice is dearer,  
Sweeter than angel-music to mine ear:  
Come to me, mother, that I may be nearer  
To those sweet sounds my heart leaps up to hear.

'Sing to me, mother, for my life is failing,  
And gloomy shades obscure the cheerful light;  
Oh grievous not with the sad tone of wailing,  
But rather soothe my dying bed to-night.  
Sing as thou oft hast done when pain oppressed me,  
As thou wert wont when'er I turned to weep;  
Oh, sing as when thy mellow voice has blessed me,  
And calmed my senses to a gentle sleep.'

'Oh, can the wounded bird take wing,  
And carol in the fields of air;  
Or can an anguished mother sing,  
Oppressed with weariness and care?  
Yet let me strive to cheer my child,  
Giving her yet one parting token;  
And be her dying hour beguiled,  
Even though the mother's heart be broken.'

Then with faint tone and quivering lip she sung,  
And on the ear the mother's wailing stole,  
So soft, so sweet, it seemed an angel-tongue  
Was gently whispering to his parting soul.

'Rest, dearest, softly rest!  
Upon this faithful arm  
Slumber;—thy mother's breast  
Shields thee from every harm.  
'Though near no earthly father be  
To guard thy silent sleep,  
God is thy father now, and He  
A ceaseless watch shall o'er thee keep.

'God of the widowed one!  
God of the fatherless!  
'Thou gav'st thine only Son  
A wandering world to bless;  
Praise to his name our lives who bought,  
By whom the precious words were given,  
'Such are sainted hosts of heaven.'

'Oh, sleep, my child, my blest,  
For sinless thoughts are thine,  
No dreams disturb thy rest  
As anxious visions mine;  
Still are the fountains of thy peace  
Unstirred, unstained by tears,  
And sleep to thee brings sweet release  
From transient woes and fleeting fears.

'Sleep on; though shadowed night  
May shroud the earth in gloom,  
Still shall her starry light  
Thine hour of rest illumine;  
Soon shall a bright and glorious morn  
Send forth its living ray,  
And thou, in strength renewed be born  
Into a new, and glorious day.'

Hush! there's crimson flushing of the cheek,  
A sudden beaming of the pain-dimmed eye,  
The lip unclosed, a vain essay to speak,  
A soft outbreathing of a gentle sigh;  
'The infant's head hath sought its pillow'd rest,  
'The worn mother turns again to weep,  
Yet pain no more shall rend its angel-beat;  
The song hath soothed it to a dreamless sleep.  
S. F. S.

From Dr. Dekay's *Sketches of Turkey*.  
**AMERICAN TREATY WITH TURKEY.**

It has been the invariable custom of the Ottoman government to consider commercial treaties as privileges which they conferred upon foreign nations, and as a matter of course, an equivalent in some shape was always expected. It was manifestly impossible to purchase a treaty; and yet it was a matter anxiously desired by our government. In this dilemma it occurred to our negotiator, that a permission to build ships in American, a subject upon which the Ottoman government had expressed much anxiety, would be considered by them as a full equivalent for the treaty. As this secret article was afterwards the subject of much discussion, we give it here entire, suppressing merely the titles and useless repetitions, in order that our readers may form an opinion for themselves.

**SECRET ARTICLE.**  
'The object and motive of this writing is, that as until the present there has existed no treaty or official and diplomatic convention between the Sublime Porte and the United States, we, the undersigned, clothed with the high rank of Riasset (chancellor of State), and authorized by the Sublime Porte to negotiate with our friend the honorable commissioner and plenipotentiary of the United States, Charles Rhind, who has arrived here, to conclude separately or conjointly with the two other commissioners who are at Smyrna, we have concluded and exchanged between the articles of the treaty. In consequence of this treaty being concluded, and by reasons of the most sincere and perfect friendship which has been established between the two powers, and the reciprocal advantages that must result therefrom, this secret and separate article has been drawn up. In consideration of the abundance and excellence of ship timber in the United States, and its cheapness, and in testimony of the sincere friendship entertained by the United States towards the Sublime Porte, it is agreed that whenever the Sublime Porte wishes to build any number of two deckers, frigates, corvettes or brigs, the foreign minister Riasset, &c. shall address himself to and concert with the minister of said power upon the mode of making a contract for such vessels. This contract shall contain all the conditions relative to price and time, and the mode of delivery at Constantinople, so that vessels may be built after the models is furnished by the imperial admiralty as strong and as durable as vessels belonging to the government of the U. States, and at no greater expense.—And if the Sublime Porte wishes the commissioners on both sides shall so arrange it that vessels thus built in the United States may take as cargo the timber for building another vessel as large as the vessel transporting it, and at no greater cost than is paid by the United States.  
'14 Zibidhay, Cherissay, 1245 (7th May, 1830).'

This is the famous secret article which was subjected to a strict scrutiny in the Senate of the United States. On one hand it was contended that it would be trenching upon our settled policy of strict neutrality, and that it might by possibility embroil us with foreign nations; that it was at variance with frank and open policy to have any secret articles at all; and that in treating with foreign nations we had always acted on the footing of equals, neither asking or granting a boon. It was also urged that the very article in question was one which we could ill spare, and that all our efforts should be directed to keep it in the country for the use of government.

On the other hand it was maintained, that we were bound to respect the usages of other governments, if we desired to establish an intercourse with them. That with respect to the article in question, our government had shown themselves incompetent to protect that small portion which was public property, and that the stipulations with respect to the price amounted to nothing, inasmuch as it was well known that armed ships could be better built in private dockyards. It was also maintained that secret articles were no novelties in our diplomatic intercourse, and that its adoption would lead to the encouragement of an important branch of domestic industry. Finally it was urged that the secret article, in point of fact, however important it might be considered by the Turkish Government, conceded no privileges which any other foreign nation did not equally possess, which they already enjoyed, and could avail themselves of without any treaty at all.

Such were the arguments used on this occasion; but whatever might have been their weight or importance they had no influence on the decision of the question. The treaty was ratified, and the secret article rejected by a party vote. There was a circumstance connected with the ratification of this treaty which it may be necessary to advert to as connected with its diplomatic history: The original treaty was of course written in Turkish, and a French translation of it was made by the dragoman of the United States, a Mr. Navoni, a person whose services in negotiating the treaty had been highly important. In order to give this translation an official authority, it was formally certified to be correct by the dragoman of the Porte, and that every precaution was taken to avoid mistake or misconception. In the discussion which took place in the Senate, this translation, in which elegance had been sacrificed in order to ensure verbal accuracy, was severely handled, & even the Turkish original was declared to be suspiciously obscure.

We are at a loss to understand how any person could have ventured to give an opinion on such a subject, for at that time there was not a person in the United States competent to decide the question. A new translation was made out, and it was this translation which the Senate ratified.

The administration were desirous of giving the exchange of ratifications an imposing form, in order to conciliate the Turkish government. With this view it was deemed highly important that a minister or envoy should be dispatched to Turkey to exchange the ratified treaty; but in this they were thwarted by the opposition. An outcry was raised against the extravagance of appointing a minister, when a simple Charge d'Affaires would be competent to transact all the business; and doubtless there were numerous disinterested persons who would have willingly undertaken to contract even a business of much more delicacy for half the money. The opposition carried their point, and a Charge was appointed.

Before his arrival at Constantinople the Turkish government had been apprised of all that had passed, they had also learned, and their oriental pride was not a little disturbed at learning, that the horses presented by the Sultan to Mr. Rhind, had been seized by the government of the United States, and sold at public auction. Accordingly one of the first questions agitated was to know why a minister plenipotentiary had not been employed to negotiate so important a matter as a public treaty. It was explained that we were a very economical people, and that in fact we recognized no difference between the two ranks, except on the score of salary; that we were as yet young among nations, and scarcely older, as one of our agents told the seraskier, than the beard of his highness. 'I understand all that,' said the old man; 'but you send a minister to Russia, and even to the petty republics in the southern part of your continent, and why do you insult us by sending us an inferior officer?' With regard to the seizure and sale of the horses, although an exceedingly small matter on the part of our government, it was explained to their satisfaction that the law on this subject was too imperative to be disregarded; that no disrespect was intended

to the Sultan. At this juncture our Charge d'Affaires Commodore Fortar arrived, and required all the good sense and firmness which distinguished that gallant officer to prevent open rupture. After several conferences, which these preliminary matters were discussed, the rejection of the secret article was taken up.—It required considerable address to explain to the Turkish government why we had refused their privileges which every nation possessed; and they even added the example of those vessels which had been built for their rebellious subjects the Greeks. They were informed that the secret article granted them no privileges which they had already; and that the Ottoman government could cause a fleet to be built, if they wish it, in the United States, without any molestation.

We are now approaching the denouement of this diplomatic drama. Every thing was ready to sign, seal and deliver, when suddenly the unfortunate Washington translation was brought forward, and declared by the Turkish authorities to be a false and spurious document. As by the terms of the treaty, if not ratified a certain day, which was near at hand, it would be null and void, and as there was no time to send home for instructions, it was taken for granted that the whole affair would fall through. Much chuffling ensued among the agents of those powers supposed to be most interested in excluding us from the Black Sea; but their triumph was of short duration; Commodore Fortar, with that straight forward decision which renders all the cobweb tissues of diplomacy unavailing, boldly cut through the tangled snare. He is represented to have stated, that as the senate supposed they had ratified the original Turkish treaty, he was willing to act upon that principle, and would take upon himself the responsibility, if any there was, of signing the original Turkish document instead of the Washington translation. 'If there were to be no objection, and thus, after a wearisome negotiation of two months, after which intrigues of all kinds were at work to defeat our minister, the exchange of ratifications has finally taken place, and the Americans here feel as if they were now on an independent footing.'

From the *Turf Register*, of Sept. 1833.  
**A REMARKABLE FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.**  
Kaskaskia, Ill., July 30, 1833.

**MR. EDITOR:**  
I have noticed but one communication in your useful Magazine of which the turkey buzzard of our country was the subject; and that is by Don Juan, in the fourth number of your first volume. That bird is certainly one of the most useful we have, and its preservation, in some of the western states, is protected by legislative enactments. But I am not writing now with a view to amplify its merits, but to state a remarkable fact in regard to it, which, though well authenticated, will doubtless stagger the credulity of most of your readers.

Major John Pillers, a farmer of great respectability, in this county, informed me, twenty years ago, that a buzzard was taken alive, having gorged itself over a carcass to such a degree as to prevent its flying—its weight being too heavy for its wings: when he, together with his father, brother, and a neighbor, with a small shoemaker's awl, ripped open its eyes, so that no part of the ball of either remained.—The head of the bird was then put under one of its wings, in which position it remained a few minutes when to the surprise of all, he gradually relieved his head from his wing, shook himself, as if to arrange his disordered feathers, and re-appeared with two good sound eyes—free from blemish, and possessing in every degree the power of vision? The seemingly cruel experiment was repeated with the same bird on different occasions, in the presence of different persons, fifty times, and always with the same result; and not the least injury appeared to have been occasioned by it. After the lapse of a few months, this bird flew away to its accustomed haunts.

I have mentioned this fact to several persons,—practical, uneducated men,—who, tho' they had "never seen the like," expressed no surprise or doubt of its truth, but replied that they always heard that the *down* from the inside of a buzzard's wing, was a cure for blindness in horses, and one man remarked that he cured a most inveterate case of approaching blindness, in himself by it. He procured the *down*, spread it on a bandage, applied it to his eyes, and recovered.

In corroboration of the statement of Major Pillers,—whose deposition is hereto subjoined,—I can state my own experience on the subject. Travelling some three years since in the American Bottom, I staid part of a day with a friend of mine, whose step son had the day before taken a half grown buzzard, disabled from flying by over eating. So soon as I saw the bird, the above statement of Major Pillers came fresh upon my recollection; and, as I had always been incredulous, I was determined to put it to the test of experiment, and accordingly mentioned the fact to the young gentleman who had the bird, and desired him to operate upon it. Having no sharp pointed instrument at hand, other than a common pin, with that he punctured one of the eyes; the aqueous humor flowed out, and all its lustre instantly disappeared. The head was then placed under the wing of the bird, where it remained a few minutes only; and when taken out, the eye had resumed its usual brilliancy, appearing as sound as the other, with not a speck upon it. In this experiment, it is true, the eye-ball was not ripped open—that operation seeming too cruel to have my participation; but, as far it goes, it serves to inspire belief in the statement of Major Pillers.

And why should there not be a healing virtue in the down of a buzzard's wing? No man can say *why* not. Do we know whence those animal, mineral and vegetable substances, reorted to for the cure of all maladies, derive their healing powers? The fact that certain substances possess such qualities has been ascertained by experiment; and until that infallible test has disproved the efficacy of the *down*, no one can say it will not cure blindness. And why should not the buzzard have the power to reproduce its eyes? There are many mysteries in nature that we shall never be able to fathom. It is a mystery that an acorn can develop itself and become an oak; that an unsightly and disgusting worm can, in a short time become a most beautiful fly; in short, the whole world is but an open volume of mysteries, which all can wonder at; but few can unravel. It is true too that  
'There are more things in heaven and earth

Than have been dreamt of in our philosophy.'

We know that many insects and reptiles have the power of casting their old skin every year and appearing in an entirely new one; and a new set of legs every year; and that if you pluck off one of its legs, it will, in two or three days, have a new one in its place. The shedding the *teeth* and reproduction of the *nails*, in the human species, are certainly remarkable, and would be so considered, were they not of daily occurrence. Upon sober consideration, it cannot be regarded more wonderful that a buzzard should have the power to reproduce its eyes than a spider its skin and legs—a horse his teeth and hoofs—our species their teeth and nails, or a deer his antlers. They are all remarkable phenomena of animal physiology; and as they cannot be accounted for on any known principles, we must, with our present limited knowledge of nature and her mysterious operations, be content to know the existence of the facts alone. The fact stated in the conclusion of the deposition, relative to the bald eagle, has not, I venture to say, arrested the attention of any one. Who would believe that the feathers of that bird cannot be plucked out? The ideas of *feathers* and *plucking* are ever associated; yet you cannot get those of the bald eagle without taking the skin with them; unless, perhaps, through the agency of some chemical application, of which we, "far west in the back woods," know nothing.

**SIGMA.**

**Deposition of Major John Pillers.**  
I, John Pillers, a citizen of Randolph county, Illinois, do depose and say, that I am the individual alluded to in the above communication, and that the facts stated therein, so far as I am concerned, are true in every particular. The experiment of ripping open the turkey buzzard's eyes, during the time we kept it, from February until May, was repeated, I dare say, fifty times, and once, at a log rolling, ten times in one day. An old African negro, belonging to Mr. Francois Valle, Sen. of St. Genevieve, named Joseph, (then supposed to be upwards of one hundred years old,) first told me of it, and I have tried it frequently since on different buzzards, with the same result. The negro told me that the feathers could not be plucked out of a bald eagle. This is true.—You may try it in any way, and scald it and you cannot pull out a feather.

**JOHN PILLERS.**  
Sworn to and subscribed before me a justice of the peace of Randolph county, this 6th day of August, 1833; and I do further certify, that John Pillers, the subscriber to the above, is well known to me as a gentleman of character and respectability.  
JAMES HUGHES, J. P. (Seal.)

From the *Baltimore American*.

**Internal improvement in the South.**—Every Southern State has recently made strong movements, on this important subject. In South Carolina, their rail road has been prosecuted and completed with zeal in the highest degree creditable, and with results the most promising. In Virginia, the same enterprise, James River improvement are unremitting, and the prospect of success appears to brighten. In Georgia and North Carolina, the public feeling is awakened and active exertions are in progress to fix public opinion upon the most desirable points and routes at which to concentrate their means.

In the last "Georgian" received at this office sanguine calculations are made of the effect of some of the various schemes in progress, upon the prosperity of the State, and especially of the city of Savannah. One of the arguments in favor of the Augusta and Athens rail road, is not a little striking, considering the general opinion heretofore held in the South generally, on the practicability of manufacturing there, so as to compete with the Eastern manufacturers. Clark county, it is said, is becoming a manufacturing county, and the demand is already greater than can be supplied for home consumption. At present the cost of transportation to the seaboard is so great that exports could not be made, but it is contended that if an easy and expeditious mode of communication could be provided, manufactures could be profitably extended, and "from the superior cheapness of the raw material and labor" they would soon "super sede the northern manufactures in a southern market." It is earnestly to be desired that the experiment be fairly made, and judging from the fact stated that an "extensive factory has just been erected at Athens, another a few miles from it, and \$200,000 more are shortly to be invested," the right spirit of enterprise is at work.

The people of Savannah are deeply interested in opening a communication between their city and Augusta, in order that the trade of the upper counties of Georgia, in which these efforts are made, should not be diverted to Charleston by the rail road. For this purpose, a rail road is proposed to connect Augusta with the head of low water navigation of the Savannah, which is navigable for nearly 500 miles. It is added, that a communication between Columbus and New Echota, where the Blue Ridge can be crossed at the lowest point in its whole range—having an elevation of less than 100 feet,—would ensure to Savannah the whole trade of East Tennessee, in preference to any other port.

These are spirited speculations, and apparently well sustained by facts and surveys. A new start will be given to the career of prosperity, when zeal in the advancement of State welfare, and enterprise in developing State resources, shall have occupied the minds of the leading politicians of the country, in stead of metaphysical studies how to contrive cause of reproach and pretences for jealousy against the federal government.

At the Hillsborough Convention, in North Carolina, mentioned in this paper some days since, two reports were made, one on the subject of a rail road to commence at a point on the Roanoke where the Virginia rail road will strike the river, and passing through Warren, Nash, Granville, &c. westward towards Tennessee; and the other a report made by Judge Mangum, U. S. Senator, on the subject of rail roads in general.

From the *Troy (N. Y.) Press*.

**A STEAM BOAT ON A NEW PLAN.**  
Mr. Burden of this city, already favourably known to the public as a most ingenious mechanic and the author of an important invention, whereby he has secured a fortune to himself, and conferred a great benefit upon the country—we mean his patent wrought spike machine—has undertaken no less a task than

that of effecting an entire overturn in the construction of steamboats, and steam navigation. He is now constructing a steamboat, on a plan peculiarly his own, to run twenty five miles the hour, and to make a trip from Albany to New York and back by day light.

It is not, however, speed only, which is to constitute the chief excellence of Mr. Burden's boat; both in regard to materials, weight, cheapness of construction, and the power necessary to propel it, is designed to effect a saving of 50 per cent. over the most approved models now in use.

The plan is this: Mr. Burden has constructed two trunks, which for the want of a better similitude we shall compare to two huge sea serpents. They are constructed of staves, except instead of hoops on the outside, they are drawn together from the inside by iron rods, having a head at one end and screws cut at the other. These at regular intervals pass from the outside of the trunk through each stave and through a stout iron to the centre, and are there drawn up and secured fast by a nut. The staves of pine timber, 4 inches thick, and from 30 to 80 feet in length.—These two trunks are to be placed side by side, 16 feet apart, at the centre, and suitably and efficiently connected together by traverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed between the trunks at the centre.—The bucket will be 16 feet long, and the diameter of the wheel considerably greater than in common boats. The engine will be horizontal, like that of the Novelty; and is designed ordinarily to exert a 75 horse power, but is so constructed that greater may be had if necessary. Mr. B. however, does not calculate that more will be required.

The trunks were constructed at Merritt's Mills, below the city, and were launched or rather rolled into the Hudson yesterday. We had the pleasure of seeing one deposited in the watery element. The other was launched before we arrived. It is designed immediately to frame them together, and lay the deck. This done the machinery will be applied, and the invention tested by actual experiment.—It is proper, however, to say that an experiment has already been made with a boat of smaller dimensions, and trunks eighty feet long; the success of which in the opinion of Mr. B. justifies the present undertaking, and is the basis of his entire confidence in its success.

Mr. Burden has undertaken a great enterprise—if he succeeds he will have his reward; but experiment alone can determine that point. His boat three hundred feet in length, with an average width of about forty feet, will look more like a floating, perhaps we should say, flying island, than any thing that has yet been witnessed in the line of water craft.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.**

One hundred and six miles of the above Rail Road is now in use; and, in a few days, the whole extent of the road between Charleston and Hamburg which is on the N. E. side of Savannah river, opposite to Augusta, in Georgia, that is, the whole route from Charleston to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina. The facilities which will be afforded by this important work for travelling, and the transportation of produce and merchandise, must produce a revenue which will richly compensate the stockholders who furnish the means for its construction—but the advantages to the state and people of South Carolina will be much more beneficial. Travellers from other states will also derive advantages in reduction of expense and increase of comfort, which will have their full influence in adding to the revenue of the road.

**Extension of the Rail Road.**—It will be perceived from the advertisement of the Company that the Rail Road will be extended on the 16th inst. to "Aiken," a town laid out recently, 120 miles from Charleston, only 16 from Augusta, and about 20 from Edgelyield Court House, the whole distance being now opened excepting about one mile at the inclined plane. In a few days after, the entire length of the road will admit of being traversed either for freight or passengers. Aiken is said to be admirably adapted in its central position, as a depot for the interior, being nearer than either Columbia, Camden or Augusta, to the upper districts of this State. The celebrated Coker Spring is within half a mile of Aiken, and promises to afford, in a resort to its salubrious waters, an admirable retreat for the invalid, being situated in a remarkably healthy part of the country.—*Charleston S. C. Patriot.*

**Quaker Trial, State of New York.**—By a hastily written trial, received this morning, we learn that the case of Field, vs. Field, otherwise "the famous purchase," came on for a new trial in Westchester, (N. Y.) on Wednesday morning last. Mr. King, opened for the plaintiff in a masterly style. Our informant states that the first witness examined was Richard Mott, on the side of those called Orthodox Friends. Mr. Mott, is a distinguished and eloquent minister of the Society, Charles Griffin, the clerk of the Preparative Meeting of the Orthodox Friends was also examined on the same side. Thomas M. Clintock (Philadelphia), and Samuel Mott, of Cow-Neck, (L. I.) the clerk of the New York yearly meeting of Hicksite Friends, as they are often styled, were examined on the opposite side. The plaintiff, who is a member of the Hicksite party, so called, claims as Treasurer of a School Fund belonging to Purchase Preparative meeting, from defendant who is an Orthodox Friend, a certain portion of that fund, loaned him on his note. The defendant, having recognized and paid the note, which is for \$500, to Mr. Carpenter, the treasurer of his own party, of course refuses payment to plaintiff. The case appears to involve the same principles as the one recently decided in New Jersey, and we shall probably be able to give our readers, from time to time some account of its progress.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the *Baltimore American*.

New Orleans accounts to the 10th inst. represent the yellow fever to be raging with unabated violence. The sufferings of the poorer classes are said to be very great. On the 7th, the Directors of the Charity Hospital passed the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That during the prevalence of the present epidemic, the doors of the Hospital be thrown open to all persons requiring its aid, and that although unprepared to accommodate the numerous applicants that have and may present themselves, every exertion shall be made to succor them as far as possible. All destitute persons may accordingly present themselves directly at the Hospital, without applying for a ticket of admission.

From the *Baltimore American*.

**PEDESTRIANISM.**—The Boston Evening Gazette mentions that Col. Haskett, of South Carolina, finished his undertaking of walking two thousand miles in seventy days, on bread and water, on Friday last. "He has, as will appear from his certified report, exceeded the distance nearly four hundred miles, and gained in weight 24 pounds.—He has visited nearly all the towns in the New England States, and will return home on his abstemious diet, travelling on foot. On his return he will proceed south to Philadelphia, at which place, to comply with the wishes of some professional gentlemen, he will undertake to walk forty miles a day for six days on a prescribed amount of food.—After this, it is said he will prepare for publication his notes on diet, and publish them to be distributed gratis in the places he has visited. His object, as he states, has been not to exhibit himself as possessing more physical power than others—for he says, he believes that any man can perform the same. The time and distance was selected to prove this. First, the distance per day is answerable to ten hours labor, and this time (the heat of summer) to show the effect of the diet in predisposing the body to stand the effect of heat.

There are seventy six Omnibuses running in the streets of New York city; one hundred and ninety four licensed hackney coaches; at the different stands, two thousand four hundred and forty nine cabs, and one hundred and fifty seven porters, with either barrows or hand carts.

From the *Baltimore American*.

**Mr. DURANT.**—Some uneasiness was felt yesterday morning in the city in consequence of the non appearance of Mr. Durant—which was happily dispelled about noon by the intelligence of his safe arrival at Bel Air, and about half past three o'clock, P. M. he reached Barnum's Hotel safely, with his balloon and car. We have been favored by him with the following journal of his voyage, which will prove very interesting to our readers:—

**JOURNAL OF MR. DURANT'S AERIAL VOYAGE.**

The Balloon was unmoored at 5 hours 27 minutes, the barometer standing at 29.42, and the thermometer at 80. In a short time let go the Rabbit, and saw it land safely. At 5 h. 35 was over a road, and thought of descending, but kept on. At 5h. 40 was within hailing distance of the earth, and conversed with several men, understood them to say the distance to Baltimore was 4 miles; understood their names to be Thomas and Philip Burgan. At 5h. 50 was within hailing distance again and conversed with several persons—understood them to say, Baltimore was distant 7 miles.— On inquiring the name of the first town, in the direction I was going, understood them to say Abington, and afterwards Bel-Air. At 5 h. 55 saw the Sun set, and heard the report of two guns; judged the sound came from W. by N. About 3 minutes previous to this, tried an experiment, which was successful, and given to the world. At 6h. 2, baron. stood 29.02, therm. 73. I was suspended over Gunpowder River. At 6h. 9, conversed with an inhabitant; understood his name to be Mr. Carroll, and the name of the place Perry Hall—understood the name of another gentleman to be Isaac Holland, who was very communicative; he informed me I was 13 miles from Baltimore, and the next town was Bel Air—and desired I would not forget his name. At 6h. 16, again conversed; understood Bel Air was distant 5 miles. Felt anxious to see the town, having heard a good account of it before starting, by persons who told me I should go in that direction. At 6h. 22, baron. stood at 24.43, therm. 62. At 6h. 33, both anchors grappled with the earth about 200 feet from the Court House in that town. About 300 persons immediately ran up, and politely proffered help, evincing a great desire to assist me. I remained suspended about one hour, held in the middle of the town; and at 6h. 44, the car touched the earth. At 6h. 53 I stepped from the car. At 7h. 12, every thing was secured—packed up and taken to Mr. Richardson's hotel, where I was politely received and entertained. Among the gentlemen who assisted me to alight were Genj. Bond, Hy. Richardson, Major W. Richardson, Dr. Aug. Bond, Dr. Munnickhusen, Col. H. Dorsey, Col. J. D. Mulsby, Joseph R. Binson, Maj. Bradford, Mr. Dummit, Ralph Slee. The persons over whose farms I had passed, also came up with alacrity. I must not omit to mention the attention of the ladies in taking charge of my barometer, &c. Tea was soon prepared and I partook heartily, having tasted nothing since half past 7 A. M. The tea table was graced with the presence of a large company of ladies, and my satisfaction was heightened by the presence and attention of the Revd. R. H. Davis, and Mr. Charbonnier. After tea we called on Col. H. Dorsey, where a bottle of very superior old wine was produced, he having promised it to his friends in case the balloon should descend in the Village. In the morning I breakfasted by invitation with Mr. Robinson, Postmaster. I was here waited on by Mr. McKenny, deputized by the ladies of the lower part of the town, to express their thanks for having selected their village as the place of descent. A number of villages called, personally, and were each presented with a flower from the decorations of the Car. Left Bel-Air 9 h. 30, and was escorted by a cavalcade of gentlemen to the county line; the cavalcade was composed of Colonel Mulsby, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Elliott, Mr. McKenny, Mr. Furry, Mr. Jones, W. P. Mulsby, Mr. Davis, Dr. Bond, and Dr. Munnickhusen. Arrived at Barnum's at half past 3 A. M. I should have mentioned that Mr. Richardson sent me to Baltimore in his gig, for which, as well as for my entertainment, he would receive no remuneration.

In conclusion I beg leave to present my thanks thus publicly to those gentlemen of the city who kindly afforded me their aid in the preparations for the ascent at the Garden, and especially to acknowledge with a sense of obligation the courtesy which has been extended to me by the citizens generally in all my preparations and arrangements. At Bel Air no less civility and kindness were afforded me on alighting there, and in returning to the city.—Nothing of personal attention has been wanting any where to make the ascent and the descent agreeable to my feelings.  
C. F. DURANT.

The misapprehensions which existed in reference to Mr. Durant's ascension on Thursday, having directed the receipts at the garden

below what was reasonably to have been anticipated, it is believed that on a repetition of the spectacle, a much larger sum would be raised. We learn that if \$5000 could be guaranteed by the sale of tickets—Mr. Durant would undertake another voyage from the same spot. Such a sum might, we suppose, be confidently calculated on—could measures be promptly taken to procure some concert of action among those who desire it.

The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday furnishes the following additional particulars of Mr. Durant's late ascension, which he declares to have been one of his most agreeable and interesting excursions.

It differed chiefly from his other voyages in being performed generally, at a much lower elevation. One of his reasons for this was the quantity of gas with which the balloon was charged, & which was sufficient to have carried him to Philadelphia. The balloon, at a high elevation would have been in danger of explosion or collapse. He had also determined to direct his course towards Bel-Air—and he requests us here to mention that he was indebted to John H. Alexander, Esq. for an excellent manuscript map of the environs of Baltimore, of which he—in common with many other strangers who have visited our city—had felt the want. By the aid of this map, and keeping at a low elevation—in order to avoid the upper currents of wind, which would have carried him considerably out of his course—he was enabled to terminate his voyage precisely at the point which he had fixed upon.

The highest elevation which he reached on this ascension was about 5000 feet from the level of the river—the lowest, before alighting, about 200 feet. The whole distance from Baltimore to Bel Air (twenty one miles) was accomplished in one hour and six minutes.—The view of the bay and scenery on this route he describes as enchanting—and he regretted the want of an intelligent companion (particularly, he says, some accomplished young lady) with whom he could have shared the delight which the prospect afforded him. He sat at his ease, alternately taking notes and conversing with persons below—many of whom were not a little astonished at hearing a voice from the clouds. Several whimsical occurrences took place: a negro woman, with a bucket of water on her head, whom he spoke to, was so alarmed that she dropped her bucket instantly and took to her heels, without waiting to look about her. An old lady, on horseback, was very much bothered with the evolutions and circumvolutions of her steed, which was as much frightened as herself, and finally plunged with her into a thicket of brambles. But generally, the people in the neighborhood were aware of the apparent phenomenon, and heartily greeted the Aeronaut as he passed.

A gentleman, a resident of Bel Air, informs us that the appearance of the Balloon worked quite a marvellous cure upon an elderly lady of that town. She had been, for some months, so infirm as not to be able to move about the house without assistance; but, when the rest of the family ran out to witness the sight, her curiosity was so strongly excited, that she followed them, and actually clambered over a fence with as much activity as a young girl. Mr. Durant is desirous of again expressing his grateful sense of the kindness and attention with which he was treated by every one in Bel Air—particularly by the fairer portion of its inhabitants. In fact, he confessed to us that like all travellers, (foreign or native) he is so much pleased with the ladies in this part of the country, that if he were not already pledged to the execution of a purpose which requires the devotion of all his time, he should inevitably have lost his heart. In this respect, it has proved the most dangerous voyage that he has attempted.

He has also, he says, much cause to rejoice in the acquaintance which he has formed among the scientific portion of our citizens. In deed, his chief aim in these ascensions has been to recall their attention to the present state of this interesting science and to prepare them for an important experiment which it is his intention to make some time hereafter at New York, and in which he has permitted himself to indulge sanguine hopes of success.

#### From Goodell's Genesee Farmer.

### CLOVER AND WHEAT.

Among all the modern improvements in agriculture none are of greater importance than the substitution of a rotation of crops, in place of manure. By a proper attention to this land may not only be prevented from becoming poor, but may be increased in fertility. For this purpose there has not, as yet, been any crop discovered so generally approved of in this section as clover, or at least none that is so well calculated to improve our lands and prepare them for the leading crop, wheat, which, under proper management, will, in all probability, continue to be the staple article of western New York.

Barn yard manure has always been considered valuable by every well informed agriculturalist, and there are many crops to which it can be applied to advantage. The crops to which manure from the yard or compost heap are applied to best advantage are of small consideration when compared to our crops of wheat. Manure might also be applied to those lands intended for wheat; but where farmers sow from fifty to two hundred acres, the small quantity collected in yards and compost heaps would do but little towards preparing or keeping farms from becoming impoverished. Even allowing that a sufficient quantity of barn yard manure could be collected by every farmer for his wheat fields, it could not be applied at the same expense with which fields are now renovated by means of clover and a proper rotation of crops.

That a rotation of crops is absolutely necessary upon most lands, every experienced farmer will readily admit. It is a well established principle that each plant requires a particular kind of soil, and by continuing the same plant upon the same soil for many years, that particular soil becomes exhausted, but by introducing a crop which requires a different kind of soil, the former, or that exhausted by other crops, is allowed to accumulate; the crops requiring the same soil may, in some instances, be allowed to succeed each other by introducing the one less valuable, and allowing that to decompose upon the soil to furnish food to the more valuable one. This is the case when clover is used to prepare the ground for wheat.

By analysis it is found that both clover and wheat contain a small quantity of lime, and of course soils which do not contain this naturally, must be supplied with it artificially, before these crops may be grown to advantage. Lime requires also to be in different conditions, in order to be taken up by different plants. Experience has demonstrated that when the sulphate of lime or plaster of paris is applied to the soil that it increases the growth of clover, and that when clover grown upon the soil is mixed either by ploughing in the whole crop, or by turning under clover stubble, that it prepares such soils producing wheat in greater perfection than when manure is applied from the yard.

It has been by pursuing this course of tillage, or rotation of crops, that many lands in western New York, which by nature were thin, light soils, and which did not when first cultivated produce more than fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, have been made to produce from thirty to forty bushels. How long the fertility of lands thus managed will continue to increase is unknown, but thus far our fields which have been cultivated the greatest length of time, where attention has been paid to rotation produce not only the greatest quantity but the best quality of wheat.

Where fields are clear from stumps and stones, so that they can be ploughed deep and regular, and where proper attention has been paid to seeding with timothy and clover, many preferring turning clover, in crop or stubble, under, and allowing it to remain; working the soil lightly with drags and rollers. In this way it is thought the greatest advantage by the preparatory crop is realized.

#### From the American Farmer.

### Sinclair and Moore's Nursery.

A few days ago we took a day to ourselves for the purpose of a ramble in the country; and, as we had not been there for three years, we paid a visit to the nursery of Sinclair and Moore, situated about three miles from the city, between the Bel-Air and Philadelphia roads. The great improvements effected by the industrious and persevering proprietors, in the short time that has elapsed since they commenced the nursery at its present location, is highly creditable to them. Indeed, we did not expect that so much could be done by the means employed on this place. The nursery now contains a large assortment of all the fruit trees generally cultivated, in fine health and of vigorous growth, all selected by Robert Sinclair, the senior partner of the concern, and propagated and cultivated under his immediate superintendence. Of a large nursery of peach trees, containing about ten thousand saleable plants, we did not discover a single diseased tree, and not more than ten, if that, injured by worms. This part of the nursery is, indeed, a beautiful sight. The collection of apple, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, and nectarine trees, is also very extensive, and in equally good condition. The varieties of each of the kinds of fruits, are sufficiently extensive for all purposes; and it seems to have been the object of the proprietors to collect all the good fruit, whatever its name might be, and to exclude all that has not been approved. They do not seem desirous of making up a long list; but rather a rich one.—We therefore found the names of all favorite apples, peaches, and other fruits, on the nursery tables; and a great many new European kinds that we were not before aware of. The grounds were clean and well worked, and in this respect the whole establishment, (an extensive farm, and garden for raising garden and flower seeds, included,) are highly creditable to Mr. Sinclair. We were particularly pleased with the grape department, and had our opinion of the Catawba, very much improved. Mr. Sinclair considers them the best, under all circumstances, for cultivation here, and although we do not agree with him fully on this point, we were much better pleased with them than before our visit. Mr. Sinclair has a considerable vineyard of them, all young vines, now in the second or third year of bearing, and the fruit at the present time in high perfection. Several other kinds are also in bearing, and among them our favorite, the *Herbent maderia*, as well as the *Isabella*, the *Bland maderia*, and several foreign varieties, particularly the red Frontignac, which we had an opportunity of examining. The nursery is pretty extensive, comprising fine plants of all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs in general estate, as well as a goodly number of the more rare.

The beautiful silver leaved abele, the alantus, or tree of Heaven, and a great variety of other deciduous trees, as well as a fine collection of evergreens, attracted our attention.—The collection of herbaceous plants is also pretty good. In fine, we think we may safely say, that the foundation is fairly laid for one of the most extensive and valuable nurseries establishments in the Union. The site and soil are admirably adapted to the purpose, and when we take the central situation of Baltimore into consideration, it may also claim the advantage of climate and locally in a pre-eminence degree.

We were pleased to learn that a green house upon a moderate scale is contemplated by the proprietors; one in which the really valuable tender plants can be propagated and kept.—This will add to the interests of the concern materially, and we shall be glad to see it in operation.

### THE ARMY.

#### ORDER No. 76.

#### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ?

#### Adjutant General's Office, ?

#### WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The Regulation of the War Department, promulgated to the Army in Order No. 48, has been modified according to the following directions of the Secretary of War:

Department of War, Sept. 20th 1833.

That part of the Regulation quoted in Order No. 43, which prohibited the officers of the Army from visiting the seat of Government without express permission, was adopted with a view to prevent the recurrence of difficulties which had frequently been experienced in the administration of the concerns of the Army. It was not intended to impair the just rights or reasonable expectations of the officers, still less to affect that pride of character, personal and professional, which has always been cherished in the American, and without which their country would have little to expect from their services.

The limitation imposed by the same regulation, upon the practice of granting leaves of absence, will have a tendency to diminish much of the evil which the above prohibition was intended to obviate. And should experience hereafter show, that its operation is still so injurious, as to require further remedy, which such remedy will be applied as best to attain the object, it will be applied with every just regard to the honor and feelings of the officer.

Under these circumstances, therefore paragraph No. 4, under the head of "Leaves of Absence" of the Regulation above referred to, is hereby rescinded.

By order of Major General Macomb.

#### DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

#### April 2d, 1833.

#### To Charles Leslie, Esq. London.

Sir:—Do yourself the pleasure to forward to you the accompanying commission, and to ask your acceptance of it, not on your own ac-

count, but for the sake of the institution, where its duties are to be performed.

The high professional character you have so justly attained, has directed the attention of the President to you, and I am sure his choice will meet the approbation of his countrymen. Your successful devotion to one of the most important of the liberal arts, while it has secured fame to yourself, has conferred honor upon your country. And I am happy in being able to offer to you this testimonial of the estimation in which you are held.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
LEW. CASS.

London, May 16, 1833.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass,

Secretary of War, Washington.

Sir:—I had the honor to receive your letter of April 2d, accompanying an appointment to the office of Teacher of Drawing at the Military Academy.

I beg you, sir, to offer to the President my sincere thanks for this mark of his approbation and confidence; and to say for me, that I receive it as a great honor, and will prepare myself to make every exertion to fulfil the duties of the situation to the best of my abilities.

To yourself, I feel much indebted for the kind and complimentary expressions accompanying the communication, and I am, sir, most respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
C. S. LESLIE.

#### DUELLING.—

A case of much interest lately came on to be tried at the assizes of the Seine, in which a charge of murder committed in a duel was made against Charles Leon, a natural son of the Emperor Napoleon. The trial excited a great sensation, and caused a great number of spectators to be present, amongst whom was a considerable portion of ladies. The circumstances were as follows:

M. Leon dined on the last day of December, in the year 1831, with M. de Rosaubert, and met another guest, Captain de Hesse, an English officer. After dinner play was introduced, and M. Leon, was again so unfortunate as to lose 16000 francs. When called on to pay he contended that M. Hesse had pledged himself to give his antagonist a *remise* which was not consistent with the laws of honor applicable to the game. An angry discussion arose, and M. de Hesse published some particulars of the affair which were prejudicial to M. Leon. The difference between them at last amounted to such a height that a meeting became inevitable, and on the 23d of February, 1831, the hostile proceeding took place. The result was, that M. de Hesse was mortally wounded and died three days afterwards.—On the ground M. de Hesse admitted the bravery and strict honor of his antagonist, nevertheless his wife was determined to prosecute. Accordingly the seconds were summoned, of whom only General Gourgaud and Mr. May appeared. It was reported that the heirs of M. de Hesse were the parties to the proceeding, but the report appears to be altogether destitute of foundation.

The well known Gen. Gourgaud, in his examination, stated that he was a military officer, 47 years of age, and then proceeded to give his evidence to the following effect:—I am not able to give any details respecting the circumstances which have given rise to this affair, for I am wholly ignorant of them. My friend, M. Monneval, commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon to superintend the conduct of M. Leon, who was indisposed at the time, assumed the duty of his friend, and I was bound M. Leon to the Emperor, and I was conscious of all that his Majesty had communicated to me on this subject at St. Helena. It was with me a sacred obligation, imposed by gratitude (and here the witness expressed much emotion,) not to abandon him at such a moment.

M. Dupin, for the prisoner, made a defence, in which he endeavored to show that his conduct was justified, and that under the circumstances it was impossible for him as a man of honour to act otherwise than he had done. In his view of the historical facts connected with duelling, the advocate noticed with great energy the powerlessness in all ages of legal enactments and conventional opinions. He cited an instance where a French Parliament having been called on to determine upon an affair of this nature, rather than act severely, chose to declare that the victim had died of an effusion in the chest, enjoining the adversary to be more circumspect in future.—[Laughter in Court.]

After some short deliberation, the jury found M. Leon not guilty, and the Court immediately acquitted him.

#### "YANKEE DOODLE."

An American gentleman in Paris, after giving an account of the Fourth of July celebration in that capital, adds—"I must not only tell you how much we cheered 'Yankee Doodle.' At home we should have heard it with pleasure, but without cheering. Here, when it was struck up, it touched the electric chain that binds us all to the pleasant land we have left, and all seemed to be inspired with one impulse, to 'applaud to the very echo, that should applaud again.' I know not whether the tune in the abstract be good or bad; but by music, like poetry, is to be praised according to the number of associations it awakens, or the images it renews. Yankee Doodle seems to have with us no parallel, and Von Weber never made such a strain in his life.

"Take a Scotchman from his hill, and at the ends of the earth tickle his ears with Auld Robin Grey, or Auld Lang Syne, and it annihilates time and space. 'He trends the loved shore he sighed to leave behind.' He is back in imagination (which is reality, as much as words are things) to the braesides, the heath, the broom, the red plaid, the blue-bonnet, the 'honest man and bonny lass.' Or grind in the heard ears of the Swiss on the Cumberland road, his ununsual *Ranz des Vaches*, upon no sweeter organ than a cart wheel, and he is no longer in the Alleghanies. He is among his Alps, in some rude log cabin, with one end sunk into the mountain, and perched on a cliff so steep that he must ascend it with hands and feet. Or he is beside some clear mountain-lake, a little mirror of the Alps, or some snowy summit.

I know not what are the images raised in the minds of others by 'that good old tune' of which I speak, but to me it is the glass of Surry's magician, and presents an image of beauty. It shows me a green land of long rivers and broad lakes, a land flowing with milk and honey, a land of steady habits, white churches, red school houses, and many newspapers.

We learn that the Board of Commissioners on the French Claims, recently adjourned until November, after having examined the papers of about two thousand documents the greater portion of the evidence of which has yet to be presented to the Board.

The following correspondence was held by the Committee, appointed to invite Mr. Durant to make a second ascent from this city:

BALTIMORE, October 1, 1833.

Sir:—By the enclosed copy of the proceedings of the meeting of a large number of the citizens of Baltimore, held yesterday evening on the Exchange, you will perceive that we have been appointed a committee to invite you to make another ascent in your balloon from this city. The proceedings will inform you under what circumstances it is proposed his invitation should be accepted.

We take pleasure in assuring you that the citizens of Baltimore highly estimate the intelligence and zeal which have prompted you to pursue your novel and interesting experiments in physical science, and greatly admire the regular intrepidity and address with which you have conducted them. They sincerely wish you a successful protection of your pleasant, though perilous enterprises. If you should find it convenient to accept the invitation which we have been commissioned to give you, we shall be happy to afford you any assistance in the arrangements for your ascent, which you may require.

We cordially tender to you on the part of the meeting, as well as on our behalf, sentiments of high esteem and consideration.

JOHN P. KENNEDY,  
JOHN SPEAR NICHOLAS,  
JOHN THOMAS,  
CHARLES F. DURANT, Esq.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1, 1833.

Gentlemen:—A commercial business in which I am engaged, requires my personal attention in the city of New York at this season, for which reason I had resolved not to inflate my balloon this year, in any place after the 15th ult. But the invitation which the citizens of Baltimore have commissioned you to offer me is coupled with such a manifestation of kind feeling, that I should feel wanting in duty to my countrymen, were I to render you any other answer than a perfect willingness to comply with your request.

The lively interest manifested by the most intelligent and scientific portion of this community in the success of my enterprises, is to me a source of much gratification; and to merit the many compliments you have been pleased to pay me, I will devote my humble talent to the improvement and perfection of this new and interesting science.

I think that by Thursday, the 10th inst. I could be prepared for the ascent, and I cheerfully accept of your kind offers to assist in the selection of a place and in the other necessary arrangements.—Your aid in these matters will diminish materially the cares and anxieties incident to this experiment, and enable me to more effectually to preserve that calmness of mind and self-possession which are so essential to my safety, and which at the same time, will prepare me to enjoy that rich treat, which the sublime views, presented by an aerial voyage, afford to a calm observer.

In conclusion, I beg you will accept for yourselves and the citizens of Baltimore, my fervent thanks for your many kind attentions to my welfare.

Yours, &c. CHAS. F. DURANT.  
To Messrs. John P. Kennedy, J. S. Nicholas and John Thomas.

#### THUS I THINK.

from Locke's Miscellaneous Papers, published in 1754.

It is a man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery. Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in what disturbs, decomposes, or torments it. I will therefore, make it my business to seek satisfaction and delight, and avoid uneasiness and disquiet; to have as much of the one and as little of the other as may be.

But here I must have a care I mistake not, for if I prefer a short pleasure to a lasting one, it is plain that I cross my own happiness.

Let me then see wherein consists the most lasting pleasure of this life, and that, as far as I can observe, is in these things:

1st. Health—without which no sensual enjoyment (as opposed to intellectual) can have any relish.

2d. Reputation—for that I find every one is pleased with, and the want of it is constant torment.

3d. Knowledge—for the little knowledge I have I find I would sell at any rate, nor part with for any other pleasure.

4th. Doing good—for I find the well cooked meat I eat to day does no more delight me, nay, I am diseased after a full meal; the perfume I smell yesterday now no more affects me with pleasure; but the good turn I did yesterday, a year, seven years since, continue still to please and delight me as often as I reflect on it.

5th. The expectation on eternal and incomprehensible happiness in another world, is that also which carries a constant pleasure with it.

If, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I propose to myself, whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must carefully look that it cross not any of those five great and constant pleasures above mentioned.—For example the fruit I see tempts me with the taste of it that I love, but if it endangers my health, I part with a constant and lasting for a short and transient pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy, and am not true to my own interests.

Innocent diversions delight me if I make use of them to refresh myself after study and business; they preserve my health, restore the vigor of my mind, and increase my pleasure, but if I spend all or the greater part of my time in them, they hinder improvement in knowledge and useful arts, they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance, and contempt, in which I cannot but be very unhappy. Drinking, gaming, and vicious delights will do this mischief, not only by wasting my time but by a positive injury endanger my health, impair my parts, imprint ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave a constant torment on my conscience, therefore all vicious and unlawful pleasure will always avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will afford me a constant pleasure greater than any such enjoyments and also deliver me from the certain evils of several kinds; that by indulging myself in a present temptation I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

All innocent diversions and delights, as far as they will contribute to my health, and consist with my improvement, condition, and my reputation, I will enjoy but no farther, and thus I will carefully watch and examine that I may not be deceived by the flattery, of a present pleasure to lose a greater.

Drum Ecclesiastic.—"Ah, sir!" exclaimed an elder, in a tone of pathetic recollection, "our late minister was the man! He was a powerful preacher, for in the short time he delivered the word among us, he knocked three pulpits to pieces, and dug the inside out of five bibles!"

#### From the St. Louis (Missouri) Times.

### SAX AND FOX BUFFALO HUNT,

#### AND MEETING WITH THE SIOUX.

It has been customary with the Sacs and Foxes, during the summer, to make a hunt for Buffalo. For this purpose, Ke-o-kuck, with a large party, started early in July, towards the head waters of the Iowa River. This precaution in consequence of the inveterate hostilities of the Sioux, who have long been constant aggressors upon their hunting grounds.

On the tenth day, after visiting their villages, they discovered Buffalo; and immediately commenced making their encampment. On the next day, small parties were sent out to make observations—who on their return in the evening reported that the herd of Buffalo was small,—not exceeding 300—and that they had likewise discovered signs of the Sioux—saw large smokes, and had no doubt but they proceeded from their encampment. A council was immediately held:—A great part of the Warriors were for advancing during the night and attacking the Sioux camp at day light next morning; others for removing their women and children to the rear. Ke-o-kuck, in his speech, related the many depredations the Sioux had committed on their nations; and dwelt with emphasis on their cruel murder of many of their helpless women and children who had crossed the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, after the defeat of Black Hawk last summer. "Scarcely a Warrior in my presence (says Ke-o-kuck) but what has lost some friend or relation by the Sioux. Now is the time to chastise our enemies. Let us surround their camp this night, and by the rising of to-morrow's sun, we will not leave a Sioux to relate the fall of his comrade!"

Every Warrior consented, with applause, to the speech of Ke-o-kuck. Fire glistered in their eyes—they brandished their spears—drew their knives, and returned them to their scabbards, eager for the fight they had in view.—Ke-o-kuck paused. After pacing backwards and forwards across the camp, he stopped—threw down his spear and said, "Great Father, not to go to war with the Sioux—I have promised and will keep my word!" [Loud murmuring ran through the Lodge.]—Ke-o-kuck resumed, "I will go [says he.] to the Sioux camp to-morrow—I will make peace—or fall in the attempt!"

From the stern manner in which he spoke, in closing his speech, no objection was made to the course he had marked out to pursue.—The council broke up, and Ke-o-kuck returned to his Lodge, and was not seen during the evening. Wa-pel was heard to say to a party of young warriors who had paid him a visit, that his opinion was, 'Ke-o-kuck would never return!—that the Sioux, if they got a small party in their power, would certainly murder them. But [says the Chief,] if Ke-o-kuck falls we will avenge his death!"

Next morning, at dawn of day, the tread of horses was heard. It was Ke-o-kuck with three young Braves; who had volunteered their services to accompany him—all well armed and mounted, leaving the camp. Not a word was spoken by either, as the party passed along in front of the encampment. In a little while they were out of view—and the whole camp was one scene of confusion—every warrior, in haste, preparing to follow their Chief. But the Village crier, in a loud voice, proclaimed, that it was the command of Ke-o-kuck, that no one should follow him—but remain in their camp, and be prepared for what might happen.

As they travelled onward towards the Sioux camp, Ke-o-kuck, told his young men, that when they discovered the Sioux, two of them must remain in the rear, in such a position, that they could see his meeting with them.—Aod should he fall, to push with all speed to the camp, and tell the news.

After travelling about seventeen or eighteen miles, and on ascending a rise in the Prairie, they discovered the encampment of the Sioux, on a rise immediately in front of them—and a valley intervening. Here Ke-o-kuck stationed the two young Braves, who were to remain behind, and with the other, descended into the low ground, in full view of the Sioux encampment, which they discovered, was fortified. The Sioux, saw the party approaching—when considerable movement commenced in their camp. Ke-o-kuck and his faithful companion, were stopped about four hundred yards from the Sioux camp, by a deep creek. He made signs with his blanket for them to come to him, when two men immediately started, each bearing a Flag—followed by ten more well armed. When they reached the creek, Ke-o-kuck motioned the flag bearers to come over to them, and the others to remain. The whole party, however, plunged into the creek—those bearing the flags were the first to reach the shore, when they advanced to shake hands with the party. In an instant Ke-o-kuck seized the flag, and placed upon the head of its bearer, a fur hat.—His companion did the same. Ke-o-kuck, waving his flag, passed in front of the armed party, who by this time, had crossed the creek, and were advancing to shake hands with him. One of them seized his whip, which had been fastened to his wrist by a string, and attempted to drag him from his horse. Fortunately the string broke, and he regained his saddle. They had previously secured his horse by the bridle. Finding himself in this critical situation, he rose on his stirrups, and smiling his breast told them his name was Ke-o-kuck, repeated, Ke-o-kuck! His name was also surrounded. In glancing his eye around, he discovered a gun presented at him!—He then exerted all his force to extricate his horse, but in vain. A reinforcement had joined the Sioux, and he perceived another gun was raised at him in the rear. He now began to think that he would fall a sacrifice, finding resistance useless. At this moment the two young Braves, who had been stationed on the hill, charged at full gallop upon the Sioux, who gave way before them, retreating backwards with their guns cocked. Ke-o-kuck and his companions wheeled off in the best manner they could, keeping their faces towards the enemy. Keokuck called to them,—"We wish to make peace!" The Sioux replied:—"Meet us at this place, to-morrow for council."—Keokuck responded, "We will." They soon reached the high ground, wheeled their horses, and took a view of the Sioux as they retired. They discovered that the whole party of Sioux warriors, had advanced against them—and were then slowly returning to their camp.

As they were returning home, Ke-o-kuck, requested his faithful companions to explain to the Chiefs and Warriors, what had taken place. Just as the Sun was setting they reached their encampment, but not without having been discovered previously, whilst yet at a distance,—for Ke-o-kuck's favorite wife had contrived to swim, and unknown to the camp mounted a swift Horse and gone in pursuit, and returned in advance, giving the news of their safety and coming. All the Warriors were prepared to receive them. They came in full speed—Ke-o-kuck passed on above to the further end of the Camp to his own Lodge—threw himself from his horse, and was immediately surrounded by his wives and children.

His companions related to the Chiefs and Warriors what had taken place; and said—"We are requested by Ke-o-kuck, to say whatever you may determine upon, he is ready to execute—but will give no opinion." The Chiefs and Warriors determined upon meeting the Sioux in Council, as Ke-o-kuck had promised them the next day—and sent a young Warrior to inform him of their resolutions, and to congratulate him upon his success.

At day break next morning Ke-o-kuck was mounted on horseback, mustering his warriors; and in a short time the whole party were ready, and took up the line of march towards the Sioux camp, with all their women and children. When they arrived in view; they all dismounted except Ke-o-kuck.—The Warriors gave their looking glasses to the women and boys, mounted them on their horses, and manoeuvred so as to show a strong force.—Ke-o-kuck, the Chiefs, Braves and Warriors advanced.—After crossing the Creek, he halted, and advanced with the Chiefs—but reflecting that the Sioux might fire upon them, and kill all the Chiefs they being drawn up in order of Battle—he requested the Chiefs to halt, and advanced alone towards the Sioux camp. As I before stated, he was well mounted on a proud charger, that pranced, and showed his rider to great advantage. On his near approach, he discovered that the advance line of Sioux warriors were painted black—and when about fifty yards off, the Sioux fired their guns in the air, grounded their arms, and threw down their powder horns—Ke-o-kuck's party in the rear returned the salute. The Sioux Chiefs advanced alone to meet Ke-o-kuck, and shook hands. They were old acquaintances, having been to Washington City together at the whole party of the Sioux now went to shake hands with Ke-o-kuck, and his Chiefs and Warriors, who had all come up.—The Sioux women running with their children on their backs, calling aloud, *tee haw made peace with the Sacs.*

A large space had been cleared off by the Sioux for the reception of the Sacs and Foxes,—when they motioned them to range themselves in line, whilst the Sioux did the same. The High Priest or Master of ceremonies, proceeded to the fire in the middle of the square, cut a slice of flesh from a roasted Dog's went to the Sioux Chief, and calling upon the Great Spirit to witness the sincerity of their hearts in making peace, placed it in his mouth. He then proceeded to Ke-o-kuck, and went through the same ceremony—and continued alternately, giving to the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes, until all had partaken of the favorite morsel of concentrated meat, after which they were treated with a feast of Buffalo meat and marrow bones,—shook hands and parted. Ke-o-kuck and his party returned to the creek, where their women and children had arrived and made their encampment. The Sioux warriors paid them a visit, and danced round their Camp in a menacing manner. The Sac warriors folded their arms, and looked with contempt on their movements. The Sioux returned to their camp when their Chief and two of his followers paid a visit to Ke-o-kuck and the Chiefs on the evening.

Early next morning Ke-o-kuck and all his warriors fully equipped and mounted, made a rush upon the Sioux camp—surrounded it, and displayed feats of horsemanship—daring their spears as if in battle—then dismounted, and commenced a dance.—The Sioux, promised to keep the peace four years.—The Sacs and Foxes consented to make peace but did not stipulate the time. The Sioux broke up their camp and started to the West for their Hunting grounds. The Sacs, and Foxes returned to their former encampment, and remained until they had killed eighty Buffalos, and then came back to their villages.

A-SEM MA-LESS A TOU-WA-NIN-NE.

Rock Island, Aug. 1833.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir:—The foregoing sketch may be relied upon as authentic. I give it to you as near as I could translate it, as Ke-o-kuck and others told it. Aware of the interest felt by many in any thing that concerns the Indians,—knowing the dearth of news—and conceiving that this might be interesting, I herewith send it to you for publication in your valuable paper.

With great respect,  
I remain, Sir, your friend, &c.

#### IRISH TALENT.

Baron D'Haussez justly remarks, in his book on Great Britain, that without any national literature which she may properly call her own; without any marked superiority in science or in arts, Ireland has contributed nevertheless her full quota to the general stock which illustrates the annals of Great Britain, by the number and talent of those distinguished men to whom she has given birth. He refers, in illustration of this deserved compliment, to the pulpit eloquence of Bishop Jebb and Magee; and Dean Kirwan; to the scientific labors of Young, Donovan and Wesley; to the literature of Usher, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Swift, Sterne and Moore; and to the political and forensic fame of Burke, Castlereagh, Gratlan Curran, Plunket, Ponsbury, Canning, O'Connell, and Wellington. In regard to the military, Hausssez observes that the most remarkable Irish trait is their aptitude for a martial life; and that accordingly a large proportion of the distinguished officers in the British army, of all ranks, are of Irish birth.

Our own country is not without its obligations to the genius of the same people. General Montgomery was a native Irishman, and we believe General Sullivan also. The Rutledges, the Ramseys, the Carrolls, the Taylors, Calhouns, the McLearns are all of Irish descent.

"Was he not an Englishman?"—Ed.

Boston Merc. Adv.

#### A Miracle.

About the beginning of last week a deaf and dumb printer presented himself at our office, asking charity by writing and by signs. We asked him if he would work. He signified his assent most readily and willingly, and accordingly took his station at the case.—For several days he worked very faithfully, with all the imperturbable gravity of an Eastern Brahmin, keeping pencil and paper by his side for the purpose of writing down the very few wants and wishes, which he deemed it necessary to communicate. Indeed he seldom wrote any thing but "money" and "copy" and his rigid features seemed to have never relaxed into a smile or gathered into a frown. On Saturday last, one of his co-operators joggled him with his elbow and by signs drew his attention to some matter which he had in his hand. Johnny was completely taken by surprise, and to the astonishment of every one in the office, cried out in a most audible and distinct tone, "Oh yes that's fat!"

One simultaneous roar from foreman, journeymen, pressmen and all, succeeded, but Johnny not in the least disconcerted, turned round to his case, and began to pick up type with the same inflexible gravity as before, as if it was no concern of his. Ever since this miraculous restoration to speech, he has had the free use of his tongue, and on being jeered about it,

his face where was fixed.

TUESDAY

POSTAGE

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his laconic reply was, "I couldn't hear and where was the use of talking."—Easton Centinel.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 8, 1833.

**POSTAGE.**—Persons having accounts for postage are reminded that the quarter expired on the first instant, and that their bills are due. No accounts will be continued with such as are not punctual. Newspaper postage is always payable in advance, and henceforth papers will not be delivered to persons who do not comply with this regulation of the department.

### Democratic Triumph.

The Democratic party in this county, having determined a few weeks ago no longer to fight under the banner of an individual, however high and exalted his claims to their attachment and support, but again to unfurl that of the constitution in its original purity and strength, have won under it a glorious victory. We have elected our Sheriff and one Delegate certainly, and a second Delegate by a majority of 9 votes, if our loose returns of last night may be relied on, and have sent our Representative to Congress out of the county in a minority of only 66 votes, which we think places his election beyond doubt.

Our friends have laughed at us; they have attempted to turn the Talbot and Caroline resolutions into ridicule, and have gone so far as to move to expel our delegates from a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. All this has not moved us. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, guided by principle alone, without being induced by their ridicule or their anger, to turn either to the right or left. No party can be sustained except on principles, and without it, opposition is but the struggle of faction for power.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

#### TALBOT COUNTY.

	St. Michaels	Trappe	Chapel	Total
CONGRESS.				
R. B. Carmichael	162	152	98	119
Daniel C. Hopper	167	166	163	101
ASSEMBLY.				
Democratic.				
Richard Spencer	192	152	96	117
Morris O. Colston	183	175	84	114
Geo. Stevens	152	130	109	94
Philip Horney	199	144	105	132
Federal.				
Sam'l. Hambleton	183	163	146	96
Joseph Bruff	158	174	163	100
Solomon Mullikin	128	155	167	98
George Dudley	141	163	158	111
COMMISSIONERS.				
Democratic.				
Theodore Denny	168	155	87	116
Rich. Arringdale	156	150	90	134
Federal.				
John Edmondson	171	168	171	96
William Benny	135	175	162	89
SHERIFF.				
Democratic.				
Joseph Graham	232	215	138	128
Federal.				
W. H. Tighman	102	108	123	91

### LATER FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Cordelia, arrived at Boston, brings the Halifax Journal of the 25th September, containing extracts of a letter, received by a merchant at Halifax.

During the last week the strong positions around the city have been preparing and fortifying against any attack the Miguelites may attempt. At present but little is known of their numbers, or where they are—possibly in a line from Santarem to Leira, Figueira and Coimbra.

The force of Donna Maria here, and a few leagues in advance, may be six to eight thousand regular troops, and twelve to fifteen thousand others, with four hundred cavalry, and two parks of artillery. We are therefore not in much apprehension of the enemy entering the city. Mercantile business is nearly at a stand without any intercourse with the provinces of Spain.

We have advices from Oporto of the destruction of some twelve thousand pipes of wine, by the Miguelite army at Villa Nova—also of the liberal army having attacked the Miguelite lines, forced them, and gained a complete victory, so as to leave the north side open, and reports say the south also, and a few negotiations of the Douro.

Fernand, King of Spain, is dead. Don Carlos and followers are said to be on their way from this country to Spain.

Application of Steam on Canals.—It is said to be the intention of the Directors of the People's Steam Boat Navigation, to use Steam Barges on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

The brig Gleaner, at New York, from Maricao, reports that an American brig, said to belong to Calais, Me. has been lost on the South American coast, and all hands murdered except two, who remain in the hands of the Indians.

An account from Sidney, N. S. states that on American, named Johnson, who was 2nd mate of the ship Horizon, of N. York, wrecked, was to have been executed at that place on the 19th ult. for a murder committed on shore.

Taken by Surprise.—At the time when Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the Court of Death, in Boston, he sent the Rev. Dr. Osgood, a ticket, on which was inscribed, "Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;" the old gentleman, never having heard of the picture, was utterly confounded: "I expected to go before long," said he, "but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons."

### ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival at Boston of the ship Propontis, bringing Liverpool papers of the 27th August, furnishes accounts a little later than before received.

**REPORTED BATTLE NEAR LISBON.**—Two or three weeks ago, it is said, a French frigate arrived in this city to day from the scene of war, by which we learn that Bourmont with the Miguelite forces had arrived within four leagues of Lisbon, where he was met by Villa Flor, the Pedroite General, with nearly the whole of his forces. A very severe battle took place, which terminated in favor of the liberal cause, but not without severe loss on each side, as the Miguelites are stated to have lost 6000 and the Pedroites 4000. There are two accounts, one claiming the victory for Pedro, and the other for Miguel. —Western Exeter Times.

The Liverpool Times of the 27th in commenting on this report, says:—  
"Marshall Beaumont was at Coimbra, which is 156 miles from Lisbon, on the 12th of that month, so that nothing but a succession of desperate forced marches could have brought him within four leagues of Lisbon, where the battle is said by the Western (Exeter) Times to have been fought. The march, at the usual rate, would have occupied nine or ten days, but even supposing it to have been effected in six, that only leaves five or six days for the voyage to England. Besides, if one of the expresses bringing this intelligence had passed through Exeter on Friday, the news would have appeared in the London papers of Sunday, 25th. We therefore place little credit in the news, but give it, as there is a bare chance that it may be true."

The British House of Commons adjourned on the 25th to Wednesday, 25th, to afford the Lords an opportunity for passing the measures before them. On Thursday, if no accident intervened, the Parliament was to be prorogued by the King in person.

The Liverpool paper of Thursday (the 27th) received by this ship, says that "the Cotton Market on Saturday and Monday has been quiet—the sales for the two days are about 4000 bags at Friday's prices." [The prices of Friday were an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 for American and Brazil, and 1/4 for other descriptions.]

Mexico.—The schooner Bonita has arrived at New Orleans from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 4th September. We learn from the New Orleans papers that the yellow fever was subsiding at Tampico, and that the cholera was making great ravages in the interior, particularly in the city of Mexico, the deaths being estimated there at about fifteen hundred per day.

The internal commotions were at an end—the rebels having been repulsed in an attack against San Louis de Potosi.

Business was in a state of stagnation, but it was anticipated that the conduct of Zacatecas would be able shortly to proceed to Tampico. A letter from Guadalajara of the 9th August, published in the Gaqueta de Tampico of the 28th ult. states that the cholera had made its appearance in the capital of the state of Jalisco, since the 24th July, as well as at Zacatecas, and that it prevailed at the latter place more mildly. The following extracted from the above mentioned letter deserves particular attention.

"At Zepatlitan every case of cholera that occurred was cured by the use only of the root of a plant called by the natives coquelecoit sauge ('*amapola Sylvestre*,' known by the name of wild poppy,) with which the country abounds. The juice is extracted and the patient takes it internally. It has invariably been found efficacious, and none have yet taken it but with the most decided success. The bulb of this plant cannot be confounded with that of any other, because it is phosphoric; this can be tested by putting it into a transparent vase of clear water, to be placed in a dark room—if it be genuine, in a quarter of an hour a brilliant light will be emitted out of the vase—this simple remedy has worked miracles."

It is no longer a question of war with the rebels. General Victoria in a sortie made out of Puebla with a force of 1,100 men and three pieces of artillery chastised 200 men commanded by Montano and Les Perez, about the environs of Palancingo.

Colonel Gomez has left Pecos with 600 men for Zacapoatlana where some Indians had hoisted the flag of the revolution.

The rebels Perez, Palacios and Escalada, were at the hacienda de San Gabriel with their soldiers, who had been put to the route, and some men whom Moreno had himself brought from Chilapa. As they will not have the audacity to advance upon the division of Valencia, he will no doubt cut their forces off in the rear.

The Democrats, from which the above details are derived, adds that the hero of Talancingo, Nicholas Bravo, had manifested a disposition to engage in the cause of the rebels.

The report of the entree of Arista into San Louis de Potosi which has been spread even as far as this place, is formally contradicted by the Gaqueta of the 31st, upon the testimony of a person arriving from Guanahuato by way of San Louis.

The cholera, it is stated, has made more ravages among the constitutional army than among those of the insurgents. The latter had lost only one thousand men—while St. Anna, in his report to the ministry, to which we were before alluded, places his loss at more than two thousand men.

**Piracy and Murder.**—Captain Howard, of the brig Texas, arrived at New York, from the Coast of Africa, furnishes the following account of a bloody transaction which occurred on board on the 25th March.

"The brig left New York, under the command of Capt. Ellery, and John Walpole of Philadelphia, mate. On the 17th March, Walpole was superseded for misconduct, shortly after which the captain died, and W. continued a passenger, doing no duty. On the 25th of May, Mr. Babcock, supercargo, was taken with the coast fever, and died on board, at El Niura, after a month's illness. At this time, Walpole began to assume importance, telling the men he had charge of the vessel, and succeeded in getting the gold dust (200 oz.) on shore, where he intended to dispose of it—Capt. Howard having come on board, and learning the transaction, went on shore, and succeeded in recovering the gold, and returned in company with Walpole, who then informed the crew that he was to return home as passenger, and advised them all to turn in and take a nap, as they must be tired, which they complied with. About two hours after, W. finding them all asleep, entered the cabin and shot Mr. Smith, second mate, of New Bedford, through the heart; he then turned to Captain Howard, and fired a ball through his leg and another in his groin, and left him as he supposed, dead. He then went on deck, with three pistols, and shot John Gowing, carpenter, through the ribs, when the crew took him below, expecting that he would not recover.

After this Walpole went to James Berry, and showing him a piece of manuscript, and telling him he had shot three of the crew, and

that he was captain now, he put a pistol to his ear, and told him he had but five minutes to live, so to prepare himself—but as Berry could not read, he expressed a wish for W. to read it to him; in order to do which, he laid down his pistols, which B. got hold of and pitched them forward, and W. made for the cabin, followed by B. Capt. H. laid on the transom, and showed signs of life, when W. began jumping on his breast, but seeing Berry advancing, seized another pistol, and fired at B., which fortunately missed him and the ball struck the ceiling of the cabin, whereupon B. jumped across the captain, seized W. by the throat, threw him down, he catching up another pistol at the time, and firing at B's head, who luckily escaped this shot also, it going through the deck. One of the crew perceiving that Berry had the advantage, passed a pistol down the skylight to him, on which the blood thirsty villain begged for mercy, but Berry gave him the contents into his head, and left him to his fate, lingering several hours in excruciating pain. The negro laborers on board even refused to take hold of him to get him out of the cabin, but made a rope fast to his leg, and hauled him on deck, where he died.

Capt. H. remains in a very weak state, experiencing severe pains from the wounds, which are still unhealed. He thinks that Walpole must have meditated the attack some time, as he had from forty to fifty pistols, all double shot, and that his intentions were to kill the crew while asleep and turn slave dealer, as he frequently expressed such a wish.

An opinion given by Mr. Taney, late Attorney General, on the validity of the law of New Jersey under which the Camden and Anby Rail Road and the Delaware and Raritan Company claim a monopoly against all subsequent incorporations, has been published in the New York papers. By an act of the legislature, passed in March, 1832, the legislature made an agreement with these two companies, that no subsequent charter should be granted, authorizing the construction of a rail road within the limits mentioned in the act. The question is, whether the agreement is binding on subsequent legislatures; whether a legislature now or hereafter in being may, notwithstanding, grant such a charter, and that grant be valid against these companies.

Mr. Taney decides affirmatively upon the ground that the Legislature of New Jersey had no power under the Constitution to enter into such a contract with the Canal and Road Companies, and thereby restrain succeeding legislatures from exercising their powers; and that generally, the Legislature of a State acting by delegated powers, cannot bind the State by contract, or otherwise, beyond the scope of the authority granted by the sovereign power, their constituents. The following seems to us to contain the substance of Mr. Taney's rule and its limitations.

"There are cases no doubt in which the acts of the legislature irrevocably bind the state. This happens in all cases of delegated power, where the agent is acting within the scope of his authority: Thus for example, if the Legislature of a state borrow money, or grants a Corporation to accomplish some public object, and endows it for that purpose, with certain particular faculties, capacities, and privileges, in all these instances the people of the state are bound by the acts of their representatives, because such acts are within the admitted scope of legislative authority; and being contracts made by the authorized agents of the people, they are necessarily binding on their constituents; and cannot be altered without the consent of the other party to the contract. But it does not follow, because the legislature has the power to establish a Corporation, and clothe it with such privileges and franchises as it may deem proper, that it may also deprive future legislatures of the right to exercise similar power. For it is not at all essential to the exercise of the power to create corporations, that an agreement should be made not to charter other corporations, which may rival it in trade—and if a legislative body of the United States or of any of the states, were in consideration of a loan of money, to stipulate that whatever might be the exigencies of the public, no future legislature should borrow money without the consent of the first lender, it would hardly be thought that such an engagement was within the scope of legislative authority, or bound their successors, and rendered them incapable of contracting for an additional loan, if it was found to be necessary for the public interest or safety. The power of surrendering attributes of sovereignty, which are so essential to the well being of a state, cannot be presumed to reside in the representatives, unless expressly granted by the constituent."

In reply to the question, what are the rights of the companies who relied on such a pledge, Mr. Taney takes two views; in strict law, they have no right to rely upon a pledge given by an incompetent authority, and must abide the consequences; but, on principles of justice, he says, it would undoubtedly be required that the state should indemnify parties who had confidence in the pledge of public agents who had mistaken their powers.

**Destructive Fire.**—About eleven o'clock, the extensive building at the corner of Lombard and Greene streets, occupied as a Steam Planing establishment by Mrs. Howland & Woolen, was discovered to be on fire, and the great quantity of very combustible materials with which the whole building and surrounding lots were filled, caused the flames to spread with almost inconceivable rapidity. Indeed, such was the progress of the destructive element, that a wagon just loaded, and two horses, were consumed before they could be removed. The heat of the flames were intense—the lumber being very dry, (the greater part seasoned for use,) the sparks were driven by the wind which happened at the time to be unusually fresh, upon the roofs of the neighboring houses, several of which caught, but by the timely exertions of our active firemen, were saved with but little damage. We understand that there were as many as fifteen houses on fire at the same time, all of which were saved with the exception of two or three small frames located on the lot. The African Meeting House in Sharp street, several squares from the scene of destruction, caught in the roof, and was only saved by the exertions of a fire company from Fell's Point, which fortunately happened to be passing at the moment.

The Medical College which is in the immediate neighborhood, although several times on fire, sustained very little injury.

The whole of the Planing establishment was consumed, together with all the valuable machinery, steam engine, and a large quantity of prepared lumber. The fire originated in the steam engine house, and was entirely accidental. The loss, we understand, may be estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, a portion of which is covered by insurance.—Balt. Amer.

**A MISTAKE.**—A gentleman in Philadelphia was lately knocked down in the streets, and beaten in a shocking manner, by a gang of desperadoes—who after they had drubbed him to his heart's content, discovered that he was not the man they wanted.

This reminds us of a case which occurred a few years since in Havana. An American gentleman was walking through a public street early in the evening, when a Spaniard came behind him, reached his hand over his shoulder, and plunged his knife into his bosom! As the poor victim lay on the ground writhing in agony, the assassin caught a glimpse of his countenance by the gleam of a distant lamp and apologized for the deed—declaring upon his honor, that he mistook him for another individual—and humbly begged his pardon!—The poor fellow died the next day.—Lowell Journal.

**GREASE.**—Hamilton, in his 'Men and Manners' makes a remark, the truth of which will strike every man who has seen any portion of this country. "The national propensity for grease," he says, "is inordinate. It enters largely into the compositions of every dish, and constitutes the sole ingredient of many.—The very bread is, generally, not only impregnated with some unctuous substance, but when sent up to the breakfast table, is seen to float in a morass of oleaginous matter." This is a floating toast, we suppose, which some people fish for with a fork or a spoon in an Atlantic Ocean of butter.—Luckily he has said nothing of the "short bread" and "puddings" stuffed with grease;—and of the Yankee "dough nuts" fried in grease, the very eating of which makes one dream of hogs. In Alabama they grease every thing with pork fat.—Even bacon wallows in pork grease. The negroes actually drip with a greasy perspiration.

**A hint for Brides.**—A few days since a couple went to Thame church to be married.—The ceremony went on very well until the words "with this ring I thee wed," when the bride essayed for the last time, to take her glove off her maiden hand. Whether it was agitation, heat, or nervousness, the leather clung to her hand and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain. The bridegroom (bold man) laughed outright, so did father, so did mother, so did the bride's maids, so did all the spectators except the Clergyman, and he (the Rev. Lee), exclaimed, "do not come here to be laughed at, and, shutting his book, left the ceremony half finished, the bride half married, and the glove—half off. We add, for the satisfaction of sympathizers, that the bride went to church the next day with her hand uncovered, and the nuptial knot was then tied as tight as a glove."

**CHOLERA.**—We regret to perceive by the following paragraph from the Hagerstown Press of Wednesday, that the Cholera still lingers in that town:—

"There have been three deaths from Cholera since our last publication. On Wednesday morning last, Master David Petry, of this place was taken and in the course of the day expired. On the day following, Mrs. Wells, sister of young Petry, and Mr. Wells' brother were both taken and have since died. No cases remain."

We learn from the Washington Globe that a special agent appointed, by the Post Office Department a few weeks since, to discover the cause of certain losses upon a mail route in the State of Maine, has succeeded in detecting the depredator, who, upon being taken before a magistrate, pleaded guilty.

We also perceive by the following paragraph from the Washington (Pa) Examiner, that the agent of the Post office has succeeded in detecting another person in the habit of purloining from the mail.

On Tuesday last, Green Van Sickle, Postmaster at Clayville, in this county was taken up for purloining from the Western Mail the day previous, a letter containing a sum of money, amounting to about \$60, and committed to jail in this place. We decline at present giving more minute particulars of this robbery, as Van Sickle will be shortly arraigned before the proper tribunal for trial, and where justice, will be done him. But we take occasion now to state, that his detection was effected by the vigilance and well devised plans of George Pitt, Esq. of Washington City, Agent of the Post Office Department, who has evinced on this and other recent occasions, a vigilance and zeal in the discharge of duty, and an anxiety for the public security and safety of mail conveyance, highly honorable and praiseworthy. The Department we think, has a most efficient and capable officer in Mr. Pitt. Van Sickle has a family, consisting of a wife and 5 or 6 children.

**From Para.**—Capt. Green, of the brig Rebecca, at New York, in 29 days passage from Para, informs the editors of the Courier, that every thing was in a state of confusion when she sailed. A new Governor was hourly expected to arrive in a frigate from Rio Janeiro, and his arrival, it was thought, would be the signal for an explosion between the contending parties. The fortifications of Para were receiving considerable additions. The U. S. schooner Enterprise was lying there refitting, her officers and crew all well. It gives us pleasure to notice the courteous conduct of Captain Cotton, of the British ship of war Race Horse, who finding on his arrival at Para that appearances indicated a violent commotion, assured the American residents of his desire in case of necessity, to afford them and their property all the protection in his power.

A report has been made in the British House of Commons in regard to the conduct of the Police in the riot at Cold Bath fields, wherein the Policeman Cully lost his life. It came out, on inquiry, immediately after the riot, that a Policeman was at the meeting in disguise, and had been active in stimulating the people. The matter was inquired into, and it was found that he was acting under orders from Lord Melbourne, the Secretary of State, and in consequence, great indignation was expressed at this employment of spies by the Ministry. A select committee of the House of Commons has reported that "the conduct of the Policeman Popjay, has been highly reprehensible, inasmuch as he appeared to have taken an active part in proceedings which have carried concealment and deceit into the intercourse of private life;" They add that "sufficient caution" had not always been observed by those "to whom he submitted his reports," to correct the "occasional diffuse-ness of his accounts" &c. all of which admits distinctly the employment of spies, and only blames the want of care in the government to select their agents.

No debate took place, by consent, on the offering of this singular report, it being postponed until the papers were printed; but the newspapers are indignant at the whole proceedings.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that the steamboat Oronotus, which plied between Alexandria and the different landings on the Potomac River, was burnt to the water's edge, on Friday night last, whilst she was lying at

Leonardtown, Md. The fire was entirely accidental, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the captain and crew, asleep on board at the time, with difficulty escaped with their lives.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
**MORE EMIGRANTS OFFERED.**—A letter from a very respectable colored man in Savannah, states there are upwards of eighty free people in that city ready and anxious to embark for Liberia; nearly all of them members of the Temperance Society, and several of them excellent mechanics. Such a company would be most valuable accession to the colony, and we are glad that an effort is likely to be made in Boston to provide the funds necessary for their removal to Africa.

We understand, also, that the Rev. John Stockelle, of Madison county, Virginia, lately deceased, bequeathed freedom to more than thirty slaves, and made provision, by his will, for defraying the entire expense of their removal to Liberia.

### DIED

On Saturday evening last, Capt. Thomas Parrott, of this county.

On Friday, 4th inst. in Baltimore, of a lingering disease, Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Wrightson Lowe, Esq. of this county.

In Georgetown, D. C. on the 23d inst. the Rev. STEPHEN BLOOMER BALCH, D. D. aged 87.

This venerable Preacher of the Gospel of Christ, during a ministry of near sixty years, in Georgetown, had wound round him associations, in almost every family, of an endearing character. To his immediate flock, he will long be remembered with a deep feeling of sorrow, which is only ameliorated by the certainty of his having received the reward of the faithful steward.

### BALTIMORE PRICES, Oct. 4.

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bush.	\$1 25	a	1 28
do. best red,	1 16	a	1 17
do. ordinary to good (Md.)	90	a	1 12
Corn, white	63	a	64
Do. yellow	66	a	67
Rye	65	a	66
Oats	35	a	—

### Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Fort St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

### MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

### Eastern Shore of Maryland JOCKEY CLUB.

In consequence of the unfavorable weather, on Tuesday last, few members of the Club attended. The meeting was therefore adjourned to Friday the 4th inst. when the officers for the next year were appointed. The late Treasurer, Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. having returned to the country, resigned his station as Treasurer, when, on motion, Robert W. Kennard, Esq. was unanimously appointed to fill the vacancy—all members, therefore, are particularly requested to pay over to Mr. Kennard their yearly subscription before the day of meeting.

A full meeting of the Club is expected and requested at the Easton Hotel on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M. the 8th inst. being the evening previous to the first day's race—when all horses intended to run on the next day, will be entered.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Oct 8  
P. S. Five or six horses can be accommodated in Mr. Rose's stables on the ground.

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of September, 1833, by Isaac Shoemaker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself LYDIA JOHNSON, or Wallace, says she was born free, and raised by her father, John Wallace, living in Anne Arundel county, near Mr. Cromwell's. Said colored girl is about sixteen years of age, five feet three inches high, has a large scar on the back of her left hand caused by a burn, a small scar above the left wrist, and a small scar on her right cheek near the nose. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and white handkerchief on her head.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Oct 2-8 3w

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of September, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad who calls himself JOHN PEACH, says he is free, and lived with Mordecai Peach, near Annsville, Prince George's county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about seventeen years of age, five feet two and three quarter inches high; had on when committed, a beaver roundabout and pantaloons, white cotton shirt, seal-skin cap, pair of fine yarn stockings and lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Oct 2-8 3w

### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 20, Draws on Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	15,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1	4,000	10	500
1	2,500	20	300
1	2,000	20	250
1	1,415	50	150

Tickets \$5.—Shares in proportion;—also the New York Lottery, Extra Class, No. 30, draws on October 16th, Grand Scheme, capital prize \$40,000, one of \$15,000, one of \$5,000, one of \$3,000, one of \$1,500, 10 prizes of \$1,000.

No two number tickets draws less than a \$40 prize.

Tickets \$10, share in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET,  
Easton, Md.

Oct 8

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of September, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself LEWIS RICKS, says he is free, but did belong to Robert Ricks, near Somerton, Southampton county in Virginia. Said colored man is about forty years of age, four feet eleven inches high, has a large scar on his right foot, by being run over by a cart wheel, a small spot of grey hair on the forehead of his head. Had on when committed a cotton striped roundabout, yellow cotton vest, grey pantaloons, white cotton shirt, black wool hat and coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.

Oct 2-8 3w

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. use of John Crandall, use of William Bromwell, (of Baltimore) and two writs of venditioni exponas, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catron and Bennet Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm A. Leonard, also, a fi fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lambert Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 rig and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennet Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the a

Real Estate at Public Sale.

THE subscriber being about to leave the State of Maryland, will sell to the highest bidder at Mr. A. Grubbs Tavern in the Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October next, on a liberal credit for three-fourths of the purchase money, the other third will be required in cash, all his real estate in the said town of Denton and its vicinity, to-wit:-

No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E. B. Hardesty, Esq., on the main street where on is erected a new Brick Dwelling, 25 feet front, 27 back, and a Frame Kitchen, and on the corner a Store House nearly new, and latter's back and front Shop and Bow Room, also a Tailor's shop; this property is in a central part of the town, and would at all times command good tenants.

No. 2. The House and Lot on Commerce street, now in the tenure of Thomas M. Dyott; this is a handsome small property in a healthy part of the town, with a Well of good water, Smoke house and Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a tenant since it was erected, it being so desirable a place for a small family.

No. 3. A 3/4 acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.

No. 4. A 10 1/2 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile from town, in a state to bring good rye and corn.

The title to all the above property is good and indisputable, and clear of all incumbrance, except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared on the day of sale.

On the same day or the day after, I will also sell all my personal property, which can be seen on the day of sale. There are too many items to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attendance given by GEO. T. MILLINGTON. Denton, 17th Sept. 1833. N. B. The Centreville Times will publish the above until the day of sale, and send his account to the Postmaster, Denton.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS. Talbot county, may 28th.

THOMAS H. JENKINS. RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has received and is now opening, at his Store a fresh supply of

NEW FALL GOODS. They comprise an assortment chosen out of the best importations, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with all possible care and attention; selected as well for their style and fashion, as quality.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine a most beautiful collection of Calicoes, Fancy Shawls and Ribbons. Easton, Oct 1 3w

Branch Bank at Easton, September 27th, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, have declared a dividend of three per cent., for the last six months, to the stockholders of the stock of the said Bank, payable on or after the first Monday of October next.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, cash. Oct 1 3w

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. His work will be done chiefly by himself and journeymen. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833-4.

JOHN HARPER. N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys from 12 to 14 years of age, apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred. Oct 1

A CARD. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. Oct 9

Collector's Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons. PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county. sept 24

Farm for Sale. I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in a bundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county. THOS. H. KEMP. June 25 1f

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly to that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Osters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. oct 1

Notice. Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes. The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. Aug 2-27 8t

Notice. The Public's ob't. Serv'ts. GEORGE W. THOMPSON, THOMAS HARPER. Easton, Aug. 13

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Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Ninde and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS, and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together, with an unremitting attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever heretofore offered, they indulge a hope to receive, as they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.

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REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market place a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE: Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for CASH.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

Collector's Second Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide. PHILIP MACKAY, Collector. April 16

Easton Female Seminary. Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL. RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall inspire confidence in his moral and intellectual qualifications, to assist them in giving instruction in the higher branches of an accomplished female education.

The following branches of Education, will be taught in this Institution, and at the following prices, to wit: Orthography, reading and plain sewing. \$3 per quarter. Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Muslin Work including the above branches. 4 ditto Geography, with the use of Globes and maps, Astronomy, History, Composition, including the above branches. 5 ditto And if sufficient encouragement be given, the following will also be taught at the following prices, Embroidery, and Embossing work, &c. \$5 extra do. Music, including use of Piano. 12 do. Drawing and Painting. 6 do. Theorem painting on Velvet. 5 do. Also the Latin and French Languages. Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentleman who may produce such testimonials as above mentioned, if on examination he may be approved by the Trustees. It is desirable that early applications should be made, which if addressed post paid, to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of trustees, will be promptly attended to. It is proposed that this Institution shall be opened on the third Monday in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12 young ladies, who will be under the immediate supervision of Miss Nicols. July 9

WANTED. 350 NEGROES. I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. May 29

John Catnach Jr.  
**EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.**

VOL. VI.—NO. 6.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 283.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,**  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every **TUESDAY MORNING,** the res-  
idue of the year—BY  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

**THE TERMS**  
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,**  
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are settled, without the approbation of  
the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,  
inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR,** and  
twenty five cents for each subsequent inser-  
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

**POETRY.**

From *Mellen's Poems.*

**THE BUGLE.**

"But still the dingle's hollow throat,  
Profoundly the swelling bugle's note;  
The wicket started from their dream,  
The eagles answer'd with their scream,  
Round and round the sounds were cast,  
Till echo seem'd an answering blast."  
*Lady of the Lake.*

O, wild enchanting horn!  
Whose music, up the deep and dewy air,  
Swells to the clouds; and calls on Echo there,  
'Till a new melody is born!

Wake, wake again, the night  
Is bending from her throne of Beauty down,  
With still stars beaming on her azure crown,  
Intense and eloquently bright!

Night at its pulseless noon!  
When the far voice of waters mourn the song,  
And some tired watch-dog, lazily and long  
Barks at the melancholy moon!

Hark! how it sweeps away,  
Soaring and dying on the silent sky,  
As if some spirit of sound went wandering by,  
With loose halloo and roundelay.

Swell, swell in glory out!  
Thy tunes come pouring on my leaping heart,  
And my stirr'd spirit hears thee with a start,  
As boyhood's old remember'd shout!

O, have you heard the peal,  
From sleeping city's noon-bathed battlements,  
Or from the guarded field and warrior tents,  
Like some near breath around ye steal!

Or have ye, in the roar,  
Of sea, or storm, or battle, heard it rise,  
Shriller than eagle's clamor to the skies,  
Where wings and tempest never cease!

Go, go; no other sound,  
No music, that of air or earth is born,  
Can match the mighty music of that horn,  
On midnight's fathomless profound!

From *Blackwoods Magazine.*

**EVENING STAR.**

Oh! sweetly shines the summer sun,  
When heaven from clouds is free,  
And brightly gleams the moonlight on  
Field, rock, and forest tree:  
But to the pensive heart of love,  
Oh! sweeter than those by far,  
It is with dewy step to rove  
Beneath the evening star.

To others give the festive hall,  
Where wine cups shine in light:  
The music of the crowded ball,  
With beauty's lustre bright;  
But give to me the lonely dell  
Oh! sweeter than these by far,  
Where pine trees wave and waters swell,  
Beneath the evening star.

The days are past that I have seen,  
And ne'er shall see again,  
When nature with a brighter green,  
O'erspread the field and tree,  
Though joyless not the present day,  
Yet sweeter than it by far,  
'Tis on the past to muse and stray  
Beneath the evening star.

For all the future cannot give,  
What spaceless time has left,  
And oh! since thou hast ceased to live,  
A vacant void is left:  
I turn me to my days of love,  
The sweetest on earth by far,  
And oft in thought with thee I rove,  
Beneath the evening star.

The *New Monthly Magazine* contains an  
article which every lover of literature will read  
with more eagerness than pleasure. We copy  
it, and we know the principal facts to be true.  
The sublime bard was literally torn piecemeal  
from his coffin:

**VIOLATION OF MILTON'S TOMB.**  
"24th of August, 1790.—I dined yesterday  
at Sir Gilbert's. As soon as the cloth was re-  
moved, Mr. Thornton gave the company an  
account of the violation of Milton's tomb, a  
circumstance which created in our minds a  
feeling of horror and disgust. He had been  
one of the visitors to the hallowed spot, and  
obtained his information from a person who  
had been a witness to the whole sacrilegious  
transaction. He related the event nearly in  
the following manner:—The church of St. Giles,  
Cripplegate, being in a somewhat dilapidated  
state, the parish resolved to commence  
repairing it, and this was deemed a favor-  
able opportunity to raise a subscription for  
the purpose of erecting a monument to the me-  
mory of our immortal bard, Milton, who it  
was known, had been buried in this church.—  
The parish register-book bore the following  
entry: '12 November, 1674. John Milton, gen-  
tleman, consumption, chancel.' Mr. Ascoug,  
whose grandfather died in 1759, aged 84, had  
often been heard to say, that Milton was bur-  
ied under the desk in the chancel. Messrs.  
Strong, Cole, and other parishioners, deter-  
mined to search for the remains, and orders were  
given to the workmen on the 1st of this month  
to dig for the coffin. On the 3d, in the after-  
noon, it was discovered; the soil in which it

had been deposited was of a calcareous nature,  
and it rested upon another coffin, which there  
can be no doubt was that of Milton's father,  
report having stated that the poet was buried  
at his request near the remains of his parent;  
and the same register-book containing the en-  
try, 'John Milton, gentleman, 15 March, 1646.'  
No other coffin being found in the chancel,  
which was entirely dug over, there can be no  
uncertainty as to their identity. Messrs Strong  
and Cole having carefully cleansed the coffin  
with a brush and wet sponge, they ascertained  
that the exterior wooden case, in which the  
leadens one had been enclosed, was entirely  
mouldered away, and the leaden coffin con-  
tained no inscription or date. At the period  
when Milton died, it was customary to paint  
the name, age, &c. of the deceased on the  
wooden covering, no plates or inscriptions be-  
ing then in use; but all had long since crum-  
bled into dust. The leaden coffin was much  
corroded; its length was five feet ten inches,  
and its width in the broadest part one foot four  
inches. The above gentlemen, satisfied as to  
the identity of the remains, and having  
drawn up a statement to that effect, gave  
orders on Tuesday, the 3d, to the workmen to  
fill up the grave; but they neglected to do so,  
intending to perform that labor on the Satur-  
day following. On the next day, the 4th, a  
party of parishioners, Messrs. Cole, Laming,  
Taylor, and Holmes, having met to dine at the  
residence of Mr. Fountain, the overseer, the  
discovery of Milton's remains became the sub-  
ject of conversation, and it was agreed upon  
that they should disinter the body, and exam-  
ine it more minutely. At eight o'clock at  
night, heated with drink, and accompanied by  
a man named Hawkesworth, who carried a  
flambeau, they sallied forth and proceeded to  
the church—

"When night  
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the  
sons  
Of Belial, flushed with insolence and wine."  
MILTON.

The sacrilegious work now commences. The  
coffin is dragged from its gnomes resting place,  
cut open the coffin slant-ways from the head  
to the breast. The lead being doubled up,  
the corpse became visible: it was enveloped  
in a thick white shroud; the ribs were stand-  
ing up regularly, but the instant the shroud  
was removed they fell. The features of the  
countenance could not be traced; but the hair  
was in an astonishing perfect state; its color a  
light brown; its length six inches and a half,  
and although somewhat clotted, it appeared, after  
having been well washed, as strong as the  
hair of a living being. The short locks grow-  
ing towards the forehead, and the long ones  
flowing from the same place down the sides of  
the face, it became obvious that these were not  
certainly the remains of Milton. The quarto  
print of the poet, by Faithorne, taken from  
life in 1670, four years before he died, repre-  
sents him as wearing his hair exactly in the  
above manner. Fountain said he was deter-  
mined to have two of the teeth, but they re-  
sisted the pressure of his fingers, he struck  
the jaw with a paving stone, and several teeth  
then fell out. "Here were only five in the  
upper jaw, and these were taken by Fountain;  
the four that were in the lower jaw were seized  
upon by Taylor, Hawkesworth, and the  
sixth man. The hair, which had been care-  
fully combed and tied together before inter-  
ment, was forcibly pulled off the skull by Tay-  
lor and another; but Ellis the player, who had  
now joined the party, told the former that he  
having a good hair-walker, told the former that  
he would pay a guinea bowl of punch,  
adding that such a relic would be of great ser-  
vice by bringing his name into notice. Ellis,  
therefore, became possessed of all the hair; he  
likewise took a part of the shroud and a bit  
of the skin of the skull; indeed he was only pre-  
vented carrying off the head by the sextons,  
Hoppy and Grant, who said that they intend-  
ed to exhibit the remains, which was after-  
wards done, each person paying sixpence to  
view the body. These fellows, I am told,  
gained nearly one hundred pounds by the ex-  
hibition. Laming put one of the long bones  
in his pocket. My informant assured me, con-  
tinued Mr. Thornton, that when the work of  
profanation was proceeding, the gibes and  
jokes of these vulgar fellows made his heart  
sick, and he retreated from the scene, feeling  
as if he had witnessed the repast of a vampire.  
Viscount C., who sat near me, said to Sir G.  
'This reminds me of the words of one of the  
fathers of the church: 'And little boys have  
played with the bones of great kings!'"

der severe penalties, that neither hats nor  
wool, nor any manufactures of wool produced  
in America, should be water borne, or laden  
in any vehicle or on any animal for transpor-  
tation, even within the colonies themselves;  
and that every spinning mill should be abated  
as a common nuisance.

Only two of the colonies had the right of  
choosing their own chief magistrates. The  
others had governors appointed in England;  
either by the crown or by the proprietors of  
the colony; who possessed also, respectively,  
the right to annul, within a limited time, any  
laws passed by the Colonial Assemblies.—  
The colonies were not bound together by the  
British Crown.

Such was America; a number of feeble, scat-  
tered colonies, surrounded by enemies, disun-  
ited, dependent. Possessing, indeed, in its  
civil, literary, and religious institutions, the  
germs of its subsequent greatness, but faintly  
developed; crushed beneath the oppressions  
of the colonial system, and in this part of  
the country still languishing under the influence  
of that connexion of civil and ecclesiastical  
power, which is every where degrading to  
religion, and dangerous to liberty. Such was  
America! Look on it now. What do you  
behold! One great, united, powerful, pros-  
perous, free people, without a master, without  
an enemy, without a rival. The Alleghenies,  
which were then our utmost limits, are now in  
the midst of our population; the vast region  
beyond them, at that time a wilderness, is  
crowded with villages, and towns, and cities,  
swarming with inhabitants, burdened with  
plenty; the Mississippi, whose origin and  
course were not then known, is now a com-  
mon highway; and the still more remote ter-  
ritory, then unexplored, may I not say unde-  
covered, is now entirely subjected to your  
laws. Your manufactures, relieved from the  
monopoly of the colonial system, have extend-  
ed with inconceivable rapidity; your commerce  
peoples the ocean, and your industry in  
every pursuit are all unshackled; and under  
the protection of a free government and equal  
laws, the institutions then so feebly developed,  
have shot up, and spread abroad, and covered  
the whole land, and blossomed and brought  
forth fruit abundantly—the fruit of knowledge  
and virtue.

But general expressions can give no idea of  
our progress. Fancy itself flags, and lingers,  
and halts behind the truth. Look only at our  
population. A hundred years ago, it did not  
exceed 700,000. At this day, it is more than  
13,000,000. Consider, too, the difference be-  
tween our progress in this respect, during the  
first half and the last half of the century just  
ended. The first fifty years added to the ex-  
isting population 2,000,000, making in all near-  
ly 3,000,000 of the inhabitants in 1782. The  
last fifty years have added to that number more  
than 10,000,000. The whole shipping of A-  
merica a century ago, was not 10,000 tons.—  
At present, though the revolutionary war at  
most swept it from the ocean, and it suffered  
greatly in the last, it approaches 2,000,000  
tons. In the whole fishery alone, 1,300 tons  
only of shipping were then employed, and it  
now gives occupation to 90,000 tons. Our  
whole exports and imports, which did not ex-  
ceed one million sterling, have increased twen-  
ty fold. "There are no sufficient data for esti-  
mating our progress in other respects, but  
can look around him without perceiving, that  
in domestic comfort, in internal improvements,  
in wealth, in knowledge, and in all the arts of  
life, it has been far more rapid even than in  
population or in trade; and that we have ad-  
vanced with constantly accelerated speed dur-  
ing the whole period. It began with achiev-  
ing the work of a century in a generation, and  
it seems to end with crowding the work of  
generations into single years.—Grey.

From *Frazier's Magazine.*  
**THE HELLS OF LONDON.**  
On an average during the last twenty years  
about thirty hells have been regularly open  
in London for the accommodation of the lowest  
and most vile set of hazzard players. The  
game of hazzard is the principle one played at  
the low houses, and is like the characters who  
play it, the most desperate and ruinous of all  
games. The wretched men who follow this  
game are partial to it, because it gives a chance  
for a run of good luck, to become possessed  
speedily of all the money on the table; no man  
who plays hazzard ever despairs of making his  
fortune at some time. Such is the nature of  
this destructive game, that I can now point out  
several men, whom you see daily, who were in  
rags and wretchedness on Monday, and be-  
fore the termination of the week, they ride in  
a newly-purchased Stanhope of their own,  
having several thousands of pounds in their  
possession.—The few instances of such suc-  
cesses which unfortunately occur are gener-  
ally well known, and consequently encourage  
the hopes of others who nightly attend these  
places, sacrificing all considerations of life to  
the carrying (if it be only a few shillings) their  
all every twenty-four hours to stake in this  
great lottery, under the delusive hope of catch-  
ing Dame Fortune at some time in a merry  
mood. Thousands annually fall, in health,  
fame, and fortune, by this maddening infat-  
uation, whilst not one in a thousand finds an  
oasis in the desert. The generality of the  
minor gambling houses are kept by prize  
fighters, and other desperate characters, who  
bully and hector, the more timid out of their  
money by deciding that bets have been lost,  
when in fact they have been won.—Bread,  
cheese, and beer is supplied to the players,  
and a glass of gin is handed, when called for.  
Such other loose characters as are lost to every  
feeling of honesty and shame; a table of this  
nature in full operation is a terrific sight; all  
the bad passions appertaining to the vicious  
propensities of mankind are portrayed on  
their countenances. An assembly of the most  
horrible demons could not exhibit a more  
appalling effect; recklessness and desperation  
overshadow every noble trait which should  
enlighten the countenance of a human being.  
Many, in their desperation, strip themselves  
on the spot of their clothes, either to stake  
against money, or to pledge to the table keep-  
er for a trifle to renew their play; and many  
instances occur of men going home half naked,  
after having lost their all. They assemble in  
parties of from forty to fifty persons, who  
probably bring on an average of from one to  
twenty shilling to play with. As the money  
is lost, the players depart, if they cannot bor-  
row or beg more; and this goes on sometimes  
in the winter season for fourteen or sixteen  
hours in succession, so that from 100 to 140  
persons may be calculated to visit one gam-  
ing table in the course of the night; and it not un-  
frequently happens that, ultimately, all the  
money that was brought to the table gets into

the hands of one or two of the most fortunate  
adventurers, save that which is paid to the  
table for box hands; whilst the losers separate  
only to devise plans by which a few more shil-  
lings may be procured for the next night's  
play. Every man so engaged is destined ei-  
ther to become by success a more finished and  
mischievous gambler, or to appear at the bar  
of the Old Bailey, where, indeed, most of  
them may be said to have figured already.—  
The successful players by degrees improve  
their external appearance, and obtain ad-  
vantage into houses of higher play, where 2s. 6d.  
or 3s. 4d. is demanded for the box hands, at  
these places silver counters are used, repre-  
sented by the aliquot parts of a pound; these are  
called pieces, one of which is a box hand. If  
success attends them in the first step of ad-  
vancement, they next become limited into  
crown houses, and associate with gamblers of  
respectable exterior; where, if they show tal-  
ents, they either become confederates in for-  
mable schemes of plunder, and in aiding estab-  
lishments to carry on their concerns in de-  
fiance of the law, or fall back to their own sta-  
tion of playing chicken-hazzard, as the small  
play is designated. Capital offences result  
from this horrible system.

A respectable tradesman, possessing some  
property, who resided in Oxford street, was,  
in the winter season, accustomed to attend a  
whist club, held at a public house in the vicin-  
ity of his own residence. He was remark-  
ably characterized for steadiness of conduct and  
regular habits, and was never known at one  
time to venture more than half a crown at  
any game of chance, previous to the period of  
which I am about to speak, at which time he  
was fifty years of age. By some means, a fel-  
low named Hazzard, an emissary of rouge et  
noir house in Bury Street, obtained an intro-  
duction to the whist club; and one evening, as  
he had his dupe were leaving the house, he  
said, "I am going out of curiosity to witness  
the game of rouge et noir, never having seen  
it. Will you go with me? We need not  
play." In an ill-fated hour the tradesman as-  
sented, as he subsequently stated, prompted  
only by the same curiosity which his compa-  
nion's seeing others win, and perhaps im-  
pelled by his cupidity, (for he was fond of  
money) he was induced to venture a few  
shillings, which came off in his favor following  
up his success, he left the house that night to  
sleep in peace, but it was the last night he  
ever enjoyed! Without doubt he had the bump  
of adventure, and his situation would have  
pointed out and fully explained, had his per-  
son been admitted to the inspection of  
Dr. Gall; for no man ever followed gaming  
with such avidity as he afterwards did; he at-  
tended morning and evening play, till poverty  
only stopped his going. At one period, it is  
said that he was a winner of £2000. He re-  
peatedly knocked up his intimate friends in  
the middle of the night to borrow money, after  
having lost that which he took to the table.—  
In a few short months his funds began to  
wane, and his health to decline. He lingered  
not long, but departed from this world; a sad  
example of the danger of once crossing the riv-  
er Styx, and entering into the infernal regions.  
The relation of this case leads me to  
trist another class of gambling swindlers, who  
work in society enormous mischief, and call  
themselves, as they are but little known,  
through their wicked practices are daily and  
nearly felt. As soon as it was known that  
the hero of the above tale had a mind for  
play, it surprised him much to receive invita-  
tions to dinner from many persons respectably  
stationed in life, among whom were two at-  
torneys; one whom by dint of importunity and  
repeated calls at his shop, succeeded in draw-  
ing him to an entertainment given at his cham-  
bers in Lyon's Inn. The result of this visit  
was, in ten days subsequently, the presenta-  
tion of an accepted bill of exchange for £200,  
on which payment was demanded; threats  
were used, ultimately a writ issued; enforce  
its liquidation, but it was never paid. The  
dinner party, it appeared, consisted of four  
persons, and the acceptor of the bill, who, af-  
terwards, taking copious libations of wine, sat  
down to play at whist, and subsequently at  
loo. How long they played, the loser of the  
money could not recollect, but he remembered  
being engaged at cards, and borrowing money  
of one of the party, to whom he thought he  
gave an acknowledgment for the same but  
was not aware that he had given an accept-  
ance on a stamp, until it was presented for  
payment.

From *the Elgin Courier, published in Scotland.*  
**OBSERVATIONS ON THE MAKING,  
CURING, AND CASKING BUTTER.**  
A number of copies of the subjoined having  
lately been printed in another format at the  
Courier office for one of our country gentlemen,  
we think we cannot do a more acceptable  
service to our agricultural friends than to insert  
it in this place. It was drawn up by order of  
the Agricultural Association, as the result of  
inquiries into the practice adopted in Ireland  
in the making of butter, and of the experience  
of some extensive curers in the county of Aber-  
deen.—Ed.

The milk house or dairy should have  
no internal communication with any other  
building. It must be kept free from smoke,  
well aired, and no potatoes, fish, onions, cheese,  
or any thing likely to impart a strong or bad  
smell should be kept therein. In short, nothing  
but the dairy utensils, which should be kept  
sweet and clean.

2d. The milk when brought in from the  
cows should be strained through a fine hair  
sieve or strainer, and when cool, put into sweet  
well seasoned oaken tubs, keelers, or milk  
pans—the latter to be preferred. A tin skim-  
mer, with holes in it, is the best for taking off  
the cream, which should always be churned  
while the cream is fresh.

3d. The churns whether pump or barrel,  
should be made of the best well seasoned white  
oak—and as cleanliness is of the first impor-  
tance, great attention should be paid to the  
washing, drying and airing of the churns im-  
mediately after use; otherwise they are sure  
to contract a sour and unwholesome smell  
which must injure the quality of the butter.

4th. The butter immediately after being  
churned, should be thrown into fresh spring  
water where it should remain for one hour at  
least, that it may grow firm; and, at the end  
of the third or fourth washing, some fine salt  
should be put into the water, which will raise the  
color of the butter, and purge away any milk  
that remains among it. Before salting it is  
very essential that no milk or water be left,  
otherwise a strong and unpleasant taste will  
be the certain consequence.

one half ounces of scotch salt for the pound of  
butter—or, for the best stored rock or bay salt  
one ounce for the pound. But when butter is  
not intended to be kept through the winter and  
spring, or for any long period, the quantities  
of salt above recommended may be somewhat  
reduced, the curer exercising his own judg-  
ment in doing so.

N. B. In Ireland, the use of salt and salt-  
petre is recommended, to proportions of one  
ounce of stoved rock or bay salt, and one fifth  
of an ounce of saltpetre to the Aberdeen pound.  
6th. It is a very injurious practice to keep a  
making of butter uncurd to the next churning,  
for the purpose of mixing the two together.  
This mode invariably injures the flavor  
of the whole, and renders it of too soft a quality  
over afterwards to get firm.—This applies to  
curers who are the producers of the butter;  
but as the greatest quantity of butter in this  
country is collected and cured by merchants,  
they are particularly cautioned against the  
practice of throwing the fresh butter together,  
and retaining it in that state for days, until  
they have collected what they consider a suf-  
ficient quantity to commence curing—the but-  
ter treated in that manner is invariably found  
inferior to what is salted after churning.—  
Should, however, there not be a sufficient  
quantity collected in one day to fill a package  
when cured, the quality of the butter may in a  
great measure be preserved by giving it a par-  
tial salting, and covering it over with a clean  
linen cloth dipped in pickle; and placed in a  
cool situation. Country dealers who are in  
the habit of sending carts through the districts  
where they reside, to collect the butter should  
endeavor to arrange it so between themselves  
and the makers of the butter, that it is churned  
upon the day it is called for.

7th. When the butter is cured, it should be  
trampled firm into the firkin with a round,  
wooden tramp-stick, of sufficient weight and  
thickness. The firkin should be filled up to  
the cross, and then covered over with a little  
of the purest salt—sufficient room merely left  
for the head of the cask, and must be well se-  
cured to exclude air, and to prevent the pickle  
from getting out.

8th. The Liverpool stored salt, or Portugal  
St. Ubes, or bay salt, is from strength and  
quality, always to be preferred. All salt must  
be kept quite dry, and at a distance from fire,  
to prevent the first imbibing the smell of the  
smoke. If kept in a cask, a little unslacked  
lime placed under it will prevent it from draw-  
ing moisture from the ground.

9th. The mixing of the salt with the butter  
should be done in wooden dishes, after the  
water and milk are completely expelled, and  
no time should then be lost in tramping it into  
the firkin which will make it draw even and  
firm.

10th. The milk of new calved cows should  
never be set for butter until at least four days  
after calving; as a small quantity of beast milk  
butter will injure a whole firkin. The practice  
of scalding cream in cold weather should also  
be avoided, as cream thus treated will never  
make good butter.

11th. Great care should be taken not to  
steep the firkin in boggy or unwholesome wa-  
ter. Nothing but the purest spring or clear  
running water should be used for that purpose.  
—and the firkins should be rendered perfectly  
dry inside after being stepped, either by long  
dripping, or being rubbed by a smooth towel.  
Old butter should never be mixed with new—  
and the mixing of the same with inferior sorts,  
or greasy butter, is a practice which cannot  
be too much reprobated.

12th. The casks ought to be made of the  
best oak or ash, (the former to be preferred),  
and the largest size should not exceed eighty-  
four pounds gross, that being the size used in  
Ireland, and most convenient and saleable in  
the London market. The casks should be  
tight and well hooped. Beech, plane, ash, &c.  
should never be used, as that quality of wood  
is more apt to absorb the pickle; and inde-  
pendent of the injury thereby occasioned to  
the butter, it will often lead to dispute about  
the tare.

To render these observations more com-  
plete, it might be thought necessary to point  
out the injurious, and even nefarious practices,  
which more or less prevail in the making of  
butter throughout the country; but as a per-  
severance in such practices must ultimately  
have the effect of entirely destroying this pro-  
fitable branch of agricultural industry, it is  
hoped the makers of butter will see it to be  
their own interest to produce nothing but but-  
ter of the best quality, and that these prac-  
tices, which are perfectly known, will be  
discontinued. The dealers in the country  
have it in their power to put a check to them  
—and it is expected they will do so, by refus-  
ing to purchase from those who adopt any  
artificial means to hasten the making of the  
butter, or to increase the quantity, while the  
quality is thereby deteriorated.

The first day of October is fixed by the  
legislature of Tennessee, for the election of a  
Senator in Congress, in the place of Felix  
Grundy, whose term expired on the 4th of  
March last. The new candidates are John  
H. Eaton and Ephraim K. Foster. Mr. Grundy  
is also a candidate for re-election.

The vote on the convention for revising the  
constitution of Tennessee presents, so far as  
received, a majority of six thousand votes in  
its favor. The mode of taking the vote was  
singular. No votes were required against the  
call, but every one who voted for representa-  
tives, and did not vote for a convention, is  
counted as having voted against it. Thus, the  
number of those who voted for representatives in  
49 counties was 70,330, and those who vot-  
ed for convention was 41,212. The remain-  
der 99,118 is taken as having voted in the nega-  
tive. The majority thus in favor of a con-  
vention was 6,094.

It is stated that several mercantile houses  
have recently failed at Quebec, and the claims  
against them will amount to between 60 and  
£70,000. There has also been a failure at  
Montreal and another at Kingston, which has  
had the effect of creating a want of confidence  
in that community.

Consumption.—Completely to eradicate this  
disease, says a correspondent of the U. S. Ga-  
zette, I will not positively say the following  
remedy is capable of doing; but I will ven-  
ture to affirm that a temperate mode of living  
—avoiding spirituous liquors wholly—wearing  
flannel next to the skin, and taking every  
morning, half a pint of new milk, mixed with  
a wine glass full of the compressed juice of  
green hoarhound, the complaint will not only  
be relieved, but the individual shall procure to  
himself a length of days beyond what its mild  
form could give room to hope for.

I am myself a living witness of the beneficial

effects of this agreeable, and though innocent  
yet powerful application. Four weeks use of  
the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains in  
my breast, gave me a breathe deep long, and  
free, strengthened and harmonized my voice,  
and restored me to a better state of health  
than I had enjoyed for years.

**COMMUNICATION.**  
Mr. Editor.—You will confer a particular  
favor by inserting in your paper the following  
resolutions, drawn up by several individuals of  
this place, for the express purpose of further-  
ing the Temperance Cause.

Very res., &c., yours,  
JAMES HARRIS, jr.  
Queenstown, Md. Sept. 21, 1833.

**TEMPERANCE CAUSE.**  
Article 1st.—Conscientiously believing, as  
we do, that the use of ardent spirits, wines,  
&c. are among the greatest evils that men  
were ever habituated to, and also believing  
that they are the cause of thousands of families  
being brought to destruction, we therefore,  
putting our trust in the Almighty for assisting  
grace, do hereby covenant to each other that  
we will use our utmost endeavors, not only by  
abstaining from the use of them ourselves, but  
will cry them down wherever we go.

Article 2d.—And for the further accom-  
plishment thereof, we do hereby form our-  
selves into a Society, which shall be called  
the *Cold Water or Temperance Society*, of  
Queenstown, Md.

Article 3d.—All persons, after joining this  
Society, are not to use or suffer to be used, in  
his or her house, any kind, or kinds of drink,  
stronger than *Water, Tea, Coffee, or Choco-  
late* except in extreme cases of necessity, and  
then it must be ordered by a practical Physi-  
cian.

N. B. All persons desirous to join the above  
Society, will please address the Post Master,  
Queenstown, Md.

Editors friendly to the Temperance cause,  
will please give the above an insertion.

According to the New York papers, the  
meeting called in that city on Wednesday,  
of those "in favor of immediate abolition of slav-  
ery," was a signal failure, so far as the object  
of who called it, was concerned. The mass  
of the people there, as throughout the eastern  
and middle states, much as they dislike the  
"institution," are disposed to frown indignantly  
upon any unconstitutional effort to meddle  
with it. And it seems that when this call was  
made, large numbers of the citizens, unavail-  
able to its object, resolved to attend, and, if  
necessary, vote down the agitators. They did  
attend accordingly, and in such numbers, as  
to shew the agitators that they had no possi-  
ble chance for carrying any question "The  
few in favor of the original call, were in fact  
swallowed up by the overwhelming number  
in attendance, opposed to it. The former  
quietly took themselves away to another place,  
and the citizens then present, after organizing  
themselves as a public meeting by the appoint-  
ment of Gen. Bogardus as President, and M.  
C. Patterson and P. P. Parcells, Esqrs. as Sec-  
retaries, unanimously adopted the following  
resolutions:

**THE AGITATORS.**  
Resolved, That our duty to the country, and  
Southern Brethren in particular, render it im-  
proper and inexpedient to agitate a question  
pregnant with peril and difficulty, to the com-  
mon weal.

Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and  
christians to mitigate, not to increase the  
evils of slavery by an unjustifiable inter-  
ference, in a matter which requires the will-  
and cordial concurrence of all to modify or remove.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to  
express to our Southern brethren, our fixed  
and unalterable determination to resist every  
attempt that may be made to interfere with  
the relation in which master and slave now  
stand, as guaranteed to them by the Constitu-  
tion of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting  
be presented to Messrs. Howard and Lovejoy,  
for the gratuitous use of their room on this oc-  
casion.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed  
by the Chairman and Secretaries, and pub-  
lished in all daily papers.

ROBERT BOGARDUS, Chair'n.  
M. C. Patterson, } Secretaries.  
P. P. Parcells, }

From *the Baltimore American.*  
A *Subaltern in America*, comprising his nar-  
rative of the Campaigns of the British Army  
at Baltimore, Washington, &c. during the late  
war, in one volume. Philadelphia, E. L. Car-  
ey and A. Hart. Baltimore, Carey, Hart  
& Co.

The *Subaltern* is a man of sense, acuteness,  
and good feeling, who writes with spirit and  
good taste. Considering that he is an Eng-  
lishman, and an English officer writing about  
America, his book is tolerably fair—and makes  
fewer insulting comments upon things which  
he did not understand, than has been custom-  
ary with that kind of authors. There are, in-  
deed, inaccuracies in his geography and statis-  
tics, and some occasional symptoms of the  
Hall and Hamilton airs of superiority, which  
are more pardonable in him personally, be-  
cause he came here as a public enemy, whose  
business and duty was hostility, and because  
we must acknowledge that he was not received  
with much courtesy. He was among those who  
were at North Point in 1814, and was wound-  
ed at New Orleans in January, 1815. He can-  
didly confesses to some of the marauding in-  
roads upon pig sties and hen roosts, which  
Captain Scott of the Royal Navy lately denied  
under his own name with such hardihood, and  
now and then he flourishes in a vein, which  
we can forgive, about the vast excellence, &c.  
of the British soldiery. No people can under-  
stand better, or ought to forgive more readily  
the laudable preference which a man enter-  
tains for his own country and friends, and in  
this case, there is the less difficulty inasmuch  
as the British fleet and army which came so  
pompously up the Patuxec, and took a look  
and a shot at the hills which encompassed  
Baltimore, called philosophy to their aid, and  
went back again without their errand. No  
American, we are sure, denies the right of our  
author to question the "taste" of the Ameri-  
can Army at New Orleans in their selection of  
military arts—even though he have an espe-  
cial dislike for "Yankee Doodle."

The "Subaltern" is nevertheless a very a-  
greeable, well written book, and we are glad  
to see it republished here. No doubt an Am-  
erican

He thus describes the retreat from Wash- ington:

"Noon had passed, when heavy columns of rising smoke from certain high grounds on the opposite bank of the Potomac, attracted our notice. We were not left long in doubt as to the cause from whence they proceeded, for the glittering of arms became instantly visible, and a large American force showed itself. It took up a position immediately before us, and pushed forward a patrol of cavalry as far as the suburbs of Georgetown. There was not an individual in the army to whom these circumstances communicated a feeling of all akin to surprise. We had been led to expect an attack from the hour of our advancing into Washington, and we were both ready and willing to meet it when it happened. But the elements interposed to frustrate the design of the enemy,—it indeed they seriously retarded such a design,—and it was not until the heavens became black with clouds, and a hurricane, such as I never witness again, began, I know not any thing in art or nature to which the noise of the wind may be compared. It differed essentially from thunder; yet I never listened to thunder more deafening, and its force was such as to throw down houses, tear up trees, and carry stones, beams of timber, and whole masses of brick work like feathers into the air. Both armies were scattered by it, as if a great battle had been fought and won; and as it lasted without intermission for upwards of three hours, neither party, at its close, was in a fit condition to offer the slightest annoyance to its adversary. For our parts, it was not without some difficulty that we succeeded in bringing our stragglers together, whilst day light lasted; and if its effects upon a regular and victorious army were so great, there cannot be a doubt that it was at least equally great upon an undisciplined and intimidated levy.

In the meanwhile, the officers of the different corps had been directed in a whisper to make ready for falling back as soon as darkness should set in. From the men, however, the thing was kept profoundly secret. They were given, indeed, to understand, that an important maneuver would be effected before to-morrow morning; but the hints thrown out tended to induce an expectation of a farther advance, rather than of a retreat. A similar rumor was permitted quietly to circulate among the inhabitants, with the view, doubtless, of making its way into the American camp; whilst all persons were required, on pain of death, to keep within doors from sunset to sunrise. This done, as many horses as could be got together, were put into requisition for the transport of the artillery. Even the wounded officers who had accompanied the column were required to resign their arms;—but, among the precaution was a very just and proper one. Not only were the guns by this means rendered more portable, but the danger of a betrayal from a neigh, or the tramping of hooves along the paved streets, was provided against; and though individuals might and did suffer, their sufferings were not to be put into the scale against the public good.

It was about eight o'clock at night when a staff officer, arriving upon the ground, gave directions for the corps to form in marching order. Preparatory to this step, large quantities of fresh fuel were heaped upon the fires, whilst from every company a few men were selected, who should remain beside them till the pickets withdrew, and move from time to time about, so as that their figures might be seen by the light of the blaze. After this the troops stole to the rear of the fire by twos and threes; when far enough removed to avoid observation, they took their places, and in profound silence, began their march. The night was very dark. Stars there were, indeed, in the sky; but for some time after quitting the light of the bivouac, their influence was wholly unfit. We moved on, however, in good order. No man spoke above his breath, our very steps were plained lightly, and we cleared the town without exciting observation. About half a mile in the rear of the city, a second line of fires had been established. We looked towards it now, and the effect of the figures which from time to time moved across the flames, was exceedingly striking. On arriving there we found that the other brigades had likewise commenced their retreat, and that the fires which burned so brightly, had been prepared by them exactly as we had prepared ours, previous to setting out. We caused the few men who they had left behind to join us; our march had been commanded to join the pickets, and pursued our journey.

We were now approaching the field of late battle, when the moon rose, and threw a soft pale light over surrounding objects. At first her rays fell only upon the green leaves and giant boughs of the woods which on either hand closed in the road; but as we proceeded onwards other spectacles presented themselves, some of which were of very cheering or lively nature. When we gained the ridge which had formed the crest of the American position, open green fields lay stretched out before us, every where presenting some manifestation of the drama which had so lately been acted here. Broken arms, caps, cartouch boxes with here and there a dead body naked and ghastly white, were scattered about in every direction, whilst the smell, not exactly of putrefaction, but of something out of the ordinary, mingling with the odor of scorched grass and extinguished matches, rose upon the night air very offensively; yet the whole scene was one of prodigious interest and power. The river and town which lay near us, the former flowing quickly and beautifully along, the latter lifting its modest buildings in the silence of a moonlight night, formed a striking contrast with the devastated and torn ground over which we were marching, whilst the only sound distinguishable was that of the measured tread of feet as the column proceeded down the slope towards the bridge. It was impossible, whilst traversing the place of his death, not to think kindly and affectionately of my poor young friend; his body, I well knew was not among the number which were bleaching in the rains and dews of Heaven—it had been carefully committed to the earth beneath the care of a brother officer. I did however, look round for the spot where he fell, and I was grieved and disappointed that I could not distinguish it. The lapse of a few moments, however, was sufficient to draw off my attention to other, though hardly less painful subjects. We were already in the village, and a halt being commanded, an opportunity was afforded of enquiring into the condition of the wounded. I failed not to avail myself of it; but while the men were busy in picking up their knapsacks, which in the heat of action they had cast away, I stepped to the hospital and paid a hasty visit to the poor fellows who occupied it. It was a mortifying reflection, that, in spite of our success the total absence of all adequate means of conveyance laid us under the necessity of leaving very many of them behind; nor could the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers conceal their chagrin on the occasion. One of these, a sergeant

of my own company, who had received a ball through both thighs, actually shed tears as he wished me farewell, regretting that he had not shared the fate of Mr. Williams. It was in vain that I reminded him that he was not singular; that Colonel Thornton, Colonel Wood, and Major Brown, besides others of less note, were doomed to be his companions in captivity; neither that consideration, nor the assurances of a speedy exchange, at all served to make him satisfied with his destiny. Yet no apprehensions could for longer unlike civilized nations they may be in other respects, in the humanity of their conduct towards such English soldiers as fell into their hands, the Americans can be surpassed by no people whatever. To this the wounded whom we were compelled to abandon to night, bore, after their release, ample testimony; and they told a tale which hundreds besides have corroborated."

From the London Athenaeum. Documents relating to the Voyage recently undertaken by the ship Amherst, to the North East Coast of China. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, June 19, 1853.

The voyage of the ship Amherst was undertaken by command of the President and Select Committee of supercarriers at Canton, without the previous sanction of the Court and Directors at home. The servants of the Company, weary of yielding to the miserable offers that dominated in Canton, resolved if possible to discover some new channel of trade, and to regret to find this effort stigmatized in the despatch of the Directors, as "a departure from those sound principles which mature experience has convinced them form the only secure basis upon which our intercourse in that peculiar people can be advantageously maintained." The peculiarity is simply, that the Chinese government is at once heaped that it had been long accustomed to rebel contumelies on the foreigners who trade to Canton and the submission to such indignities almost justifies its insolence.

We have two accounts of this voyage, one by the Rev. M. Gutzlaff who acted as interpreter, and the other by Capt. Lindsay; both narratives give us for the most part, only general results. Anxiety to trade was on most occasions, displayed by the people, whilst the Mandarins uniformly resisted all such attempts; and it seemed on the whole, that a vigorous effort to open commercial intercourse, if supported by such a naval force as would ensure respect for the British name, could scarcely fail of succeeding. Captain Lindsay, however, seemed to consider his immediate success as hopeless, and turned from China to the dependent kingdom of Barea.

Perhaps no maritime country in the world is less known to Europeans than the Korean peninsula; the only accounts hitherto attainable were, the narrative of some Dutchmen who were shipwrecked on the coast; a loose and slovenly account drawn up by the Jesuits, to which, within the last few months, has been added, a translation of the Japanese description of Corea, Jesso, and Luchoo, by the celebrated Kilpatrick. This work has been published by the Oriental Translation Fund, and is, on many accounts, one of the most curious works in their collection; the Chinese description of Corea is subjected to the Japanese, and, from both a pretty accurate notion may be formed, not merely of the geography, but also of the political condition of the country. The following narrative shows that the Coreans have a full share of the Chinese jealousy of strangers:—

"By day break on the morning of the 18th, we landed and proceeded towards a village about a mile inland. We were soon met by several persons, to whom I showed a paper previously stating that we were natives of England, their good friends, and bearers of a letter and presents to the King of Corea; that we now wished to see some Mandarin, to consult with him, and moreover, wished to purchase fresh provisions of various sorts:—This at first appeared satisfactory, but as we approached towards the village, numerous parties came flocking out to meet us, among whom were many decently dressed persons wearing the peculiar broad rim hats described in Capt. Hall's voyage. I showed the paper to each party as they advanced, and there was evidently some difference of opinion among them as to the way we were to be treated; all however, appeared adverse to our entering the village. Among them was one man who came hurrying down with a matchlock in his hand, and a lighted match. He came straight to me in a bold unceremonious manner; but when I showed him the written paper, he took me by the arm in a friendly way, motioning me to sit down on a bank.—But feeling dubious, if possible, to go to the village while the friendly feelings of the natives lasted, I proceeded without paying any attention to his intimation, and we advanced unmolested to a small hut about 200 yards from the village. Here indications, which we could not misunderstand, were given that we must go no further. A crowd forced themselves in a row to bar our progress; and several came and took me rudely by the arm, motioning us to sit down on a mat. Two of the seignors now came and sat down, while a secretary unfolded a piece of paper, and at the direction of one of them wrote in reply to our paper, 'That as nothing whatever in the shape of provisions could be obtained here, we had better instantly depart, and that by going to the north, about 30 le, we might meet with a mandarin to communicate with.' A conversation of some length ensued, all carried on in a friendly way; I requested to be told the contents of the letter to the King, which I said could only be communicated to a mandarin of rank; I therefore requested one might be sent for. Almost all their sentences terminated with a request that we would instantly be gone. During the discussion some difference of opinion appeared to prevail; and much loud conversation; but finally the party hostile to us got the complete ascendancy, one man having the audacity to write, 'If you do not instantly depart, soldiers shall be sent for to decapitate you; to which he afterwards added, 'Begone, or a great change will take place; your life and death is uncertain.' In reply to this insolent intimation, Mr. Gutzlaff wrote, 'Who are you? and what authority do you possess to use such insolent language?' Our King, did he know it, would inflict severe punishment on you for thus treating us, who are his friends.' This seemed to alarm the whole party, who, however, continued by signs urgently to entreat our departure."

Captain Lindsay's firm conduct in his interview with the Corean chiefs, was judiciously calculated to inspire them with respect for the English:—

"A little before four Mr. Gutzlaff and myself, with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Stephens, started in the long boat accompanied by our two friends, who, however, as the time approached, gave evident signs that they were not quite at ease. We went to the village, which is the temporary residence of the chiefs, and landed on the beach among about fifty wild looking Coreans, several of whom performed the throat

cutting ceremony, and evidently showed they wished us away.—Yang-yoo had also quite lost his vivacity, and wrote with a pencil, that the chiefs had gone out, and we had better come to-morrow. This intimation was now too late, and I was determined to see the thing fairly out, so we walked up one of the alleys to the village, which is surrounded with a thick wall of fence twelve feet high, so that no houses can be seen. As we approached we heard the sound of trumpets, and saw two soldiers (who are distinguished by a blue dress, felt hat, with red tufts of hair hanging from it) marching down the lane blowing with all their might. They emerged just as we approached, and keeping close together abreast, so as to block up the passage, they blew a tremendous blast at us. We stopped and started with astonishment, but in half a minute we saw the old chief and King coming down the lane on open arm chairs carried by four bearers. He was seated on a tiger skin, and made a most picturesque figure.

The trumpeters now marched forward, and we stood looking on to see what was to happen next. On approaching us, both the chiefs got up of their chairs and saluted us with politeness, at the same time pointing to the beach, where more than twenty people were at work raising a shed on poles. We explained that coming on public business we expected to be invited into a public office to deliver our document in a respectable manner, but the chiefs again pointed to the shed, and after speaking to our two friends, got into their chairs again, and proceeded to the beach, with two trumpeters before, two behind, and four or five more soldiers, none of whom carried arms. Our two friends now tried by signs and taking our arms to induce us to follow the chief, but we expressed our dissatisfaction at this mode of reception, and while Mr. Gutzlaff was writing, I gradually without violence, forced my way through about ten natives at the entrance of the lane, and entered the open space before a house, where was a commodious covered verandah outside. I now pointed to this, and seating myself, explained that he would be well satisfied there. As I entered, a loud yell was set up by several people, and one of the soldiers ran down to inform the chiefs what was going on. In a couple of minutes another yell was raised, and looking out to see what was the cause, we saw four soldiers running the beach towards us, and two of them each seized on a man with a large hat, which they first took off, and then ran off with, dragging their victim between them, as quick as they could run. The chiefs were seated on their chairs on men's shoulders, close to the shed. On the culprits arriving, they were first made to kneel before the chiefs and then laid down, and while one man removed their lower garments, another brought a long paddle, and one stood over each in readiness to inflict summary punishment.

"We in the meanwhile had followed to the spot to see what was to happen, and arrived just as the punishment was about to be inflicted. I could not, however, tamely look on and see perfectly innocent persons punished for my own act, so I went straight to the soldier, who was in the act of striking, and stopping the uplifted blow, motioned him to stand aside; one of the crew; a stout negro, did the same to the other, and as the fellow did not seem inclined so quietly to submit to his authority, he in a moment wrested the paddle out of his hand and threw it to a distance. A crowd of more than 200 people had assembled round the chiefs, who sat raised up among them in their open chairs, and appeared much troubled in mind. In the meanwhile, Mr. Gutzlaff had written a few words, saying that if these men were punished for our acts, we would instantly return to the ship and quit the country. They consulted for half a minute, and the old Lo directed the prisoners to be liberated, and they scampered off as quick as their legs could carry them.

"The chiefs now descended from their chairs, entered the shed, inviting us to follow them; mats were spread with tiger skins laid over them. A short conversation by signs having been carried on, in which we intimated our discontent at this reception, Lo wrote requesting that the letter should be delivered, and I, without waiting to reflect, drew it out, and placed it in his hands. A moment's thought reminded me that I had made a great mistake, and that if we wished to be invited into the village, it could only be done by refusing to deliver the document under a shed. It was now, however, too late, but on being requested to direct the presents to be brought out of the boat, I saw and profited by the opportunity to retrieve my error in diplomacy. 'No,' said I; 'presents to the King of Corea cannot be delivered in such a disrespectful way, if you have no respect for us, that you treat us thus, I think that which is due to your own Sovereign would show you that a letter and presents should not be delivered under a miserable shed.' They seemed much puzzled, and answered, 'It is our laws which prohibit it.' 'Then,' said I, 'the presents must accompany the letter; I shall take it back.' This mode succeeded perfectly, they evidently were very anxious that the letter and presents should be delivered. They first tried to soften us by expressing the respect entertained for us and our honorable nation. Then it was proposed that only Mr. Gutzlaff and myself should accompany them, and we should be invited to a house, I said, if Messrs. Simpson and Stephens were included, I was satisfied; and this was agreed to, and a message sent to prepare a house to receive us. 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for American produce. All ports in favor of Don Miguel were strictly blockaded.

**EASTON, MD.**

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 15, 1833.

**POSTAGE.**—Persons having accounts for postage are reminded that the quarter expired on the first instant, and that their bills are due. No accounts will be continued with such as are not punctual. Newspaper postage is always payable in advance, and henceforth papers will not be delivered to persons who do not comply with this regulation of the department.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**

We have inserted in this morning's paper the election returns for the State of Maryland, as far as we have received them; from which it will be perceived that the political complexion of the State is so far changed as to justify the expectation that a different Executive will be appointed. The returns, although unofficial in most cases, may, we think, be relied on.

**STORM.**—We had a tremendous gale of wind on Saturday afternoon and night, accompanied with rain, and the wind continuing until late in the day on Sunday. The Queens town mail packet was found high and dry, by the mail carrier, on Sunday morning, which obliged him to take the Baltimore mail to Annapolis. On his return yesterday the packet was still aground.

**ACCIDENT.**—The only son of James Parrott, Esq. of this town, a promising lad of about 13 years of age, was, on Saturday morning last, thrown from a horse, and had his skull considerably fractured. He was still alive when we heard from him last evening, but little hope, we fear, can be entertained for his recovery.

**MARYLAND ELECTIONS.**

**CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.**  
The result of the recent election for Congress men in this state is understood to be as follows:

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Includes names like James P. Heath, Benjamin C. Howard, and others.

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Counties, Democratic, and Federal. Lists counties like Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, etc., and their respective vote counts.

\*Mr. Griffith stands pledged by his speeches, as we understand, to support a Jackson Governor and Council, in consideration of his having been supported by that party.

†These gentlemen are National Republicans, but stand pledged to support a Democratic constituent to support a Governor and Council of the Democratic party.

‡These gentlemen were brought forward by the mechanics and working men, but they have uniformly avowed themselves democratic Jacksonians.

**TALBOT COUNTY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like R. B. Carmichael, Daniel C. Hopper, and others.

**CAROLINE.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Carmichael, Hopper, and others.

by the judges—as they do not vary the result of the election, however, we have added those votes.

**QUEEN ANNS.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Richard B. Carmichael, Daniel C. Hopper, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Colgan, Wareham, Robinson, etc.

**LEVY COURT.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Colgan, Wareham, Robinson, etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Suddler, Streets, etc.

**CECIL.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Carmichael, Hopper, etc.

**DORCHESTER.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like J. A. Stewart, L. P. Dennis, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like R. Griffith, M. L. Wright, etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like John G. Bell, S. Sewall, etc.

**SOMERSET.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like James A. Stewart, L. P. Dennis, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Arnold E. Jones, W. W. Handy, etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like John J. Davis, S. G. Holbrook, etc.

**WORCESTER.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Stewart, Dennis, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Smith, Fassitt, etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Hutchinson, Harper, etc.

**HARFORD.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like John, Amos, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

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**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Sanderson, Walker, etc.

**CITY OF BALTIMORE.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like James P. Heath, Benjamin C. Howard, etc.

**ANNE ARUNDEL.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Isaac McKim, William Stewart, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Sellman, Hood, etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Welch, Clarke, etc.

**ANNAPOLIS.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Crab, Brewer, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Schley, Unkefer, etc.

**FREDERICK COUNTY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Schley, Unkefer, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Schley, Unkefer, etc.

**ALLEGHANY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like James Dixon, Francis Thomas, etc.

**ASSEMBLY.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like W. Ridgely, J. Berry, Jr., etc.

**SHERIFF.**

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Orrell, etc.

WASHINGTON. CONGRESS. ASSEMBLY. James Dixon 1961 | Francis Thomas 1901

Table with columns for Name, Party, and Votes. Lists names like Mann, Wharton, etc.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY. Messrs. Day, Scott, Gant, J. B. Edelin, are elected—three Jacksonians. Mr. Baldwin elected Sheriff.

CHARLES COUNTY. Messrs. Wm. B. Merrick, Josias Hawkins, Wm. A. Dolan, Walter M. Miller, are elected—all anti Jackson. Mr. Lawson is elected Sheriff.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY. Messrs. Heard, Harris, Southron. Blackinton, are elected—all anti-Jackson.

[Communicated.] THE RACES. Mr. Editor,—

Might it not be well to institute an inquiry into the following fact? How far were the professed objects of the Jockey Club,—the improvement of the breed of Horses,—accomplished by the late races?

What is the probable loss or gain to the community, in a pecuniary point of view, from the Races, taking into account the expenses of training horses, preparing the race course, loss of time in attending the races, money staked and lost, horses injured and killed, money lost at the hells opened by black legs (of whom we understand a company attended,) money spent in encouraging the idle circus clowns, &c. &c.?

The loss to the community, in a moral point of view, might also be advantageously inquired into, but as this is a commodity of but little value in the estimation of many, I shall not insist on the investigation being made.

I should be glad, Mr. Editor, that some of your correspondents, who have leisure, would communicate to the public, through the medium of one of the papers, the result of a candid investigation of the subject, as above proposed.

DIAGENES.

For the Whig. Parson's Creek, Burke county, Md. Day after the Election, 1833.

TO UNCLE NICHOLAS, at Philadelphia.

My dear uncle, we are served up a little too slick for any thing in this creation. I told you how it would be, I told you that they 'ere pester dollars you left here would't pass.

And as for the notes they said they were all counterfeit. Jackson, they say, has given the Bank its tar-nally death-wound, and now all the notes are good for nothing. Now, Uncle Nick, I want your opinion on this matter: If Jackson has vetoed the Bank, does that make the notes good for nothing?

Though as it respects the election, there is no mistake; we never touched side nor botton. And it is whispered 'abide here pretty strong that it is all your fault. The friends here all agree in saying that you ought to have left rail hard dollars, or at least good notes for us to pay out during the election. For we, not only were not able to buy any Anti Bank notes, but really lost some of our own friends, in consequence of the spurious cast of our money.

Now Uncle Nick, don't you think you have treated us badly? To come here and make a great fuss about how things were a-going, and pretend to leave money with us to keep things straight with, and then for it all to turn out counterfeit?

Uncle Nick, you always had a way of your own, and always thought as you pleased about things, but can you reconcile your conscience to look upon this act with composure? If you can, then I would say to you, in the spirit of a true nephew, "How has the fine gold become dim?"

I hope to hear from you very soon, and in the mean time, my ever loving nephew, EPHRAIM DUN, Bank Agent, in Bucks county, Md.

P. S. The complete returns just brought in are beat 2 to 1. E. D. A tin circular piece of gold, alloyed with copper, was discovered in this mound last year.

In passing over our vast prairies, in viewing our noble and ancient forests, planned by nature, and nurtured only by ages, when we have seen the sun rising over a boundless plain, where the blue of the heavens in all directions touched and mingled with the verdure and the flowers; when our thoughts have traversed rivers of a thousand leagues in length; when we have seen the ascending steam boats breasting the surge, and gleaming through the verdure of the trees; when we have imagined the happy multitude that from these shores will contemplate the scenery in days to come, at least compare with others in the beauty of its natural scenery.

When on an unimpaired prairie, we have fallen at night full upon a group of human bones that moulder by the wayside, when our heart and imagination crossed the busy multitudes that there strutted through life's poor play; and asked the phantoms who and why they have left no memorials but these mounds, we have found ample scope for reflections and associations of the past with the future. We should not lightly estimate the mind or the heart of the man who could behold these tombs of the desert prairies without deep thought.

Among the second class of Indian antiquities may be classed the idols, vases and culinary utensils, of which such numbers are found in the western country that they are no longer regarded as curiosities. The beautiful three headed idol, the most remarkable specimen of Indian pottery and moulding that has yet been found, was taken from a mound in Tennessee. It consists of three heads of proportions of considerable accuracy, representing countenances of different expressions and ages. The whole workmanship is surprising when viewed in reference to the common notion of Indian pottery in the shape of a drink guard.—The aperture represented by the mouth of a squaw which the thirsty drinker would naturally kiss with a degree of eager appetite. In digging a ditch round a garden below St. Charles, in the forks between the Mississippi and Missouri, we came upon great quantities of fragments of this ware. Much of it in fact every where beneath Pittsburg, Lake Superior, and New Mexico. The material is clay, with a considerable intermixture of sand, sometimes flinty, sometimes calcareous, but generally of a snowy whiteness. They were all moulded by the hand, without an aid from the potter's wheel. The shapes of natural objects were happily imitated, and they were hardened by the sun. Sculpture and inscribed rocks are among the most common of Indian antiquities. On the side of a mountain in Tennessee, are the marks of the footsteps of men and horses in the limestone in great numbers, and as though they were

which may hereafter be offered by this association, unless the said horse, mare or gelding shall have been foaled on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Eastern Shore of Virginia or State of Delaware, and that so much of the 15th Rule, as is inconsistent with the above alteration and amendment be abrogated and annulled.

Resolved, That in consequence of the alteration of the 15th Rule, all members who belong to the Club, who reside without the limits prescribed by the foregoing resolution, be permitted to withdraw from the Club, on paying all arrears which may be due from them to the Club up to the present time.

Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, for the purpose of racing, shall be on the last Wednesday of September.

From the New York Mercantile, Oct. 10. GREAT COLONIZATION MEETING.

The Masonic Hall last evening was filled to overflowing with the ladies and gentlemen of our city, friendly to the cause of colonizing the free people of color in Africa. Gideon Lee, Esq. Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and John Bolton, Esq. and the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, were, we believe, Vice Presidents; but the meeting was organized before we reached the Hall. The speakers were Mr. Gurley, Agent of the Society, Chancellor Walworth, the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. and Mr. Finlay. Many and eloquent were the appeals that were made in favor of the principles of colonization, divers very interesting details were given, and the late acts of Mr. Garrison, in England, were severely commented upon, particularly by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

The resolutions we shall not pretend to give, having but indistinctly heard them—they will of course be given hereafter. Hugh Maxwell, Esquire, offered one, the object of which was to recommend that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be immediately raised to establish a Colony at Cape Mount, or some other place in Liberia, to be called New York. This was received, as were all the other proceedings and speeches with loud applause.

Mr. Finlay stated that he should leave here, (we think he said this day) to go to Norfolk, to take charge of two hundred persons of color, who had just been manumitted; and that the dependence of the Society rested upon that meeting, to supply the necessary funds to defray the expense of the voyage.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser. FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING. Agreeably to public notice, a farewell meeting was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green street, previous to the departure of the Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright, with their wives, and Miss Farrington for Western Africa, which is to be the future scene of their labors, as Missionaries of that Church. The Rev. Dr. Bang presided.

The spacious building was completely crowded with an audience deeply impressed with the affecting formality of bidding a public adieu to the Missionaries, and the ladies who, to accompany them in their errand of perilous humanity, had determined to sacrifice every comfort of civilized life. In addition to the Missionaries and ladies, the platform was occupied by numerous clergymen of different denominations of Christians, connected with the great cause in which they were engaged. The meeting was opened with an address to the throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford; after which the audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Penney, of the Presbyterian church, in an able speech, which powerfully excited the feelings of the assembly.

This gentleman has recently returned from Africa, and will take his departure again for that country in the ship Jupiter, which is to sail in a few days. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the most affecting manner to the death of Mr. Cox, the Society's late Missionary to Liberia. Mr. Penney observed that it was no common occasion that called so large an assembly together. The spectacle that we witnessed this evening, said he, is one of no common order—it calls up the feelings of the soul of home and friends, for a foreign clime, and one, too, which has been the grave of many whose memories are dear to those now assembled.

Referring to the work in which the Missionaries were about to engage, the Rev. gentleman remarked, that it was one of no ordinary privilege—they were going to a country where darkness and death reigned, and where the many millions of our fellow immortals were ignorant of the light of truth. After many pertinent observations, the speaker closed with the feeling remark of the late Mr. Cox:—*Let thousands fall; before Africa be given up!*

Mr. Penney was succeeded by Robert S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the Colonization Society. It was one of this gentleman's most happy efforts, in which he enchanted the audience during the whole of his remarks.

The Rev. Mr. Swift, the General Agent of the Western Mission Society, followed Mr. Finley with some forcible remarks. The Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright then took their farewell of the audience. The motives which actuated these gentlemen thus voluntarily to expose themselves to so many inevitable dangers—to transport themselves to a deleterious climate, and to hold every enjoyment paramount in this life as naught, that they might preach the unsearchable truths of Christianity to the forgotten children of a deadly clime—tended to render the ceremony, one of the most powerful and interesting we have ever experienced.

It was a pleasing circumstance to find some of the leading members of other missionary societies cordially engaged in promoting the views of the meeting then assembled. A gentleman in the congregation rose and suggested that he would be one of twenty that should subscribe five dollars each for the purpose of making the five gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, Life Members. This was instantaneous, and before the Secretary could write the names that were offered, no common notion of Indian pottery in the shape of a drink guard.—The aperture represented by the mouth of a squaw which the thirsty drinker would naturally kiss with a degree of eager appetite. In digging a ditch round a garden below St. Charles, in the forks between the Mississippi and Missouri, we came upon great quantities of fragments of this ware. Much of it in fact every where beneath Pittsburg, Lake Superior, and New Mexico. The material is clay, with a considerable intermixture of sand, sometimes flinty, sometimes calcareous, but generally of a snowy whiteness. They were all moulded by the hand, without an aid from the potter's wheel. The shapes of natural objects were happily imitated, and they were hardened by the sun. Sculpture and inscribed rocks are among the most common of Indian antiquities. On the side of a mountain in Tennessee, are the marks of the footsteps of men and horses in the limestone in great numbers, and as though they were

3. Speed them safely to Liberia, Where an "open door" is found, There let them proclaim salvation, There the gospel trumpet sound, Lord! preserve them, On that distant hostile coast.

4. When the floods of rain descending, Poisonous vapours cause to rise, Give thine "angels charge concerning," "Precious be their health and lives," Lord! preserve them, For thy name and mercy's sake.

5. Farewell, brethren—farewell, sisters, You've for Christ forsaken all; In this kingdom, crowns await you, Though in Africa ye fall, Farewell! farewell! Lord! preserve you evermore.

From the Boston Transcript of Tuesday. EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

The mercantile community was thrown into a panic last night, at the disclosure of extensive forgeries committed by a person who once enjoyed high reputation as a merchant and whose integrity not even lynx eyed scrutiny anticipated. There are various versions of the story, but we quote that of this morning's Advertiser having heard no contradiction of it, in any essential particular: "Yesterday, about noon, Messrs. Copeland and Lovering received a letter from Charles Brown, of the late firm of Brown and Ellis, merchants of Long wharf, that he was owing \$100,000, that they would not find him dead or alive, &c. It had been enclosed to his brother, Nathl Brown, on Saturday, with directions, if he did not appear on Monday, at noon, to deliver it to Messrs. C. & L. This letter induced inquiries, which resulted in ascertaining that for some time, Brown had been engaged in extensive forgeries of the names of merchants to notes, as promisors and endorsers, which he had negotiated, to the amount, it is said, of 100,000 dollars! Among the names which he had forged were those of Messrs. Copeland & Lovering, Nathl Brown (his brother) and Isaac Jackson, (his father in law) of the firm of Jackson & Tilton, Boston, and Thomas Jackson of Plymouth. These forged notes he had disposed of to a considerable number of merchants and others, at one per cent per month interest, &c. The forgeries were generally well executed. We understand there is as yet no clue to the direction he has taken."

Mr. Brown has probably ere this embarked at New York for Europe. There is no adequate cause assigned for so extensive a fraud. It was generally understood that his pecuniary circumstances were not very easy, but nevertheless they were very far from requiring the sacrifice of reputation and happiness, by any acts of forgery—to the enormous extent reported. Mr. Brown has resided for some time at the Exchange, where he had rooms furnished by himself. On Saturday evening he removed his furniture, and left his quarters, with the intention, as he said, and as was supposed, to return by the water to Plymouth, where his wife and children are residing. It is a melancholy affair, and to us seems indicative of madness.

A strong effort has been made in the British Parliament to abolish the practice of impressment. Mr. Buckingham, on the 15th August, brought forward a resolution avowing that the "foreible impressment of seamen for his Majesty's Navy is unjust, cruel, inefficient, and unnecessary;" and declaring it to be the duty of the Ministry in the present time of peace to provide means for manning the navy in "any class of subjects."

It was opposed by the Ministry, with the promise of bringing forward at the next session a proposition for abolishing the practice of impressing in the navy. Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that upon the day in which the country deprived the sovereign of the prerogative of impressment, the naval superiority of Great Britain would be at an end," as though no inducement could be offered to English sailors to enter the King's service sufficient to prevail upon them, and that, accordingly, they must be knocked down and tied by a press gang to make them fight for "the glory of old England."

Sir Edward Codrington, himself an Admiral in the service, and a sailor of great experience and reputation, made a strong speech in favor of the abolition, and on a motion for the previous question, by Lord Althorp, the majority for Ministers was only five—a result that was received with cheers.

The University of Virginia has now forty four students more than at this time last year, and is said to be in a prosperous condition.

After the last day's race at New York, on Saturday, which was won by Alice Gawk, her owner refused an offer of \$7000 for her.

Three deaths by cholera occurred at Columbus, Ohio, during the week ending on the 5th instant.

At New Orleans, on the 23d, there were 23 deaths.

DIED. At Baltimore, on Friday morning, Mary Denison, infant daughter of Alexander C. Bullitt, Esq. aged seven weeks and two days. Deceased this life in this county on Monday night the 7th instant, Miss Lydia Bullen, in the 77th year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICES, Oct. 11. GRAIN—Wheat, white, bush. \$1 18 a 1 28 do. best red, 1 15 a 1 18 do. ordinary to good (Md) 90 a 1 15 Corn, white 65 a — Do. yellow 63 a — Rye — a 68 Oats 32 a 33

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 20, Draws on Oct. 16th, 1833. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of 40,000 10 prizes of 500 1 15,000 10 400 1 5,000 10 300 1 4,000 20 250 1 1,300 50 200 10 1,000 50 100 No two number ticket draws less than \$40 Tickets \$10, shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton. oct 15

CARTWRIGHT WANTED. A PERSON fully competent to conduct the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages, or an interest in the business, will be given. The stand to be occupied is not surpassed by any in town. Apply to WM. VANDERFORD. sept 17

WANTED. AS an overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the EDITOR. sept 10

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASST, NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCLA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

—ALSO— HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 6w

**Easton Academy.**

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care.

Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. will be attended to. By order of the trustees THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.

Easton, Md. Oct. 15, 1833. Note.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, 25 Cts. Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50 All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master. oct 15

Real Estate at Public Auction. The subscriber being about to leave the State of Maryland, will sell to the highest bidder, at Mr. Griffith's Tavern, in the Town of Denton, on the 17th day of October next, on a liberal credit for two thirds of the purchase money, the other third will be required in cash, all his real estate in the said town of Denton, and its vicinity, to wit:— No. 1. The lot adjoining the property of E. B. Hardeste, Esq., on the main street whereon is erected a new Brick Dwelling, 25 feet front, 27 back; and a Frame Kitchen, and on the corner a Store House nearly new, and latter's back and front Shop and Bow Room,—also a Tailor's shop; this property is in a central part of the town, and would at all times command good tenants.

No. 2. The House and Lot on Commerce street, now in the tenure of Thomas Dyott;—this is a handsome small property in a healthy part of the town, with a Well of good water, Smoke house and Kitchen, which has not lain idle for want of a tenant since it was erected, it being so desirable a place for a small family.

No. 3. A 33 acre Lot adjoining, and partly in the limits of said town; it would make a fine Clover Lot; it brought me a fine crop of early wheat this season.

No. 4. A 104 acre Lot within 1-3 of a mile from town, in a state to bring good rye and corn.

The title to all the above property is good and indisputable and clear of all incumbrance, except about \$250 dollars, which will be cleared on the day of sale.

On the same day or the day after, I will also sell all my personal property, which can be seen on the day of sale. There are too many items to enumerate in an advertisement.

Attendance given by GEO. T. MILLINGTON. Denton, 17th Sept. 1833. (G) N. B. The Centreville Times will publish the above until the day of sale, and send his account to the Postmaster, Denton.

CARTWRIGHT WANTED. A PERSON fully competent to conduct the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages, or an interest in the business, will be given. The stand to be occupied is not surpassed by any in town. Apply to WM. VANDERFORD. sept 17

WANTED. AS

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woollers.

JOHN W. JENKINS. Talbot county, May 25th

THOMAS H. JENKINS RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has received and is now opening, at his Store a fresh supply of

NEW FALL GOODS.

They comprise an assortment chosen out of the latest importations, at Philadelphia and Baltimore, with all possible care and attention; selected as well for their style and fashion, as quality.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine a most beautiful collection of Calicoes, Fancy Shawls and Ribbons.

Easton, Oct 1 3w

A Teacher Wanted.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are desirous of employing a Gentleman in their Seminary at Easton, who can come well recommended as a Teacher; they wish him to teach the higher branches of Female education, it which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter.

Also, a Lady to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, to whom a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

oct 1

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSEPH M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leedy Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. H. Hayward, Jr. and directly to that of Wm. H. Price, Esq.

This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State.

he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Osters and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the 1st of October 1833.

- A Nancy Adams, Elizabeth McNeal, Mary McQuay, Wm. McNeal, B. R. McNeill, Isaac Murray, Miller & Allen, Dr. Enalls, Martin, Miller Lodge, I. O. F., Jane Bowdle, Fanny Barnett, C. Joseph Neal, D. Thos. S. Cook, Benjamin Pritchard, Howell Powell, Wm. R. Price, Wm. Pratt, Sep., Thos. Parrott, Mrs. R. R., Philip Reby, Millay Roberts, T. Rogers, S. John Granby Smith, T. K. Slaughter, Richard H. Stockton, Mrs. Royston Skinner, John Stevens, Margaret Smirley, Henrietta Stewart, William Shehon, Misses Skinner, Wm. W. Smith, Sackett & Doyle, 12, T. Wm. H. Tilghman, William Troth, Wm. G. Tilghman, R. T. G. Thomas, 2, Henry Townsend, Jeremiah Todd, William R. Trippe, V. William Vanlerford, Peter Venlemans, W. Robert Warwick, Thomas B. White, Rachel Wilson, Sarah Ann Wilson, James M. Wing, Ann White, Martin Willis, Jesse C. Wallis, John P. White, M. EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Easton, Md. Oct 1 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of a vendition exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. directed, at the suit of William Hayward, Jr. of John Crandall, use of two writs of vendition, (of Baltimore) and two writs of vendition, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, and the other at the suit of Solomon above, against Bennett Bracco, and one writ of vendition exponas, at the suit of John Leedy Kerr, against Samuel Roberts, Henry Catrup and Bennett Bracco, surviving obligors of Edward Roberts and Wm. A. Leonard, also, a fi. fa. against said Bracco at the suit of Edward Martin, and a fieri facias against said Bracco and Lambert W. Spencer issued by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. at the suit of Lambert Clayland, use of Wm. Dickinson, also for officers' fees, due for 1831, 1832 and 1833—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, for cash on TUESDAY the 15th day of October next, the following negroes, viz. 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. Gabriel, 1 do. Jack, and 1 negro woman called Maria. Also, on WEDNESDAY the 16th October, on the premises of said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, the following property, viz. 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 2 carts, 1 dog and harness, 3 ploughs and 2 harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his household and kitchen furniture. All taken as the goods and chattels of Bennett Bracco, and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid execution and officers' fees and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Sale to commence on each day between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

sept 24 4w

Sheriff's Last Notice.

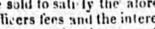
THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers' fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against accordingly, without respect to persons.

Those individuals who have not yet complied with the promises given at May Term, by which they obtained time on executions, will bear in mind that they are in "jeopardy every hour," and that there is but one way to relieve themselves and their property. These are plain hints, and it is hoped will be understood.

JO. GRAHAM, Deputy, Sgr.

July 9

The Steam Boat Maryland



CAPTAIN TAYLOR, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (via the Company's wharf at Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at half past 6 o'clock for Centerville, (via the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek) and Chestertown, and return to Baltimore the same day. All baggage and packages at the risk of the owners thereof.

April 9

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say anything about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. His work will be done chiefly by himself and journeymen. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833-4.

JOHN HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys from 12 to 14 years of age, acquainted to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

oct 1

A CARD.

A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

Collector's Notice

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 30th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay-side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less. This farm has ever been considered an almost unrivalled situation for health, or beauty. The land is in a good state of cultivation, with inexhaustible sources of manure—it is bounded on the waters of the Eastern Bay, on the one side, thence running across the entire neck of land, it has an extensive shore on a branch of Great Choptank River, where oyster shells may be had in abundance. Applications made to the subscriber at Love Point, Kent Island, Queen Ann's county.

THOS. H. KEMP.

June 25 4w



Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjacent to the Bakery and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid

BEAVER HATS,

and are now finishing and will constantly keep a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every variety of the above article, to suit the various tastes and purses of the Talbot population.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a set of Fashionable Blocks, and Materials of every description, and having a thorough knowledge of the business together with an unremitted attention to the same, and a determination to sell cheaper than ever before, they will endeavour to merit, a share of public encouragement.

The Public's ob't. Serv'ts. GEORGE W. THOMPSON, THOMAS HARPER. Easton, Aug. 13

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age—says she was born free in the State of Virginia, and emigrated to this State, was apprehended and put to the jail of Montgomery county, and sold out for the jail fees to Jesse Leach, Esq. of Rockville in the said county.—Had on when committed a striped calico frock, prunella shoes, &c.

The owner of said negro, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTIGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

aug 2-27 St

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

WANTED.

350 NEGROES.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into the market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency of office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Annapolis st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN. He is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, freckled face, has a scar over his left eye, says he was free born in Calvert county in this State, had on when committed a blue coat, check pantaloons, black hat, and Jefferson shoes.

The owner of the said negro, is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTIGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county.

Aug. 30—Sept 10 The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Pen and Ink Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARS, and is well prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, July 2

CABINET MAKING.

JOHN MCGONKIN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand in Easton, where he has large and good assortment of

MATERIALS; and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.

Employment will be given to TVO WORKMEN.

N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.

Easton, Sept. 17.

WOOL.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that ever afflicted any community, took place this town on Monday last. As John Jones, Esq. was passing from the Court House (way between the two), he was fired upon by a man named Jacob Skinner, after a delib-

erate aim. The ball entered his body, a little below the naval, and passed out at the hip, with so much force as to make a large indentation in the brick wall of the court house a distance of twelve paces distant. He lingered about twelve hours and died. Mr. Jennings was serving Skinner at the time, nor was he aware that he harbored towards him an intention of the kind.

Mr. J. was one of our most respectable, informative and worthy citizens, had lived in this

Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore

May 14 4w6m

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling House, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leedy Kerr. MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 9, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages, will meet with the most prompt attention. As it is indispensable that the business of the old firm be closed as speedily as possible, they earnestly request all persons indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by cash or note. All persons having claims against the said firm will bring them forward. It is hoped those who are interested in this notice will be prepared by the first of November, as after that date all accounts unsettled will be placed in officers' hands without respect to persons.

They return their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by paying strict attention to business, and making neat and durable work, to merit and secure the continuance of a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. N. B. Anderson & Hopkins are alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JAMES P. ANDERSON, JOHN W. BELL, SAMUEL B. HOPKINS. Easton, Aug. 27th, 1833. 6w (G)

Easton Female Seminary.

Miss NICOLS & Mrs. SCULL, RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis. They have selected gentlemen as trustees to whom they have submitted the general superintendence and direction of this Institution. And they propose as soon as practicable to obtain the services of a gentleman, whose testimonials shall insure confidence in his moral and

probity. The sign has an obvious meaning continued "two of us must die within these twenty four hours!" No means could divert his attention from this direful dream, for it was apparently to his mind. He seemed like one who had awoke, and struggled hard in a dream—who, for a few hours his voice was sent forth in "two lower deck beams gone," until the silver way was loosened, and the soul winged itself away to untired realities.

The "two lower deck beams," and the sad interference our deceased ship mate drew, rang in our ears.—Some were sick—all were trembling. The tale is soon finished—that same "twenty four hours" the grim tyrant death, who is never satisfied, took another from our number! The next morning the colours floated in the breeze, halmost high—the crew were summoned to the quarter deck—the main top-bail thrown aboard—and as the bodies slid from the plank, and the waters closed around each, each harly tar hid his face in his hand, and tremblingly muttered, "God have mercy upon me."

There was no man on board to point his puched heart to Him who rolled back the darkness of the tomb, and in his own resurrection gave pledge that at some far off certain period, all who sleep in their graves shall come forth.

Gathered under the lee of the long boat, the night watch often talked of these scenes of ill, and jibes, and sayings. They often talked of the slimy—ravishing shark which day after night followed in our wake—and of the "two lower deck beams,"—but not a lip of the stony of the immortal soul passed their lips!

"An island near Batavia where sailors are buried."

Murder of Mr. Jennings, Post Master, Port Tobacco.—The Correspondent of the 14th gives the annexed account of this brutal assassination.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that ever afflicted any community, took place this town on Monday last. As John Jones, Esq. was passing from the Court House (way between the two), he was fired upon by a man named Jacob Skinner, after a delib-

erate aim. The ball entered his body, a little below the naval, and passed out at the hip, with so much force as to make a large indentation in the brick wall of the court house a distance of twelve paces distant. He lingered about twelve hours and died. Mr. Jennings was serving Skinner at the time, nor was he aware that he harbored towards him an intention of the kind.

Mr. J. was one of our most respectable, informative and worthy citizens, had lived in this

Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore

May 14 4w6m

PLOUGHS.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is appointed agent for the sale of Richard B. Chenoweth's celebrated Ploughs, which are more generally admired by competent judges, than any now in use. Reference may be had to John Catrup, Jesse Scott, and Wm. Rose, Esq's. and several other gentlemen, who are now using them. A constant supply at manufacturer's prices.

SAM'L H. BENNY, Easton Point. oct 1 3w

UNION HOTEL,



Denton, Maryland. THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.

JOSHUA CLARKE. Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833. N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.

Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland:—

Will repair at the shortest notice. Chronometers, Levers, Lépines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches.— Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice.

March 23 4w

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

Easton, July 23, 1833. 4w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.

MALVOE HAZEL having purchased the entire stock of the above firm, intends to continue the business, at the old stand, and to keep constantly on hand.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as heretofore, and by prompt attention to business, and a constant effort to accommodate, he hopes to retain his former customers, and to elicit the patronage of the public generally.

sep 3

REMOVAL.

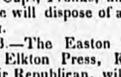
JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE: Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for CASH.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centerville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES. THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR. april 9

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLCOTT, Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent. apr 30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Balt.

more city and county, on the 24th day of September, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a coloured lad who calls himself JOHN PEACH, says he is free, and lived with Mordecai Beach, near Vansville, Prince George's county, Maryland. Said coloured lad is about seventeen years of age, five feet two and three quarter inches high; had on when committed, a beresford roundabout and pantaloons, white cotton shirt, seal skin cap, pair of fine yarn stockings and lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described coloured lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 2-8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23rd day of September, 1833, by Isaac Shoemaker, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore County, as a runaway, a colored girl who calls herself LYDIA JOHNSON; or Wallace; says she was born free, and raised by her father, John Wallace, living in Anne Arundel county, near Mr. Cromwell's. Said colored girl is about sixteen years of age, five feet three inches high, has a large scar on the back of her left hand caused by a burn, a small scar above the left wrist, and a small scar on her right cheek near the nose. Had on when committed, a red calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and white handkerchief on her head.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored girl, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 2-8 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 21st day of September, 1833, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself LEWIS RICKS; says he is free, but did belong to Robert Ricks, near Somerton, Southampton county in Virginia. Said colored man is about forty years of age, four feet eleven inches high, has a large scar on his right foot, by being run over by a cart wheel, a small spot of grey hair on the forehead of his head. Had on when committed a cotton striped roundabout, yellow cotton vest, grey pantaloons, white cotton shirt, black wool hat and coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 7.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 284.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue  
of the year—BY  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS  
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

## From the Baltimore American, INDIAN WARS OF THE WEST,

Containing biographical sketches of those pioneers who headed the Western Settlers in repelling the attacks of the savages; together with a view of the character, manners, monuments and antiquities of the Western Indians. By Timothy Flint. 2 vols. 12m. pp. 240. Cincinnati: E. K. Flint, 1833.

The reverend author of this volume is a most useful man in his generation. He has devoted himself with great zeal and industry to the study of all that appertains to the magnificent Valley of the Mississippi, a country yet in its infancy—dating from the period of its first settlement within the memory of many now alive—but which has its history, legends and antiquities of deep interest and great moment, that are fast fading into oblivion. Since the great river which forms the centre of this valley was first discovered by the French Missionaries, Fathers Marquette and Joliette, despatched from Canada for the purpose, only about 165 years have elapsed. Kaskaskia and Cahokia, in Illinois, founded by La Salle, in 1683, were the first attempts at settlement in the valley. In his previous expedition, however, he had built a fort and spent the winter at Peoria Lake, but the villages we speak of were the first real settlements—exactly 150 years ago. The few adventurers who founded them were then the only white inhabitants in a territory containing millions of square miles of forest, inhabited by thousands of tribes of ferocious savages. For many years, these efforts were only followed up by rival foreign nations, the French, Spanish and English, with military views. Settlements were undertaken in Florida, and along the banks of the Gulf of Mexico, and the lower Mississippi, particularly by the French, who aimed at the design of enclosing the English Colonies on the Atlantic coast by a chain of military posts.—These were commenced at opposite points—at Kaskaskia, in what is now the State of Illinois, at Biloxi and Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, and at New Orleans. These small and insulated settlements, which were separated by a wide expanse of communication, formed for many years merely a circumscription around the western forests, and effected but comparatively slow advances in the population of the country. It was not till the wars between the French and the English, some seventy years afterwards, in which the Indians were parties on both sides, that the fortune of battle brought the English colonists to be better acquainted with the vast and rich territory which lay beyond the Alleghany mountains. The capture of fort Duquesne in 1755, and its occupation under the name of Pittsburgh by the English, was in fact the commencement of Anglo American settlements in the valley. From about that period may be dated the history of the Western Pioneers—a race of men who, for courage, enterprise, patience, sagacity, firmness in endurance, and unconquerable tenacity of purpose, are not to be surpassed by any examples in history, and whose labors have been followed by mighty consequences, such as never occurred the efforts of the most successful monarch, or mightiest conqueror of the world has seen. They penetrated and laid open to human industry the richest portion of the globe—richest in all the means for sustaining an immense population, and building up mighty commonwealths of hardy and enlightened freemen. The progress of this population is without example in any other age or country. Many are alive who remember when all that country, except the few scattered French out posts, was an unpopulated wilderness. The following synoptical view is given by Mr. Flint of the advance of population within forty years.

In 1790 the population of this valley, exclusive of the country west of the Mississippi and of Florida, which were not then within our territorial limits, was estimated by enumeration, at little more than one hundred thousand. In 1800 it was something short of three hundred and eighty thousand. In 1810 it was short of one million. In 1820, including the population west of the Mississippi, rating the population of Florida at twenty thousand, and that of the parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania included in this Valley at three hundred thousand, and it will give the population of 1820 at two millions five hundred thousand.—The present population may be rated at four millions. It will be perceived, that this is an increase, in more than a duplicate ratio in ten years.

Some considerable allowance must be made of course for the emigration, which cannot reasonably be expected to set this way for the future, as strongly as it has for the past. Ohio, with the largest and most dense population of any of the western States, has nearly doubled her number of inhabitants, between the census of 1820 and 1830. During that interval her gain by immigration has hardly equalled her loss by emigration; and of course, is simply that of natural increase. The rapidity of this increase, we believe, this State not only exceeds any other in the west, but in the world. It is the good natured test of all, who travel through the western States, that however productive in other harvests, they are still more so in an unequal crop of flaxen headed children, the nobler growth our realms supply! We have a million more inhabitants than the thirteen good old United States, when at the commencement of the revolutionary war, they threw down the gauntlet in the face of the parent country, then the most powerful empire on the globe.

The following is the summary with which Mr. Flint closes his preliminary view of some of the physical, moral and political features of the Western Valley:  
It contains four-fifths of the area of the U.

States. The Missouri exceeds three thousand miles in length. The Mississippi has a course of two thousand eight hundred; the Arkansas of two thousand five hundred; Red River of one thousand eight hundred; the Ohio of one thousand two hundred; White River of one thousand two hundred; and Tennessee of the same extent—some of the rivers of the Missouri, as the Platte and Yellow Stone, have courses of equal length.

Proceeding on a less ratio of increase, than that which has marked the progress of Western population from the commencement of its settlement, in the year 1850 this valley will contain ten millions of inhabitants, or more than half the population of the whole United States. Of course the balance of physical power will be west of the Alleghany mountains. Another interesting circumstance may be mentioned. So far as physical configuration and relative position may be supposed capable of influencing the physical and moral destinies of a country, there is no one of the same extent on the earth, every part of which is so intimately connected with every other part by physical relations and mutual necessities, as the eastern and western, the northern and southern divisions of this great valley. Of course, sectional feeling will be less likely to arise, as a cause of jealousy, severance and disunion between the several members of the western confederacy. Enlightened nationality is a great political advantage, which this region in the natural order of things, ought to possess in an uncommon degree. No country has the natural means of such easy and rapid interchange between its remotest extremities, and the inhabitants have every inducement to become a social people.

There were supposed to be in 1832 four thousand five hundred churches of the different denominations of Christians, thirty colleges and larger seminaries with a rapidly increasing number of primary and common schools. The militia in 1832 was about four hundred and thirty thousand.

When we take into view the extent of the valley, the uncounted millions of acres of fertile land, yet to be redeemed from the wilderness, when we measure the probable increase by the astonishing actual ratio of the past, a measure of increase unparalleled in the annals of civilization, we cannot but contemplate this vast, fair, and fertile valley, in the centre of our great continent, with an elevated moral interest. While the broad and calculating reach of anticipation extends to the generations to come, and imagines what will be the influence of this new empire upon the history of the future, we should be lost to ourselves, and the common sentiments of humanity, if we did not turn with a keen and inquiring spirit to ask, who and what were the discoverers and pioneers of this country, who laid the foundation of its present improvements and future prospects.

In the days of ancient fabulists, demigods were reputed after their death to be demi-gods.—Temples were reared to them; and their achievements were inscribed upon monumental marble and brass. More enlightened, not we would hope at the expense of grateful sensibility, we will place the great names of the founders of our empire before our children. We will cause their eyes to gaze upon the records of their deeds of daring, their spirit of self-sacrifice, their heroic conflicts, and their lonely toils. In contemplating the intrepidity, heroism, disinterestedness, and the capability of endurance of our forefathers, we present a new and more elevated standard of imitation to their posterity, born in times and under circumstances tending to foster effeminacy and selfishness. It can never be useless to contemplate these images of stern self-control, of sublime vigor and perseverance. In seeing what men have been, and may be, we find the best incentives to arrest the downward tendency to indolence, self-indulgence, and pusillanimity. We shall attempt, with these intentions, to pass the chief of these mighty and master spirits in review in the following chapters.

With this view, Mr. Flint gives a rapid and condensed account of the various settlements upon the frontiers, by which the present Western States were founded. The military enterprise against the Indians, which was so frequent, and described with much conciseness and spirit, and the whole is enlivened by anecdotes of adventure and feats of individual prowess and heroism, which make it more attractive than any work of fiction. Indeed, the fancy of writers of romance has rarely invented more stirring incidents of peril, enterprise and escape than are truly narrated of these Western Pioneers. Mr. Flint deserves well of his country for preserving such memorials of a past and passing generation—memorials of infinite value to history, and of great moral importance as among the best relics extant of the power of the human will, and the capacities of the human frame, exercised in a field of unlimited extent and freedom.

From the chapter on the "monumental remains of the past in the Mississippi Valley," we make the following extract. Mr. Flint's style is in general rich and copious, sometimes redundant from its copiousness, and in the present volume occasionally inaccurate, probably from haste. An author so well known and justly admired, should be more careful in pruning his style of its superfluities, and reducing it if not to a more severe simplicity, at least to a greater exactness and precision.

"Alas! our fresh world, beneath its deep forests and flowering prairies, conceals the memorials of eras of the complete extirpation of successive races. The tide of life and empire rolled where the traveller, from the rising to the setting sun, sees neither man nor human habitation. The races are entombed beneath the ruins of a world that is past. Every thing speaks of life and death in the new world, as the old. Our virgin and vegetable soil, which the immigrant turns up with his share for the first time, may be the mouldering remains of a human body. The dew drops, which glitter on the flower cups of the wide ocean prairies, may once have been tear drops rolling down the cheek of youth and beauty. The monuments of the primitive race, consist of regular stone walls, of wells stoned up, of medals, of copper and silver, of swords and other implements of iron, of the brick hearths found in digging the Louisville canal, with the coal of the last fires laying upon them; of characters found on the limestone bluffs which cannot but be deemed as either alphabetic or hieroglyphical, are discovered in too many places in the west, and under circumstances too various to be attributed to any other origin than a primitive race, whose whole history of civilization our brief limits will not allow us to give, only in the fact, that they knew the manufacture and the use of iron. But though this history may be brief, it comprises volumes in regard to their civilization, compared

with any races between them and us. Among the same class of inexplicable antiquities, we place the groves of ancient live oaks set in regular park forms in Florida, together with remains of cities, fortifications, and dwellings near them. We have seen these strange and ancient swords. We have seen the iron shoe of some tiny animal of the horse class, encrusted with the rust of ages, and found far beneath the soil. Fragments of wood dug from beneath the peat beds, bear the evident marks of having been cut with an implement of iron, not unlike our axe. We recently saw a copper axe, which weighed, we should judge over two pounds. Its edge was singularly tempered and polished, and worked not unlike an handle, was made by the rolling over the two outer rims leaving place for a helve at the point of insertion of the width of a man's hand. These monuments, together with the western medals, we refer to a class anterior to the founders of civilization. To this era belong the remains of the ancient city, of towers and temples, recently discovered in the Herculeanum of the new world, in Peru.

The second era of American habitation, is in the immense stone Teocalli of Mexico, and the earthen mounds discovered in every point of the valley, from Lake Erie and West Pennsylvania and Virginia, to the Savannas of Florida, and arising on the solitude of the western prairies to the Rocky mountains. Whether the mass of them was constructed for fortifications, observatories, temples, or tombs, is a matter of conjecture alone. That some of them served the latter purpose, we have conclusive proof, in their abounding in skeletons and human bones. They show little art, though immense labor. Many of them are of regular mathematical figures, parallelograms, ellipses, sections of circles, showing the remains of gateways and subterranean passages. Some of them, after the lapse of ages, and with trees growing on them of a date of 500 years, are still 70 or 80 feet high. A circumstance the most inexplicable of all is, that these huge and rude erections are generally of a soil not furnished by the ground in the immediate vicinity, which at least is the general opinion, and such is their aspect to us. Some are found on hills, some on the fertile prairies; and they are generally most frequent on rich alluvial grounds, near portages, between long rivers, contiguous to fishing grounds and productive hunting regions. They are most abundant at points where it has been supposed most convenient to build the towns and form the settlements of civilized man. We have seen them rising in their striking loneliness amidst the mountains of western Virginia, along the shores of the beautiful Ohio, on the prairies of the Missouri, and on the lower courses of the Mississippi. Some are cone shaped. Some rectangles. One at Grave Creek is between 70 and 80 feet in height.—One among the hundreds near Cahokia, in the prairie of the American bottom, was large enough to furnish a garden and a residence to some monks of La Trappe, under a vow of perpetual silence. Where could these dreamers have meditated more profoundly in their solitude, than in these flowing prairies, amidst

the wide solitude, and above the bones of a world, whose inhabitants were all passed away! There are very interesting mounds near St. Louis, and a little north of the town. Some of them have the appearance of enormous stacks. The mound, called the Ealing Garden, is pointed out to strangers at St. Louis as a great curiosity. One of these mounds was levelled in the centre of Chillicothe. In digging it down, ear loads of human bones are said to have been removed. The town of Greenville is laid out between a couple of mounds, the one circular, the other square. Skeletons have been found in digging under one in Cincinnati. A thin circular piece of gold, alloyed with copper, was discovered in this mound last year.

In passing over our vast prairies, in viewing our noble and ancient forests, planned by nature, and nurtured only by ages, when we have seen the sun rising over a boundless plain, where the blue of the heavens in all directions touched and mingled with the verdure and the flowers; when our thoughts have traversed rivers of a thousand leagues in length; when we have seen the ascending steam boats breasting the surge, and gleaming through the verdure of the trees; when we have imagined the happy multitude that from these shores will contemplate the scenery in days to come, we have thought that our great country might at least compare with others in the beauty of its natural scenery. When on an uninhabited prairie, we have fallen at night fall upon a group of these mounds and have thought of the masses of human bones that moulder beneath; when our heart and imagination evoked the busy multitudes that there strutted through life's poor play, and asked the phantoms who and why they have left no memorials but these mounds, we have found ample scope for reflections and associations of the past with the future. We should not lightly estimate the mind or the heart of the man who could behold these tombs of the desert prairies without deep thought.

Among the second class of Indian antiquities may be classed the idols, vases and culinary utensils, of which such numbers are found in the western country, that they are no longer regarded as curiosities. The beautiful three headed idol, the most remarkable specimen of Indian pottery and moulding that has yet been found, was taken from a mound in Tennessee. It consists of three heads of proportions of considerable accuracy, representing countenances of different expressions and ages. The whole workmanship is surprising when viewed in reference to the common notion of Indian pottery in the shape of a drink gourd.—The aperture represented the mouth of a squaw which the thirsty drinker would naturally kiss with a degree of eager appetite. In digging a ditch round a garden near St. Charles, in the forks between the Mississippi and Missouri, we came upon great quantities of fragments of this ware. Much of it in fine preservation has been dug from the chalk banks below the mouth of the Ohio. It is found in fact every where beneath Pittsburg, Lake Superior, and New Mexico. The material is clay, with a considerable intermixture of sand, sometimes silty, sometimes calcareous, but generally of a snowy whiteness. They were all moulded by the hand, without any lathe or the potter's wheel. The shapes of natural objects were happily imitated, and they were hardened by the sun. Sculptured and inscribed rocks are among the most common of Indian antiquities. On the side of a mountain in Tennessee, are the marks of the footsteps of men and horses in the limestone, in great numbers, and as though they were

tracks of an army. Some of the tracks show, as if the party had slipped in miry clay. I have the appearance of being an actual impression in soft clay, which afterwards hardened to stone, retaining a perfect impression.—Characters of great freshness of coloring, are marked upon many of the high bluffs, that impend the western rivers. Inscriptions of this sort are found in Missouri, on the Illinois, and in various other places. A remarkable track of human foot was found in a solid block of limestone on the bank of the Mississippi, at St. Louis. The most ancient traditions of the west do not touch the origin of these mounds of characters.

Human skeletons have been found in great preservation in nitre caves in Tennessee and Kentucky, some of them enveloped in robes made of cloth of nettles curiously overlaid with beautiful turkey feathers.—Every one has read of the cemetery of pigmy skeletons on the Maramee, not far from St. Louis. Similar ones are found in Tennessee, not far from Cumberland. Organic remains of various animals and among others the megalonyx and Mastodon, and other huge and unknown animals, are found in various places, particularly at Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, whose skeletons have been completed from them in the museums of the curious. Indeed the country offers a far more curious field for the discovery and classification of organic remains, than any other known. The museums at Cincinnati and St. Louis abound in collections of western organic remains and Indian antiquities. We have found space only to admit a few of the most interesting. In journeying through dark forests or wide prairies we cannot but be aware, that extinguished races, with their monuments and arts, are beneath our feet.

The recent excavation of the Louisville and Portland Canal, afforded an impressive display of ancient remains in the alluvial stratum immediately above the compact bed of slate limestone, and from nineteen to upwards of twenty feet below the surface, brick hearths were brought to view, with the coals of the last social domestic fire still visible.—The bricks, as we have heard them described, were hard and regular, differing from those of present make, in being longer in proportion to their width and thickness. Along with organic remains of animals, similar to those found at Big Bone Lick, were skeletons of men in great numbers. Among others, was that of a man standing erect in the earth, one arm raised to an angle of forty five degrees with the shoulder, and holding to the hand a semi globular, or rather spherical stone, studded with gay colors beautifully polished, and the size of half an orange. When the position and the examination of the interior strata of the soil, which every where take place, consequent upon habitation and improvement, shall have been made, we doubt not that innumerable testimonials to the past habitation of this country, like those recited above, will come to light. Such remains cannot fail to elicit profound reflection and solemn thought. But it is out of the question to think of deriving from them any queries or conclusions more specific than that the country was formerly inhabited by races of animals most of which are now extinct, and by races of men in form and structure like our-

From the U. S. Gazette.  
There is no accounting for taste, since it is scarcely worth while to institute an argument with those whose pursuits of business or pleasure differ from ours—but we may with all fairness, laugh at them; and with that view, we hereby authorize the good people of Philadelphia to laugh at her Royal Highness, the Princess Augusta, the Nobility and Gentry of England—and what is the cause—the following being a hand bill of the performances in London.

Will Soon Give the Extraordinary Exhibition.  
THE INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,  
Patronized by Her Royal Highness, the Princess Augusta; the Nobility, Gentry, &c. 238 Regent street, opposite Hanover street.

A Ball Room,  
In which two Fleas dressed as Ladies; and two as Gentlemen dancing, as waltzes twelve fleas the orchestra playing on different instruments of proportionable size, the music is audible; and four fleas playing a game at Whist.

A Mail Coach,  
drawn by four Fleas, completely harnessed the Coachman and the Guard, (also Fleas) dressed in the Royal Livery, the former holding a whip belaboring his four Cheshnuts! the latter blowing the Horn.

An Elephant and Cattle!  
A Gig with a Lady and Gentleman, each drawn by a single Flea.

The Three Heroes of Waterloo!  
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,  
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE!  
And Prince Blucher.

Riding on Fleas, with Gold Saddles, &c.  
Two Fleas deciding an Affair of Honor, sword in hand, another Flea dressed with a blue petticoat, pulling up a Bucket from a Well, and several other objects including Microscopes, Long Pipes, Broad Grins, &c.

Open from 10 till 6. Admittance One Shilling. Evening Parties attended with the Exhibition.

N. B.—L. B. has no connection whatever with a person who travels about the Country exhibiting a pretended Fac Simile of part of his late Exhibition.

A lady has sent us a letter, received from an intelligent female friend in London, from which we make the following extract:—  
The beauty of the minute workmanship of the ball room is quite as extraordinary as the education of the fleas—it is formed upon the top of a musical snuff box, round which is a railing of fine gold. The orchestra is also of gold, from the back of which extends to the centre of the box a gold rim, from which is suspended a chandelier with twelve candles the size of a fine needle, but the workmanship is so exquisitely accomplished, the circumference at the largest, is about the size of a two shilling piece. The mail coach too, not larger than your thumb, perfect in all its parts, and is drawn by the four unfortunate animals, with no little ceremony—what an idea to have occurred to any body for the support of a family. It's quite a gentleman (in appearance) that exhibits this effort, and he very seriously tells the spectator, that as his fleas improve in their studies, he advances them in offices. He shows one that is merely in training, being the infant of three weeks old, it has a gold chain and merely hops. His oldest and most clever is twenty-two months, but as he says their period of living is about two years, he must soon have to mourn its exit from labor. I dare say the man will make his way to America. We might in sober sense ask what use is there in such an appropriation of time—but when we are told a family is res-

pectably supported and educated by such means, civil is silenced; for what a multitude in this great city. I suppose in every great city, are there wanting daily bread, and they may not when night comes on where they lay their heads to sleep in comfort. Dear Sarah, how much have you and I to be grateful for, even of common mercies. I am sure I should be very much at a loss how to obtain my support had Providence thus exposed me; to a certainty, however I never should have thought of training fleas. It is said, you know, they are stronger for their size than man.

The arts flourish in this same London in a most delightful extent, the various halls of Sculpture, any one of which is a treat to go through, are beautiful. It was formerly said that the want of the eye rendered that art defective as affecting expression, this difficulty seems to have been completely obliterated; the improvement is certainly greater in this department than in any other—it would however be difficult, where all is so excellent to assign the palm to any particular branch—and to improvements that bear upon domestic comfort and uses, there seems no end—in short without any of these auxiliaries to fancy, use or comfort, there is a wretchedly about London, its parks and buildings, and gardens, impossible to give an idea of—many parts are indeed like fairy ground. Still dearest Sarah, my thoughts turn inward, and there upon the tablets of my heart is dear America, with its precious and ever enduring associations.

The last number of Silliman's Journal has an article on Aerial navigation, by H. Strutt, which is introduced in the following manner:—  
The writer, we are inclined to think, will have an able competitor to Mr. C. F. Durant, the aeronaut, whose attention has been turned to this subject for some time past, and whose unprecedented success in balloon ascensions proves his great practical knowledge of what are believed to be its leading principles.

TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

"Dear Sir—Having spent a considerable portion of my time, for two years and a half past, in studying and investigating the properties of the air, for the purpose of determining the practicability and utility of aerial navigation, I have so far succeeded in my inquiries as that I may be induced to forward you the result, wishing that you may lay it before the public in the next number of the American Journal of Science and Arts. The reasons why I wish to lay my researches thus prematurely before the public, are, that I have made experiments on my plan to a considerable extent, even enough to satisfy myself of its success; but that I am not now able, and, perhaps, shall not be, before next spring, for want of funds, to construct a machine of a sufficient size to determine its practical utility, which will probably cost from one hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars; and that I have written a number of letters, to different places, descriptive of my plan and its principles, some of which are unanswered, and have likewise made communications personally to individuals with whom I was very partially acquainted. I will now give a plain and concise description of my plan and its principles, hoping you will lay it before the public, and thus prevent any one from making a discovery, which would deprive me of the advantages of my present circumstances in the prosecution of this enterprise, with which I feel deeply interested. In so doing you will confer a favor on me, and perhaps, in time, on the best interests of literature and science.

"I shall now proceed to develop the true principles of aerial navigation as founded in reason and the established laws of nature, and describe a plan which I discovered in the autumn of eighteen hundred and thirty, which seems every way applicable to the purpose.—Its resistance to progression will be very small, its principles are capable of being employed with equal facility on a small or large construction according to the weight required to be conveyed. It is calculated to have the combined assistance of inflammable or rarified air and the percussion of wings. The inflammable or rarified air is to supply the principal means of ascent or ascensive power, and this power to be governed and varied at pleasure by the percussion of wings. The wings are to be so constructed and hung as to be moved with the greatest facility, whatever be their size, shape and weight. The materials of which they are constructed, ought to be the lightest, strongest, and most durable that can be produced, the different parts compactly joined, and susceptible of considerable elasticity. They can be even made, on the principle, so light as to be only a very little heavier, in proportion to their surface, than bird's wings, and equally creative. The wings are calculated to supercede the utility of the Parachute, to accelerate or retard ascent and descent at pleasure, to insure progression, and prevent fatal consequences from the rarefied or inflammable air envelopes being burst or torn when elevated high above the earth."

SERVANTS—From the time of father Abraham, and that is going back as far as the revised statutes will permit, servants, or as they were gently called in the polite age of the Patriarchs, "Handmaids," were a terrible nuisance. By the bye, according to Grævillius, a handmaid in those times answered to our chambermaids or the English "maid of all work," there were no hired cooks in those periods, for the good book informs that our mother Rebekah cooked the "savory meal" herself, which, according to the French, is her *fricadeau*, and answers to our English *steak*—few housewives now a days understand preparing savoury meat. But let that pass—we were about to say that our servants, or "help," as they are singularly called, to denote their utter helplessness, are becoming daily more intolerable.—They are so saucy and independent, that we frequently expect them to say with Loony, in the play, "I'll hire you for my master." Few girls from the country emigrate to the city—they are afraid to trust themselves amongst us, and instead of bounding, ruddy in noence from the interior of the state or from foreign climes, who, without the least experience, are ever ready to undertake any duty, and who, on a pinch, would have no objection to hire themselves as "colored cooks," of capacity and good character, and the moment they are initiated in all the mysteries of the kitchen, they discharge their employers, and get another place, for the sake of novelty.—Then the blacks, or "ladies of color," who are the most intolerable in their claims and pretensions, and make us half wish for the zealous, attentive, and trusty slaves of the South, who are always willing and civil. A lady of color in these times has her milliners and perurgiers, and wear bishop sleeves broad as pulpit cushions, and have their wool dressed

à la grecque. The utter impossibility of confining them to the cuisine, or compelling them to fulfil their contract and duty, is felt by every housewife.—When the colored gentry are dressed for a walk in Broadway, or an evening's soiree at a friend's—no treaty or negotiation, no remonstrance or claim can keep them at home, no matter how greatly their services are required. We have been thinking that a little law might be useful to this class of our fellow citizens—something in the nature of a contract between master and apprentice—something whereby influence and impudence might be punished. We shall consult the Registry on the expediency of such a law; and though they make no money by it, yet they may, perchance, get a better dinner when their hours visit the city.—Mr. Paton, the worthy Secretary of the Society for encouraging Domesticity, thinks the question is full of difficulties, which might, however, be overcome, if all masters and mistresses were equally good, as for example, a servant may live two years in one family, and cannot reside three months in another. Will some of our fair correspondents lend us a few ideas on the subject.—[N. Y. Evening Star.]

From the New York Daily Advertiser.  
Extract of a letter dated, SMYRNA, July 31st, 1833.

Dear Sir: You will feel an interest in knowing that some of the Turks show a greater interest in knowledge than formerly, and that some of them have considerable acquaintance with certain scientific facts which they have derived from Europeans.

I had yesterday an occasion to pay a visit to Hodge Kalin, the Governor of this city, when an atlas printed in Arabic, and some elementary works on astronomy, geography, &c. from one of the English presses in Malta, furnished a theme for conversation during an hour. He being furnished with the general laws of the Solar System, as I was aware, I entered a little further into Astronomy, and conversed with him on *Comets*, or meteoric stones, which he listened to with interest. I gave him an account of one which fell in 1807, in the town of Weston, in Connecticut, of which I was an eye witness, and added such explanations and views as are received by the scientific generally.

I told him, for example, that the *comets* are supposed to be the terrestrial comets; and have been found, from the iron and other substances of which they are composed, to have a fraternal relation to the globe on which we dwell. This as I added, seems to indicate among the stars the existence of an universal brotherhood like that which we find among the different races of men by whom it is inhabited.

The Pacha alluded to a star discovered by the French about thirty five years ago, (one of the asteroids) which he said moved quietly, (that is more like a planet than a comet), and had a silvery appearance, whence it might be presumed to be composed of silver, "that desirable metal!"

You will be a little surprised, to hear that a Turkish Governor should have had any ideas at all on a science with which they have generally been so little acquainted; but what he said, little as it was, is enough to show that he hereafter make more progress in it.

Practical knowledge in a Legislator.—It cannot be expected that Legislators always have a practical knowledge of the subjects which come before them; but when this does happen, the country must derive benefit from the circumstance. Roger Sherman, when a member of Congress, detected some extensive frauds in the accounts of a shoemaker, who had taken an army contract. This brave legislator was an incorruptible patriot, had in early life been a shoemaker himself, otherwise the fraud would not have been detected.

Some years ago a bill was brought into the British Parliament to tax shops. When a member had finished a long speech against the bill, Sir Gregory Turner arose and made his first speech, in which he elicited hundreds of applause from the galleries for his deep knowledge in the luxuries of trade.

"What," says he, "not tax shops!!! I am amazed! They are able to pay any duty at most. I myself knew a little milliner in St. James' street, who from only selling ribbons, and wires, and gauzes, (was there not a little smuggled lace? entre nous) was able to manage a baronet. Nay, I knew it to be a fact, for I am that very baronet, and my wife is that very little milliner. I have looked into her books, and it is astonishing what profits are made even on the wife of a cap. Would you believe it, Sir, that lady Gregory Paine Turner, when she kept a retail shop in St. James' street, could sell a cap for nine shillings, which did not stand her in above two and sixpence; and that she might have charged twelve guineas for a cloak the materials of which did not amount to more than four pounds; therefore, I say, the tax is a good one."—*Loxell Journal.*

Manual Labour School.—The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, has established a Classical, Agricultural and Mechanical School, which is located on a lot of four acres. In the summer, those pupils who have a taste for agriculture, work three hours a day on the land, and those who prefer mechanical employments, as much time in a work-shop. In winter, all labour in the shop. Those students who pursue the classical with the English branches of Education, pay \$7 50 a term—English scholars only \$5 a term. The extent of a term is not mentioned. These students have been found sufficient to pay the instructors—and the young gentlemen are to be allowed the profits of their labour. There are now 92 scholars, from different States. One exhibition has occurred, and premiums have been awarded to 13 students, for agricultural achievements, \$57 75 were awarded for mechanical success. The crops in the four acres were valued at \$120; but the school did not commence till the 25th of May. More land and more buildings are wanted.

A calculation has been made of the quantity of time actually consumed in the session of the late British Parliament, from which it is made to appear that the whole session occupied 142 days, and 1270 hours being an average of nine hours a day. It ought to be remembered, however, that this calculation does not necessarily show any very remarkable diligence on the part of the members at large. The speaker is, we suppose, best entitled to commendation, if his pay and emoluments be not taken as an offset—for he must be there the greater part of his time. But of the other members, nearly six hundred in number, there are few who are in the habit of attending regularly, and on many days there is a difficulty

In what is called "making a house," which is collecting a sufficient number to authorize the speaker to assume the chair, forty, or more, or some such small number, are required. When he has taken the chair, they may disappear at will, and many a division has been decided when there were no more than a dozen present to vote.

#### VISIT TO LAGRANGE.

If there is any chapter in an ancient or modern story which presents a more captivating picture of honorable old age, in the full fruition of the just rewards of a well spent life, than is furnished in the following narrative of a visit to La Grange, we have never met with it. It is from the pen of the late Mrs. Cushing of Newburyport.

"On Thursday, October 5th, we received a second call from Gen. Lafayette, who offered us two vacant seats in his carriage with himself and grand daughter, to go to La Grange on the following day. The kind offer, we were, of course, very happy to avail ourselves of, and the next morning at eleven o'clock, we were on our way to that spot, which, above all others, I most desired to see. Our ride was a delightful one, as, indeed, how could it fail to be? The Genl. conveyed a great deal, and his open, unaffected manner banished all restraint. His grand daughter Madame Perrier, the daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Lafayette, I found a most intelligent and interesting lady, gentle, unpretending, and amiable in her deportment. She has been two years married, and resides near Grenoble, to which place her grandfather had his recent journey, partly for the purpose of visiting her family and of bringing her back with him to La Grange.

"In passing through the several villages, the people in the streets, at seeing the General's carriage pass, raised their hats with the greatest respect, though they could not see his face or person.

"As we entered the boundaries of La Grange—Now, cried the General, we are up on American ground. In a few minutes the towers of the ancient chateau appeared in sight, and we soon drove through the portal and entered a court, three sides of which are occupied by the castle, the remaining one opening upon a beautiful park. The portal is cut thro' a part of the building, and this on the outer side is covered with ivy which was planted by Fox, when visiting Gen. Lafayette, after the peace of Amiens.

"When the carriage stopped at the door, we found all the family assembled there, ready to welcome their revered parent. They all embraced him affectionately, and he then introduced his guests, whom they received with cordial politeness.

"We now ascended to the saloon, where a bright and cheerful fire shed an air of comfort and hospitality around the apartment. It is a circular room, handsomely but simply furnished. Around the walls are suspended portraits of Gen. Greene, of Mr. Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson and Madison. On the opposite side of the room is a pedestal with a bronze bust of Washington, made at the time he was in the army.

"After remaining here a short time, we were conducted to our own apartment, in which a fire was also burning and every thing disposed to our reception.—This room was hung with various prints of scenes in America.

"At six o'clock the bell rang for dinner, and we repaired to the saloon, where the numerous family of the house, and a few temporary visitors were already assembled. Descending to the dining room, situated upon the lower floor, we found a table abundantly spread with meats and vegetables, almost exclusively French in their preparation, and the fruits which formed the dessert, were all the General's own raising.—And the cheerfulness and hospitality which reigned around the hospitable board, gave additional richness to the repast.

"It was at this time, that Madame Perrier made me acquainted with the names of the family, and their relationship to each other, and I shall mention them here. There were, first, the eldest daughter of the General, Madame de la Tour Maubourg, and her young daughter Jenny. Next Madame Lesteyrie, who has one son, Jules, and three daughters. The eldest, Pauline, is married to the Count de Remusat, and has an infant son named Pierre. Her husband was with her at La Grange. The second daughter is named Malanie, and the third Octavine. There were three daughters of young W. Lafayette, who with his wife and two young sons, Oscar and Edmund, were now absent. The eldest daughter, Natalie, is the wife of Augustin Perrier, and has with her a little girl, Octavine, about ten months old.—Her sisters are Madeline and Clementine. Madame de la Tour Maubourg, has still another daughter, Celestine, who is married to Baron de Brigade and has four children. This, I believe, a correct list of all the family of the excellent General, who appeared among them like the patriarch of the flock, and fully realized all my ideas of that ancient and venerable character.

"Having finished dinner, we retired to the parlor, and the evening passed in general and agreeable conversation.

"At ten o'clock the next morning we again met at the breakfast table, and afterwards took a walk around the domain. The General first conducted us to a pretty little building, with painted windows, in which was placed the Whitehall boat, called the American Star, presented to him at New York. There to an enclosure where we see a beautiful American stag, and doe, presented to him from the Jardin des Plantes, but of American parentage. We then entered a large yard, surrounded by the buildings of the farm, at one side of which was the aviary, containing a number of very curious and beautiful birds.—Then we were conducted to the various sheep folds, which enclosed flocks of merinos, a mounting, in the whole to a thousand, all remarkable for the fineness and beauty of their wool. Entering the farm house we were shown two fine cool dairies, placed half under ground, and like all other apartments which I saw, remarkably clean and nice.

"After having seen all the different parts of the farm we walked into the woods, which are beautifully laid out, in the General's own taste; and a great many trees were planted by his own hand. Our walk terminated at a pretty little artificial lake, with an island in the middle of it, and a pleasure boat for sailing. Returning to the Chateau, we took a run over the beautiful lawn of it, with trees so planted in groups, as to afford open vistas between them. After this we all separated, to pursue whatever occupation we choose.

"And this is one of the great charms of La Grange; all are left at liberty to do as come as they please, without any of the restraints of ordinary visiting. You may read or write—walk, sail, or as one of the other most agreeable to your taste, until the dinner bell gives the signal for again uniting. It seems to make no the slightest difference in the arrangements of the family, whether there are twenty guests or only one. All that come are cordially welcomed, and they have only to make themselves as happy, as the numerous attractions of the place enable them to be.

"At dinner we were pleased to meet Mr. Levesseur, who, with two other French gentlemen, had arrived during the day. The evening was spent in music and dancing, the young ladies taking turns to play for each other.—The room appropriated for these purposes, possesses quite as many memorials of America, as the adjoining saloon. The most conspicuous object on one side was the 'star spangled banner,' suspended between the portraits of Washington and Franklin, the latter painted by Madame Perrier. There were also busts of J. Q. Adams, and Mr. Monroe, a portrait of the commander of the Brandywine, the Declaration of Independence, and Washington's Farewell Address.

"After breakfast the next morning, we called upon the little room, which they call the museum, filled with various presents made to the General in America.—There was a number of Indian dresses and canoes, a beautiful mologicaly model of the celebrated water works near Philadelphia, a little box of bird's eye maple, containing water from the Erie canal, a birch bark box filled with maple sugar, collections of shells, and other curiosities too numerous to mention.

"We then followed to the library which adjoins the General's sleeping chamber. Just outside the door of this room is a small picture of the prison at Olmutz and the jailer unlocking the door of the cell in which the General was confined. The bedchamber was adorned with prints and paintings of different kinds; some of them portraits of personal and family friends, and others of public characters, such as General Jackson, Henry Clay, William H. Crawford, and others. There were likewise prints of the Hancock house, of Mr. Adam's residence at Quincy, and the picture of a scene at Yorktown, with the figures of Washington, Lincoln, and Lafayette, among others, represented in it. Upon a table was placed a splendid silver urn, a present from the officers of the Brandywine. On one side was seen the harbor of New York, at the moment of the General's departure, and the ship just setting sail. On the other was the open tomb of Washington, and three persons about to descend into it, namely, Gen. Lafayette, his son, and Mr. Levesseur.

"The library is a handsome circular room, containing a large number of beautiful books, conveniently arranged in open book cases, and consisting of all the most popular French, English and American works, ancient and modern. Beneath these were other cases, the doors so ingeniously contrived as perfectly to resemble ranges of books. In these were kept splendid specimens of binding and printing, executed in the United States; and large drawers full of testimonials of affection and regard, which the General received at different periods of his life; all which he seemed to value very highly, and to exhibit with the utmost pleasure. In the first drawer he opened, among a variety of pretty little boxes, was a pocket Testament, bound in red morocco, which he said a pious female friend was so kind as to give him, when he last visited the United States. Upon the blank leaf of it was written 'Be America his resting place, and H-aven his home.' He then showed us the contents of all the other drawers, the umbrella which Washington was accustomed to use, his silver spectacles, the cane of Franklin, a sword blade made of the bolts of the Bastille, a large collection of canes, and a chair cushion, worked by Mrs. Washington at the age of seventy years. The most beautiful came that the General possessed, and which he always carries, is one cut from an apple tree, beneath which he breakfasted with General Washington, on the morning of a memorable battle. The head is shaded him and his friend Washington.

"A striking proof of the inherent and delicate politeness, which displays itself in all the members of this charming family, is the interest that they manifested in looking over these gifts and exhibiting the greatest admiration of their beauty, as if seeing them for the first time, though in fact, they must have exhibited them to hundreds of their different visitors, all ways I doubt not, with equal cheerfulness and alacrity. Among other curiosities, the General showed us a small full length portrait of himself, taken at the age of nineteen, and dressed in the uniform worn by the officers of the American revolution. The General entertained us highly by his interesting remarks, and the anecdotes which he related in connection with the different portraits.

"At length the hour for separation for the night arrived, and as we were to leave La Grange early on the following morning, we were obliged to take a reluctant farewell of this most interesting family circle, in whose delightful society two days had flown away upon the wings of the wind.

"I had heard and read much of La Grange, but the reality far exceeded my expectations. Never did I imagine a scene of more unaffected harmony and domestic love, more unbounded kindness and hospitality than this noble mansion presents. And, faultless as had ever appeared to us the character of our venerable and illustrious host, it was in the privacy of domestic life, in the bosom of his family, that we were to learn all its perfection. I believe, if there exists a happy man on earth, it is General Lafayette. In every vicissitude of fortune, through prosperity and adversity, he has alike been true to himself to his conscience, to his country. No recollections of lawless ambition, of cruelty, or warlike bloodshed, can mar the tranquillity of his declining years.—His name is still the rallying point to the lovers of liberty in his own country, and is hailed with the warmest gratitude and affection by millions of the freemen citizens of a transatlantic world.

"His children, to the third generation, 'rise up and call him blessed,' while his servants, and numerous dependants, look up to him as their protector and friend, and ever find in him an affectionate and considerate master.—To the rich he is a delightful companion, to the poor a generous benefactor. No man can justly breathe a word of censure against his name, and I believe his own breast to be the seat of the fondest feelings and good will even to those whom he was compelled to call his enemies.

"At the house of GETTER on the 4th inst. near Easton, Pa., the rope broke, and it was not until the lapse of twenty minutes that the executioner was able to bring the culprit again to the beam. Besides that circus, some gratifying to the spectators, the Easton Whip adds the following, which certainly is indicative of a most edifying spectacle.

"It is computed that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 persons present; and our town seemed to have more of the drinking, carousing, laughter and merriment of a grand frolic, than the solemn spectacle of the execution of a fellow being. Our Brigadier General having ordered all of the volunteers of the county to parade, it is supposed that upwards of a thousand in uniform were present. There was a vast deal of intemperance; several lying drunk in the roads leading from town towards evening, and even some lying in the street during the day. There was not much noise or dis-

turbance except the shouts of drunken merry. Every considerate man must have felt how the crowd was impressed by the solemnity of the scene, and will conceive in paying legislative enactments for executions of a similar one, should prevent the recurrence of the laws ever again call for the forfeiture of human life."

#### From the Baltimore American. MR. DURANT'S AERIAL VOYAGE.

Our account of yesterday left Mr. Durant in the clouds. We are happy, this morning, to announce his safe return to the earth—and to this part of it—in perfect safety, after his adventurous journey. The particulars are given below, in his own words. They are the highest degree creditable to the firmness of skill and composure of nerve with which he prosecutes these expeditions. The whole affair has passed off in the finest style. Every circumstance has occurred to render it highly interesting to the public, without the slightest alarm. The order and quiet with which every thing was conducted at the hill were especially commendable. Mr. Durant leaves among us a strong impression in his favor for gentlemanly deportment science and spirit.

#### To the editors of the American.

Gentlemen:—I cheerfully comply with your request to forward you as soon as possible the minutes of my Ninth Aerial tour, which from its many happy incidents was the most pleasing voyage that I ever performed, and may consequently be the more interesting to your readers.

The cares and anxieties usually attending such excursions, were very much alleviated by the interest which the most intelligent of your citizens manifested on the occasion, and likewise by the aid of the several committees, which in a manner, divided the labors and left me rather a pleasing duty to perform. Fortune as usual to her favorites, on this occasion opened her store of fine days and selected for me just such a one as Poets would say *Zephyrus* deigned to breathe on; and she did not keep me in doubt of winning the apple, for one continued rise of the Barometer since Saturday evening gave me fresh assurances every hour of fine weather, and a rise on Monday morning of .14 since Saturday evening, left me no doubt of fine time as I could desire for a tour to the clouds.

The company assembled in the Amphitheatre was by its beauty and fashion a very interesting sight to me and heightened still more so from a consciousness that the scaffolding erected for their comfort was ample for convenience and strength.

The process of inflation met my most sanguine expectations; for want of a sufficient quantity of iron in the usual form, I was obliged to use a few hundred pound of nails, which rather improved the decomposition, as they were free from oxyd, and furnished a purer hydrogen. The sulphuric acid employed for this, as well as the last ascension, I obtained from the Messrs. Elliott's Chemical Laboratory; it being of the purest quality, and of a high degree of concentration as any ever used, and I believe as good as can be manufactured.

Combine all these favorable circumstances, and you must suppose, gentlemen, that I promised myself a high treat on this occasion.—The idea of pleasing so many thousand persons almost turned my mental gratification to vanity. I can assure you it was with some difficulty I could prevent the less sparks of it (which most of us possess) from gaining the ascendancy.

I found the courses of the several *Diagrams* to be N. N. E. by N. E. by N. E. by E. E. Veering to the East as they attained a higher altitude.—The last one continued N. E. by N. varying a very little even at its greatest altitude, which from the manuscript Map that Mr. Alexander had the kindness to construct for me, I found would carry me in the direction of Chestertown. Accordingly I decided on taking tea in that town, and am much indebted to Mrs. Barrell, for her politeness in furnishing me a letter of introduction to Mr. Barrell, and likewise to General Leakin, and to Mr. Isaac Munroe and Mr. S. D. Walker, for letters to Hon. H. B. Eccleston, Hon. E. F. Chambers, Mrs. Artlett and all other citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland;—but in consequence of being almost becalmed I was deprived the pleasure of seeing either of the above named gentlemen, except Gen. Sewell, whom I met on board the Independence coming from Frenchtown.

My destined port being Chestertown, between which and your city is that extensive Bay, induced me to hurry the preparation lest that great *Bell of fire*, (which some of the *Sans I think have erroneously termed the centre of our solar system*) should deprive me of his cheering rays on the road, and according to it at 4 h. 25, by my time, I severed the last cord, which unmoored the Balloon, and never in fine style or wit, more buoyant spirits had I left my native earth.

Here your city, with its domes, its spires and animated beings sinking away beneath me presented a sight the most noble or majestic if you please, that man is capable of conceiving; knowing my incapacity, I will not attempt a description which would fall far short of the scene itself, and the confined limits of your columns, (which I fear I have already trespassed on) would not admit of the thousand reflections that presented themselves. The philosophic mind could forever pensively dwell on the scene, and the writer could exhaust his descriptive talent before you would be tired of hearing, or he have reached the acme of the subject on which he commented.

My sole companion, the rabbit, was a very interesting one indeed. Though he could not converse definitely on the subject I will communicate it to the world. I am indebted to Mr. Philip T. Tyson, the geologist, for preparing the instruments used on this occasion, but I gave him so little time to prepare them that they could not be made perfect and consequently nothing definite resulted from this essay. In descending from this altitude I could hear the remarks of the inhabitants below, and sent them copies of the Gazette, Patriot, Chronicle, and address.

At 5 o'clock bar. 25 2 12, Cent. 14, fr. 52. I was here suspended over a river and could

see the course of the channel and many dark spots on the bottom, which I suppose were seaweed or rocks.

At 5 h. 6 m. I have too on the farm of Benjamin Porter when he and Dr. Mace came to the car; I shook hands with them, and for such a short acquaintance I found them very sociable. They gave me a glass of water, and politely offered me something stronger, with tea, and to make my stay agreeable, if I would consent to stay with them. They informed me the next neighbor was Mr. J. R. Briscoe, and that I was ten miles from Baltimore. I declined all their kind offers, except the water, gave them the address and evening papers, bid them good bye, tripped the anchor and started after a delay of two minutes for Chestertown, highly delighted with my new acquaintances, and the many marks of kindness received from them.

At 5 h. 27, I passed over and conversed with Mr. Benjamin F. Hart, whom though as loquacious as myself, I found one of Job's comforters. He informed me I was sixteen miles from Baltimore, thirty miles from Chestertown, and fourteen miles to the Eastern Shore. Though I doubted his knowledge of distances, still the interview was pleasing. I sent him down copies of the address and evening papers, on which I wrote *Mr. Durant's compliments*—bid him good bye, and entered over the Chesapeake Bay. Here I saw several row boats along the shore, at distances of 2 and 4 miles making for me. Though the wind was light I soon left them in the distance. A steam boat, which I had been watching some time, had now rounded the point and with her course directed towards me, was evidently gaining on the distance. I found the wind was lightest near the surface of the water, and kept low, to afford her an opportunity of coming up, as I wished to speak her, and request the Captain to report me at Philadelphia and New York. It was not, however, until I was within one mile of the Eastern Shore, that I gave up the idea of supping at Chestertown.

I was almost becalmed, night approaching, and the shore I was nearing almost covered with forest trees, which would render it difficult for me to save my Balloon.

The steambot was now so near that I could see the passengers waving their hats, and directly the saw the small boat let into the water, manned by three men and put off.—This was the most favorable circumstance I could wish for a safe descent. Immediately covered one anchor with 200 feet of cord—then lowered the balloon, so that the anchor was a few feet of cord, vent in the water. I remained suspended in air 150 feet, when the boat came up, and to my great pleasure, my old friend Capt. Pearce caught the anchor at 6 h. 15. He towed me to the steambot Independence, where I lowered the other anchor to the passengers, who hauled me down on the upper deck, where I was rendered every assistance to fold my Balloon, which is not injured in the least degree.

Captain Pearce, with his usual politeness and hospitality, soon prepared me tea, which I partook of with a fine appetite, having tasted nothing but water since breakfast. I enjoyed myself extremely well on board the Independence, for which I feel under many obligations to Captain Pearce, and for going so far out of his course, which detained him nearly two hours.

I cannot find words to express my thankfulness to the many gentlemen of the several committees, and likewise to those who assisted me to inflate the balloon—particularly to Mr. Wm. R. Fisher for his unremitted kindness since my arrival in Baltimore.—*Having now discharged my obligations to his honor the Mayor, for his extreme kindness and attention shown me during my stay in your city, and to the citizens generally for their many marks of polite attention.*

I am now in comfortable quarters with mine host at the City Hotel, where I arrived at three o'clock this morning, enjoying my usual good health.

#### C. F. DURANT.

Baltimore, 15th Oct. 1833.

It has been noticed as a curious act in the present Portuguese conflict, that a British captain is at the head of the navy of Don Pedro, and a French Marshal commander in chief of the Miguelite forces. On both sides, the people—the mastery over whom is the point in controversy,—have been sluggish in the midst of the conflict, and foreign leaders find it difficult to stimulate them to activity on either side. *Bourmont*, aided by the counte-nance and means of the British forces, undertakes an expedition to sustain by arms the King de facto of Portugal, against another expedition fitted out with the connivance of the British Whigs, under a British post captain, to make a girl of fifteen queen of Portugal.—It is an absolute farce, to dignify a squabble between foreign generals and their mercenaries, instigated by adverse parties in a foreign country, as aids to their own political schemes—with any other name than a mere political speculation, emanating from the British clubs, and sustained by British brokers. With the individuals who take part in it, it is also little better than a pecuniary speculation. There were officers and men, lacking employment, and starving on the half pay list, for lack of honest work to do, or honest will to work;—and to them the "trade in blood" is open. When on the news of Captain Napier's victory, his name was struck from the army roll, it was instantly moved in Parliament to remove the restrictions upon foreign service, by repealing the law called the "Foreign Enlistment Act"—thus permitting Englishmen to take part in any foreign quarrel, where they could carry their limbs and their swords to the best market for murder.—It was advocated upon the general ground of every man's right to exercise his "industry in the business of arms," upon which an English periodical remarks, "the application of the word though striking, is not original. In the Beggars' Opera, when Polly is asked how she proposes to live she answers, 'upon the industry of Macheath';—in the business of arms on the road.

It may be right enough, though there are limitations to that, that a man should not be restrained in his right to exercise the freedom of motion to and fro, where and to what country he chooses, and be at liberty to act in behalf of any cause which he prefers; but for the business of a mercenary, the trader in blood for profit, who carries his conscience as well as his sinews to a foreign market, there cannot be reprobation too strong.

#### From the Baltimore American Farmer. CASTOR OIL FOR LAMPS.

In the thirtieth volume of the American Farmer, page two hundred and seven, we mentioned a discovery, by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Eastville, Northampton county, Va., which enables him to render castor oil equal to the best sperm, for burning in lamps. We mentioned, also, that it was Mr. Smith's intention to take out a patent for his valuable improvement. This, however, he has never done, and his son, Mr. Francis H. Smith, of this city, called at our office a day or two ago, and gave us permission to make known, for the benefit

of the public, his father's method of preparing the oil, which is merely mixing it with spirits of turpentine, with which it readily combines, in the proportion of one of the latter to four of the oil. The simplicity of this manner of preparing it, enhances the value of the commodity very considerably.

As to the excellence of the composition for the purpose of lighting rooms, there can be but one opinion by all who have tried it.

It is at least equal to the best sperm, we ever saw in its quality of combustion, and in its appearance decidedly superior. We are now writing by a lamp filled with it, and a finer light we never saw. The lamp has been burning three hours, and there is not the slightest appearance of crust on the wick, and on extinguishing in the wick as is generally the case with sperm oil; except of the very best quality—indeed, in the extinguishing and in the relighting of the lamp of this oil there is a strong similarity to that of a gas light. Mr. F. H. Smith has used this mixture in his house these five years and prefers it decidedly to the best sperm. It emits, he says, a clearer and more powerful light and burns somewhat longer than sperm, and never congeals in the coldest weather. The present relative prices of the castor and sperm oil, offer no inducement to those on the seaboard to substitute the former for the latter; but to our brethren of the west the subject promises to be of much importance, as rendering them still further independent of foreign supplies for the necessities and comforts of life. The compound is likewise much cheaper to them, in as much as a double freight is saved—that on sperm oil from the seaboard and on castor oil, the abundant product of their fields, to a distant market.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

##### FOR THE WHIG.

A paper read before the Agricultural Board by Samuel Stevens, Esq. and now presented for publication.—

In the early part of my life, having determined to pursue agriculture, I thought it requisite to lay down some plan which I might follow systematically, whereby I might be able to improve my land, and observe the advantages, if any, arising therefrom.—I did so, and in order to comply with the following question, which has been presented to the board of Trustees, viz. "What is the best mode of laying off a farm, taking into consideration fields, lots, homestead, garden, orchard, and pasture?" I have taken the liberty of transcribing some of my first views which were prepared for the consideration of a former society; but finding it not to act with that spirit of emulation, calculated to draw forth the energy of the farmer, I declined presenting it.—Having found it among some of my old papers, it is as follows, commencing with the year 1807, viz. six fields.

In the spring, 1807, seeded No. 1 in oats and clover; same Spring, planted No. 2 in Indian corn; Autumn 1807, seeded No. 2 in wheat, and fallowed No. 3; Spring 1808, seeded No. 4 in oats and clover; same Spring planted No. 5 in Indian corn; in June 1808 cut a crop of clover from No. 1, and in Sept. ripped a crop of seed; in Autumn 1808, seeded wheat on No. 5, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 6; Spring 1809, seeded oats and clover on No. 2; same Spring planted Indian corn on No. 3; June 1809 cut hay from No. 4, and September took a crop of seed; Fall 1809 seeded wheat on No. 3, (corn ground,) and fallowed No. 1. *Having now completed the system, let me particularly recommend No. 1 not to be grazed on, or clover cut from it, during the spring or summer of 1809 but suffer it to grow without restraint, (but the weeds which will naturally spring up should be eradicated as far as practicable) and in the Fall, say Sept. 20—plough in the clover from six to eight inches deep, and roll it well as soon after ploughing as possible,—then seed your wheat and harrow it in, (provided your soil will admit of having it harrowed in,) if not, plough it in so as not to disturb the sod, all should be performed as quick as possible after ploughing.—Clover well turned in will improve your land, and act as a nutriment to the wheat.—Spring 1810 seeded oats and clover on No. 5—same Spring planted corn on No. 6. Then proceed as described above. From a regular rotation of crops agreeably to the annexed plan you will cultivate corn in each field but once in six years, and oats the same, and both crops are on wheat stubble, a crop of wheat from some of the fields every two years and others every four years,—putting two in wheat annually causes your wheat crops to deviate, but you have the whole of your farm annually under cultivation, and take from each apartment a profitable crop, except one from which you turn in the clover, which should be considered the most lucrative. There are two reasons for recommending the culture of oats, first because I conceive one acre of oats can be cultivated for half the price an acre of corn can, and twice the number of bushels can be produced, and 2 gallons of oats are more than equal to one of corn, which leaves a balance of one hundred per cent in favour of oats; secondly I entertain an idea that clover seed will take root and flourish more rapidly when deposited on ground fresh and well broken, than on wheat where the ground is hard, and subject to remain several weeks on the ground before it sinks. It may be enquired, what will be done for pasture? In answer, I will say, let your stock be confined in a large and dry farm yard, into which you should draw fifty loads of litter and ditch bank, marl, or good dirt per week; there feed your stock, for which you will have a sufficient quantity of straw and hay (provided you are fortunate) until the green clover is ready to cut,—the great quantity of manure will more than compensate for the extra expense of feeding, and your horses will perform more hard labour on dry food, and escape the casualties which are incident to horses in the spring of the year, but you will have pasture after harvest on the wheat fields.*

##### TABLE OF ROTATION.

No. 1. Spring 1807 oats and clover, June 1808, cut clover; Fall, ripple seed—Fall 1809 fallowed on clover, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 corn, autumn 1811 wheat, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 oats and clover, June 1814 cut clover.

No. 2. Spring 1807 corn, fall 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 oats and clover, June 1810 cut clover, same fall ripped seed, autumn 1811 wheat on clover, July 1812 pasture, spring 1813 corn, fall 1813 wheat, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 oats and clover.

No. 3. Autumn 1807 wheat, July 1808 pasture, spring 1809 corn, fall 1809 wheat, July 1810 pasture, spring 1811 oats and clover, June 1812 cut clover, same fall ripped seed, autumn 1813 wheat on clover, July 1814 pasture, spring 1815 corn.

No. 4. Spring 1808 oats and clover, June 1809 cut clover, same fall ripped seed, autumn 1810 wheat on clover, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 corn, autumn 1812 wheat, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 oats and clover, June 1815 cut clover, same fall wheat.

No. 5. Spring 1808 corn, same fall wheat,

July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 oats and clover, June 1811 cut clover, same fall ripped seed, autumn 1812 wheat on clover, July 1813 pasture, spring 1814 corn, same fall wheat.

No. 6. Autumn 1808 wheat, July 1809 pasture, spring 1810 corn, autumn 1810 wheat, July 1811 pasture, spring 1812 oats and clover, June 1813 cut clover, same fall ripped seed, autumn 1814 wheat on clover.

"This system I pursued (with the exception of soiling my stock) for several years, and was much pleased with it, and am well convinced it improved my land from ploughing in the clover; but experience taught me to believe it filled my ground with weeds and garlic, which in my estimation proceeded from the ground not being sufficiently rich to produce a heavy crop of clover, by which means those obnoxious weeds would have been subdued. At that time I had not discovered my marl banks; consequently was not able to procure a sufficient quantity of manure to cover the oat field, where I would recommend the whole force of manure to be applied, of course abandoned it. It then became requisite to resort to some other mode, and having discovered my marl and its utility, I resolved to put my farm in seven fields, annually cultivating two in Indian corn, putting one of said fields in wheat and breaking one for fallow, leaving the other stock field vacant on which I seeded wheat in fallow the fall following, but during the preceding winter and summer, applied all my manuring power on it with marl, &c. &c. taking care to have all my winter farm yard manure converted into compost in the spring by drawing it in the same field on my head lands; first ploughing a space of twelve or fifteen feet wide to deposit it on, then carefully covering it with the ditch bank and the scowering of the ditches to protect it from the sun, where it remains until fall, when the field is well prepared for wheat, the compost is spread out and ploughed in with the wheat on which I seed clover. By this rotation of crops you will always break one clover field for corn, and have the other corn on wheat stubble, after you get under full operation, and have the whole of your farm under a good crop except one field, viz. two in corn, two in wheat, two in clover, (one to cut and one to pasture), and one vacant, viz. the stock field, as will be made evident in the following table.

No. 1. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1815 wheat, spring 1817 corn, fall 1818 fallow on clover, spring 1822 corn, fall 1822 wheat, spring 1824 corn, fall 1825 fallow and clover, spring 1829 corn, fall 1829 wheat.

No. 2. Spring 1815 corn, fall 1816 fallow and clover, spring 1820 corn, fall 1820 wheat, spring 1822 corn, fall 1823 fallow and clover, spring 1827 corn, fall 1827 wheat, spring 1829 corn.

No. 3. Fall 1815 fallow, spring 1817 corn, fall 1817 wheat, spring 1819 corn, fall 1820 fallow and clover, spring 1824 corn, fall 1824 wheat, spring 1826 corn, August 1827 fallow and clover.

No. 4. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1816 wheat, spring 1818 corn, autumn 1819 fallow and clover, spring 1823 corn, fall 1823 wheat, spring 1825 corn, fall 1826 fallow and clover.

No. 5. Spring 1816 corn, fall 1817 fallow and clover, spring 1821 corn, fall 1821 wheat, spring 1823 corn, fall 1824 fallow and clover, spring 1828 corn, fall 1828 wheat.

No. 6. Spring 1818 corn, fall 1818 wheat, spring 1820 corn, fall 1821 fallow and clover, spring 1825 corn, fall 1825 wheat, spring 1827 corn, fall 1828 fallow and clover.

No. 7. Spring 1819 corn, fall 1819 wheat, spring 1821 corn, fall 1822 fallow and clover, spring 1826 corn, fall 1826 wheat, spring 1828 corn, fall 1829 fallow and clover.

You will remark I have made an exception to one field being in cultivation, viz. the vacant stock field, but you may, without any interference with your fallow, seed Oats on it and put wheat on oat stubble. But still objections present themselves, viz. you are denied the opportunity of drawing marl, marsh mud, or bank shell on it from the Spring until harvest, and again it will be taking four successive crops before you apply your wheat fallow and Clover;—whereas, by omitting the Oats you take but three, viz. Corn, Wheat, Corn, then fallow and clover, which I consider no disadvantage as you are enabled to destroy all weeds and garlic before the application of clover, and to compensate for the reduction of the land you restore it by the application of marl, marsh mud, lime, or bank shells, being ploughed in during the summer, and re-manured by compost being spread and ploughed in with the fallow wheat, followed by clover, which remains until the fifth spring, which will be readily perceived by the table presented; and here let me remark that clover and manure are the Sampsons of farming.—Having persevered in the last mentioned system until I made myself well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages thereof; I can safely say my crops have increased under it both in quantity and quality, although the last seven years have been unfavorable to wheat.—The garlic has almost disappeared which is of high importance—still there are some objections to the above, I have, I have my doubts whether or not it improves the land as the first system, as it must be a self-evident fact, clover turned in will improve land, and by the latter, one field of corn is put on clover,—although I have observed under the latter mode my crops have increased, still the quantity of compost in my first system, as now. The second objection is, I had no pasture from the planting of corn until the first of June, when the stock should be turned on clover and not earlier; therefore, thought it advisable to make a small exchange. My present plan of farming is much like the last only dispensing with the fallow, but continuing the seven fields,—two in corn, in lieu of the fallow, cut the corn from one of the fields on which I apply all my manure as before recommended on wheat and clover, and put wheat on the other corn field in the usual way—this gives me additional pasture; my experience has been of but short duration on the last mentioned system; therefore, am not able to say much for or against it, but fear I am some times too much hurried for time to remove my corn and then apply the manure, particularly should the fall season be unfavorable for farm work. The above proceedings have altogether been confined to one farm; I have another which has for a long time been divided into four fields, putting one annually in corn, the fall seed it down in wheat, and clover in the spring, applying all my manure to the corn ground; you have then one in corn, one in wheat, two in clover (one to cut the other to pasture on)—still you want pasture from April till June, when clover should be turned in on, as previously observed.

I have thus taken the liberty of laying before the board four plans or systems of farming which have past under my view practically for the last twenty five years, and after a mature deliberation have come to the conclusion the seven field system, as reference to second and third systems, may be the most profitable, to the farmer, particularly if convenient will enable the farmer to soil his stock as laid down in first six field system, or a standing pasture can be presented until June. Out

more remark field system annually will do not turn a side of high commend to therefrom a and turned in corn, by which vantage to be

TUESDAY

By the quarters of in the stated reference to It is impossible, what will Legislature Democratic tion has su whole of the counties here to the Nation ticket has Some on a vote again individuals, grounds, or ing princip lated on wi vote for th therefore I If we obta votes on w dence hill

Nothing constitution result of the egates, the may be favo in the Senat not only a lar branch trols the ment, inter ter. Can and say o reformation We con best sour COURTES Worcester Somers Dorche Talbot Carolin Queen Kent Cecil Harfor Baltim Anne C Annap Fedles Wash Alleg Monty Fines Calve Charle St. M

Feo

more remark and I am done: By the seven fold system you will observe one corn crop annually will be on clover, therefore as you do not turn in clover for fallow, which I consider of high importance I would strongly recommend to have the clover field (after taking therefrom a crop of seed) reserved unpastured and turned in, in the fall, as a preparation for corn, by which means you procure all the advantage to be derived from the clover.

S. STEVENS.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 22, 1833.

#### THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

By the accounts received from different quarters of the state, we were led into error in the statement which we gave in our last, in reference to the result of the recent elections. It is impossible for any man to say precisely, what will be the state of parties in the next Legislature. In some of the most decidedly Democratic counties of the state, the opposition has succeeded in electing a part or the whole of the delegation, while in some of the counties having decided majorities opposed to the National Administration, the Democratic ticket has succeeded in part or in whole—Some on both sides are said to be pledged to vote against their individual feelings; some individuals, too, have been elected on neutral grounds, or on questions distinct from the leading principles of party, and cannot be calculated on with certainty on either side. The vote for the Executive on joint ballot, may therefore be considered as entirely doubtful. If we obtain the Executive, it must be by votes on which we cannot rely, from any evidence hitherto given.

Nothing can place the defects of our state constitution in more glaring colours, than the result of the late elections. The House of Delegates, the popular branch of the Legislature, may be considered as standing 46 to 34 in favour of the national administration, while the Senate, being wholly opposed to it, acts not only as a check on the action of the popular branch of the Legislature, but entirely controls the executive department of the government, intended also to be popular in its character. Can any dispassionate man look at this and say our constitution needs not the hap of reformation?

We correct our list of last week from the best sources within our reach, as follows:—

Counties	Democratic	Federal
Worcester	4	0
Norfolk	2	2
Dorchester	0	4
Talbot	2	2
Caroline	1	3
Queen Ann's	3	1
Kent	2	2
Cecil	4	1
Harford	3	0
Baltimore	4*	0
Baltimore City	2	0
Anno Arundel	4	0
Annapolis	1	1
Frederick	4	1
Washington	4	0
Alleghany	2	2
Montgomery	0	4
Prince Georges	2	2
Calvert	2	2
Charles	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Federal Senate	46	34

\*In Baltimore county, three National Republicans are elected, who are pledged to support a Democratic Executive.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The intelligence from New Jersey is better than the letter of our correspondent, reported in yesterday's paper. The Trenton Empirion gives the following state of the returns:— It will certainly enable the Democrats to try the force of instructions upon the Senators from that State.

#### UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY!

We give below the best information as to the result of our election. We believe it will not vary very materially from the statement given. We will give a full and correct statement next week.

	Democrats	Nationals
C. A.	C. A.	C. A.
*Bergen	1	0
*Essex	1	0
*Sussex	1	0
*Morris	1	0
*Warren	1	0
*Middlesex	1	0
*Somerset	1	0
*Hudson	1	0
*Burlington	1	0
*Monmouth	1	0
*Gloucester	1	0
*Salem	1	0
*Cumberland	1	0
*Cape May	1	0
	13	4

\*Certain reported.

#### OFFICIAL RETURNS.

OF DELEGATES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

#### WESTERN SHORE.

St. Mary's county.—Benedict I. Heard, John H. Sathoron, Benjamin G. Harris, William I. Blackstone.

Charles county.—William D. Merrick, Josias Hawkins, William A. Dulany, Walter M. Miller.

Calvert county.—Franklin Smith, John P. Wiles, Uriah Lavelle, Mordecai F. Smith.

City of Baltimore.—Joshua Jones, Charles Perego.

City of Annapolis.—Nicholas Brewer, Richard J. Crabb.

Baltimore county.—Thomas J. Price, Solomon Hillen, Junr. Hugh Ely, John H. Carroll.

Harford county.—Henry H. Johns, Samuel Sutton, James Moore, James Nelson.

Montgomery county.—Otho Wilson, John A. Carter, Stephen N. C. White, Henry C. Gaither.

Washington county.—John H. Mann, John O. Wharton, John D. Grove, Frederick Humrickhouse.

Alleghany county.—Norman Bruce, Wil-

liam Ridgely, Jeremiah Berry, Junr. Jacob Lanz.

Eastern Shore  
Cecil county.—Lewis Thomas, Levi H. Evans, John S. Maffit, William Knight.

Queen Anne's county.—Lemuel Roberts, Robert Larimore, Thomas Wright, Sd. Samuel Burgess.

Caroline county.—Jacob Charles, Thomas S. Carter, Marcey Fountain, Thomas Burchell.

Talbot county.—Joseph Bruff, Philip Horney, George Dudley, Richard Spencer.

Dorchester county.—Robert Griffith, L. Mc Namara, Martin L. Wright, Joseph Nicols.

Somerset county.—Arnold E. Jones, Edward Long, William W. Handy, Lambert W. Hyland.

Worcester county.—Robert M. R. Smith, William D. Fassitt, Eli Dale, Chessed Purnell.

Kent county.—Michael Miller Jas. P. Gale, Henry Hutt, William Hayler.

#### From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### CABINET CHANGES.

Those who object to so many changes in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet, have not adverted to the history of the Government. The government under the Constitution, has been in operation not yet 45 years, during which there have been in office 12 different Secretaries of State; 12 of the Treasury; 14 of War; 9 of the Navy; 8 Post Master Generals, and 12 Attorney Generals.

It may be interesting to some of our young readers of the Enquirer, to give the names of these officers, under each administration.

Under Gen. Washington—8 years—Secretaries of State, Thomas Jefferson, Ed. Randolph, T. Pickens; Treasury, Alex. Hamilton, O. Wolcott; War, H. Knox, T. Pickens; J. McHenry; Post Master Generals, S. Osgood, T. Pickens, J. Habersham; Attorneys General, E. Randolph, W. Bradford, Ch. Lee.

Under John Adams—4 years—Secretaries of State, T. Pickens, John Marshall; Treasury, O. Wolcott, S. Dexter; War, J. McHenry, S. Dexter, R. Griswold; Navy, B. Stoddert; P. M. Generals, J. Habersham, G. Granger; Attorney General, C. Lee.

Under Th. Jefferson—8 years—Secretary of State, James Madison; Treasury, S. Dexter, A. Gallatin; War, H. Dearborn; Navy, B. Stoddert, R. Smith; P. M. Generals, J. Habersham, G. Granger; Attorneys General, L. Lincoln, J. Brockridge, C. A. Rodney.

Under James Madison—8 years—Secretaries of State, Rob. Smith, Jas. Monroe—Treasury, A. Gallatin, Geo. W. Campbell, A. J. Dallas; War, W. Eustis, Jno Armstrong, Jas. Monroe, W. H. Crawford; Navy, P. Hamilton, W. Jones, B. W. Crowninshield; P. M. Generals, G. Granger, R. J. Meigs; Attorneys General, C. A. Rodney, W. Finckley, R. Rush.

Under James Monroe—8 years—Secretary of State, J. Q. Adams; Treasury, W. H. Crawford; War, J. C. Calhoun; Navy, B. W. Crowninshield, S. Thompson, S. L. Southard; P. M. Generals, R. J. Meigs, J. McLean; Attorney General, R. Rush, W. Wirt.

Under John Q. Adams—4 years—Secretary of State, H. Clay; Treasury, R. Rush; War, Jas. Barbour, B. F. Porter; Navy, S. Southard, P. M. General, Jno McLean; Attorney General, W. Wirt.

Under Gen. Jackson—Secretaries of State, M. Van Buren, Ed. Livingston, L. McLane; Treasury, S. D. Ingham, L. McLane, W. J. Duane, R. B. Taney; War, John H. Eaton, L. Cass; Navy, J. Branch, L. Woodbury; P. M. General, W. T. Barry; Attorneys General, J. M. Berrien, R. B. Taney.

The private motives for these various removals, changes or transfers, are unknown to the public; and is more than probable that history will never be able to unfold them impartially. It was towards the close of the first administration, as might have been expected, that parties first sprung up among us. They were, however, founded upon different views of the nature of the government and the interpretation of the Constitution. Monocrats were still numerous, and too many doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. And we ought not to be surprised that under the beloved Washington, so many changes took place in his cabinet. A young people had just taken a station among the nations of the earth, under a system wholly new in the annals of mankind. Differences of opinion were natural, though as Mr. Jefferson said, they were not, necessarily, differences of principle, so far as concerned the liberty and happiness of the people.—But parties soon became distinctly marked, and rallied under unequivocal standards. A limited or loose construction of the powers of the government was the touchstone.

One party was in favor of a splendid national government, with general powers to provide for "the common defence & general welfare;" the other insisted that the Constitution was only a charter of limited and specified powers, and that others, not enumerated, or absolutely necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, were reserved to the States.

On this field of opinion were party battles waged, and appointments to high offices chiefly made for many years. Yet in the cabinets of the victorious chieftains, organized upon party principles, we find frequent changes—fewer, however, during Mr. Jefferson's than that of any other of the early administrations. The distracting questions of the present day did not exist; or, if some of them did, they were not mixed up with personal politics and local feelings to the same extent. If the bills of party strife lashed the sides, or broke in angry form on the prow of the vessel of State, the helmsman always knew what point of the compass to expect them. Consistency was then a virtue. The man who was a latitudinarian strict could not be tolerated to day, as a strict limitarian and States Right man. Nor were there so many desperate aspirants to the first honors of the nation. Those who were, affected, if they did not feel, a reverence for the good sense of the people, and dared not resort to the manoeuvring and coalitions of the present day.

It is not my intention to investigate the means by which so great a change has been brought about. It is sufficient for my present purpose, that it has occurred, and brought with it, sore evils to the country. Professions of principles are not less ardent now than formerly. But when they militate against local interests, the objects of some miserable cabal or the aspirations of some favorite demagogue, they are charged with juggling adroitness, and as readily justified. Personal politics is all that is thought of—and the same principle, by boldness of pretensions and assertion, is made equally well to serve the purpose of every faction.

We have Clay men Calhoun men, Webster men, Van Buren men, Leigh men, all following their respective leaders implicitly. We have Bank, and Anti-Bank men; Tariff,

and Anti-Tariff men, Nullifiers and Unionists, Internal Improvement, and Anti-Internal Improvement men, &c. &c. most of them violent, uncompromising. There is no telling when or how junctions of these disciplined corps is to take place, nor upon whom or what citadel they may direct their combined assault—and it is equally difficult to tell how long the unity of their efforts is to last. Some special object accomplished, and they at once fall back into their first, if not into new positions. If appointments are to be rejected—if a foreign minister is to be disgraced by his rejection and recall—if the harmony of the Cabinet is to be broken up by intrigue—or the administration is to be embarrassed in some other way, the plan is no sooner devised, than willing, the rival clans sound the bugle, and rush forth to action.

This is no fancy picture of the state of parties in our country. One of the great evils resulting from it, is that it has destroyed the consistency of too many of our politicians, and along with it their love of the Constitution.—It has done even more, it has destroyed our confidence in one another.

Before this state of things existed, there was more harmony in our councils, more peace and affection at our firesides. We have seen that in those better days, changes were often made in the Cabinets of our Presidents. It did not then suit the purposes of faction to blazon forth the reasons of those changes, to misrepresent them, and enlist the feelings or passions of the people. Parties did not then feel themselves justified in resorting to such expedients for they knew that the people would approve it. When Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet was broken, we remember the chuckling of the opposition. Men, who had been but the other day denounced by them as wholly unworthy of, as well as unfit for, their stations, were transformed into beings of a higher order, and the indignation of the nation invoked in their behalf. They were even stimulated by promises of countenance and support to make personal appeals to the people, and to court a paper war with the President. These things were not wont to be so.

The explosion of the late Cabinet was eagerly employed to diminish the President's popularity. But did it have that effect at the polls? And will not the present cabinet about Mr. Duane prove equally abortive and disreputable? COLBERT.

The right of every citizen to a trial by jury has been so secured by the constitution, and is attended with numerous advantages so apparent, that it has justly been termed the palladium of liberty, and has been lauded at all periods since its institution by every philanthropist and practical legislator.

But the mode of conducting a trial by jury, whether in civil or criminal cases, is equivalent in its results to the right itself, and is equally important with regard to the manner of implementing the jury, but the manner in which the jurors themselves discharge their duties. Jurors are constitutionally obliged to be impartial; and to give a fair verdict solely according to the evidence adduced in court before them.

The manner therefore of having the evidence given before a jury in a court of justice is of material importance to their rendering a fair and impartial verdict; and whether the present system of eliciting evidence is the best desirable, may be a legitimate object of doubt or denial; yet not now with us. What we mean at present is to direct public attention to the manner in which the jurors themselves receive the evidence given.

We have often gone into our courts of justice civil and criminal here; and have been astonished at the apparent indifference of the jurors to the passing evidence. We have found their reliance seemed to rest chiefly on the arguments and distortions of the counsel for both parties; on the summary given by the presiding judge in his charge. Not one juror in one instance ever notes down any particle of the evidence. How then can he justify himself on his oath to abide by the evidence, and by the evidence alone? particularly when in many instances, a trial may last not merely two or three hours, but two or three days. Can jurors depend on their memories of contradictory evidence minutely detailed, and mischievously distorted, when even the judges and attorneys concerned—who are habitually or professionally more accustomed to mnemonic resources of such testimonies—dare not depend on their recollection of the evidence to fulfil their respective duties? Is their recollection of decision to result from their own vague recollections of particular items of evidence contradicted perhaps in another stage of the deposition before them? Or is their impartiality to be shielded solely on the infirmity of human recollection? And although their memories may be unimpaired, may not their judgments be duped?

To be impartial, it is not alone sufficient to be ingenious, or exempt from a wilful perversion of facts. Every one aspiring to impartiality must unite the greatest possible degree of information with moral candor, to ensure his rectitude. He that is wilfully deficient in knowledge which he might obtain is wilfully culpable; and he that swears or affirms that he will give his verdict solely according to the evidence adduced before him, and yet neglects to take the best means of eliciting this evidence and of recording it as it proceeds, with depending on his idle recollection of it aided by the interested reminiscences which he may glean from the arguments of the counsel concerned, or even from the supposed unbiased summary of the charging judge, is guilty—nay start not, is guilty—of perjury. Memory is treacherous even with the best disposed, and none should depend on the testimony of another in any instance in which his interest or character is concerned, when he himself can mark, learn, digest and transcribe. *Litera scripta manet*, the written testimony only is sure; and every juror should note down the material points of the evidence as it proceeds; and then he will be enabled personally and securely to compare notes with his brother jurors; and to soar above the sophistries of counsel with the consolation, "What I have written, I have written."—Amer. Sentinel.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY FACTION.  
We received by yesterday's mail "The Emancipator—Extra" in the shape of a handbill, with which it is probably proposed to flood the country. The person who sent it, had the impertinence to write upon it: "Millions to protect the South against free blacks; but not a cent against slaves."

The good sense of the Northern people, however, is taking up arms against this ferocious faction.—The Philadelphia Intelligencer replies to the appeal we made to our Northern brethren, that "The trust is not misplaced.—Our Southern brethren may be assured, that we will justify their confidence, and prove that we are their brethren, by our course in this matter."

The "Pennsylvania" intimates that preparations are making to get up a meeting of Abolitionists, and organize a society in Philadelphia: We trust if the attempt be made, it will be put down in the same way it was done

in N. York.  
At the great Colonization Meeting held last Wednesday in N. York, a proposition to raise \$20,000, to establish a colony at Cape Mount, or some other place in Liberia, was received with acclamation—and near 4000 were subscribed on the spot. On that occasion Mr. Frelinghuysen lashed the late conduct of Garrison in England.

In Connecticut, Miss Crandall, a protegee of Arthur Tappan, and a coadjutor of Garrison, has been condemned by the law of Connecticut for keeping a school for Free Blacks, and bringing in the scholars from other States. Judge Dagget has pronounced the law perfectly constitutional.

We are sorry to see the New York Commercial again pressing the question of emancipating the slaves in the District of Columbia. Never would any thing be worse advised than this movement. It will get up another Missouri—another no man can foresee the consequences, if it be carried into execution. It is the very worst time that could be selected for its agitation. But we trust that Congress has too much good sense to act upon it at all. We have the most perfect confidence that it cannot possibly succeed.—Rich. Enquirer.

Nullification in the N. Intelligencer.  
The Constitution directly arms the President with the power of the Veto. But the N. Intelligencer formally proposes to the 11. of R. to resist this Executive power, (in case it should be exercised a second time in the case of the Bank, "by refusing to pass any appropriation or any money bills of any nature whatsoever." Who would ever have dreamed, that the Intelligencer would turn a Nullifier? Let the H. of R. try it when they may, the public sentiment of an indignant people will drive them from their purpose. But the remedy is as absurd, as it is Jacobinical. How would the members of Congress get on without their compensation? How would Messrs. Gales and Eaton continue to execute the public printing without their pay? The Intelligencer and its friends of the Bank, must have become desperate, before they could have resorted to such an extraordinary expedient.—Richmond Enq.

We learn from the Nashville Banner, that Mr. Grundy is re-elected to the Senate of the United States. Major Eaton finding that there would be no election if he remained a candidate, addressed a letter to the members of the Assembly to that effect. Notwithstanding this, he was still ballotted for, and the final vote stood, for Grundy 33, Eaton 18, Foster 9.

A Large Family.—Four hundred and forty beds have been made up in Holt's Hotel, for several nights past, and every one occupied. The number of persons that have slept in this building for a week past, family and domestic included, cannot be much less than five hundred persons.—N. Y. Daily Ad.

DIED  
In this town on Wednesday last, JAMES, only son of James Parrott, Esq. in the 13th year of his age.—His death was caused by a fall from his horse.

In this county on Friday the 11th inst. Mr. Jonathan Harris, in the 80th year of his age.

In this county on Thursday last, after a short illness, Stephen Theodore Johnson.

In Caroline county on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Mr. Thomas Willis, son of Peter Willis.

BALTIMORE PRICES, Oct. 18.

GRAIN—  
Wheat, white, bush. \$1 15 a 1 25  
do. best red, 1 12 a 1 14  
do. ordinary to good (Md.) 90 a 1 08  
Corn, white 63 a 64  
Do. yellow 65 a 66  
Rye 67 a 68  
Oats 32 a 33

Sheriff's Sale.  
BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed, by the clerk thereof, at the suits of the following persons, viz. 2. at the suit of John Goldsborough and Anna Caroline Hammond, administrators, D. B. N. of Nicholas Hammond, and one, at the suit of William Bullen, against John Bullen.—Will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 29th day of October inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property, viz. 1 sorrel horse, 1 sorrel mare, 1 grey mare and colt, 1 grey horse, 1 horse cart, 1 head of cattle, and 13 head of sheep. Also will be sold at the suits of the above named persons, on TUESDAY the 12th day of November next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said John Bullen, of and to, all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen, and all the right of John Bullen, to a house and lot in the Hole in the wall.—Seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforesaid John Bullen, and will be sold on the aforesaid days, to satisfy the above named debts, and for officers fees, due in 1833 and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Grand Luck at the Easton Lottery Office again.

THE following are the drawn numbers of the Delaware and N. Carolina Extra Class, 14.—54, 15, 6, 56, 22, 27, 58, 8, 45, 31, 57, 4; Sold to a gentleman in the country, 6, 31, 56, a prize of \$100.—also, in the Delaware and N. Carolina, Extra Class 15, to a gentleman in town 2, 5, 18 a prize of \$100.—Drawn numbers of Extra Class 15—18, 56, 63, 11, 2, 25, 10, 15, 30, 5. Also a \$40 prize in the New York Extra class 30.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 31, Draws on Oct. 23rd, 1833.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of 25,000 10 prizes of 1,000  
1 6,000 10 500  
1 3,000 20 250  
1 2,000 25 200  
1 1,380 50 150

No two number ticket draws less than a \$25 prize.

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion at the Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton.

Oct 22

#### NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who were members of Coats' Lodge, No. 76, of Free Masons, at the time of the dissolution of the Lodge, are requested to attend a meeting at the Masonic Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING, at seven o'clock, on business of importance.  
Easton, Oct. 22d, 1833.

#### PROTRACTED MEETING.

By Divine permission, a protracted meeting will be held at Greensborough, in the Presbyterian Church, commencing on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers from Philadelphia and elsewhere are expected to officiate.  
P. S. All persons are affectionately invited to attend.

In Caroline County Court, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

October Term, 1833.

Thomas Richardson, Petitioner, vs. William Stevens, Ann Ross, & others, Respondents.

The object of the bill filed in this cause for the sale of the real estate of Archibald Ross, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the said Archibald Ross departed this life seized of real estate, lying in Caroline county, leaving Wm. Stevens and Ann Stevens his wife, William Ross, Henry Cook and Lydia his wife, Hester Ross, Mary Ross and Noah Ross his heirs at law.—That the said Archibald Ross at the time of his death, was indebted to the complainant, and that letters of administration on his estate have been granted to Peter Barton, and that the personal estate of the said Archibald Ross is insufficient for the payment of his debts. The bill also states that the residence of the defendant William Stevens is unknown, and that the defendant Hester Ross resides out of the State of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the first day of November next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on the second Monday of March next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk. Oct 22 Sw [G]

Caroline County Court, On the Equity side thereof.

October Term, 1833.

William Jones, Petitioner, vs. the estate of William Hughlett, petitioner, against Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, children and heirs at law of James Cahall, deceased, and Archibald Cahall, administrator of James Cahall, aforesaid, defendants.

Being so possessed, he the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid; and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said William Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of the said bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline County Court in person or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said Court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.

Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk. Oct 22 Sw [G]

Petitioner and Exhibits. The petitioner in this case states that the said James Cahall, in his life time, was possessed of some personal estate, and was also entitled to and possessed of in his own right of some lands and real estate, in fee simple, lying in the county aforesaid, and being in Caroline county aforesaid, and the said James Cahall, departed this life intestate, leaving behind him and surviving him, sundry children, namely, Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall, Alexander Cahall, and Rachel Cahall, on whom the said lands and real estate descended at his death, as his heirs at law and legal representatives; that all the said children are minors, under the age of twenty years, respectively; that the said Nancy Cahall, Louisa Cahall and Alexander Cahall, reside in Caroline county aforesaid; and that the said Rachel Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof, that after the death of the said James Cahall, administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was in due form of law committed to the said Archibald Cahall, that the said Archibald Cahall resides in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof; that the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, was indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money, and amongst others, to the said William Jones in a large sum of money, on bond, passed by the said James Cahall, in his life time, to the said William Jones, which bond, after the death of the said James Cahall, with all the money due thereon, was assigned by the said William Jones to the said William Hughlett, for a full and valuable consideration, by the said Hughlett to the said Jones paid and satisfied; that, at the time of the assignment of the said bond, there was due on the said bond the sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and forty six cents; that an action at law was prosecuted by the said Jones, for the use of the said Hughlett, on the said bond, against the said Archibald Cahall, as administrator as aforesaid, for the recovery of the balance due thereon, and a judgment obtained thereon, subject to a dividend of the personal estate; that the said Archibald Cahall afterwards paid to the said Hughlett a dividend of the assets in his hands, leaving a large balance due the said Hughlett, that is to say, the sum of six hundred and eighty two dollars and forty three cents, with some interest; that the debts due from the said James Cahall, at the time of his death, are for the greater part thereof yet unpaid, and that his personal estate is insufficient for the payment of these debts; the object of the petition therefore, is to obtain a decree of this Court for a sale of the said lands and real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of the said James Cahall; It is therefore this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the petitioner in this case give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof, by a publication of this order three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, the first insertion whereof shall be made before the seventh day of November in the year aforesaid, warning the said Archibald Cahall to be and appear in Caroline County Court in person or by solicitor, and warning the said Rachel Cahall to be and appear in the said Court in person, or by Guardian, on the second Monday in March next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed for.

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POETRY.

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

In some limited notices of alliteration in one of our numbers of last week we inserted half a dozen lines of the alliterative description of the siege of Belgrade.

When a lady's in the dress, All other things of course give place, we are induced to subjoin entire that laborious trifling.

An Austrian army, awfully array'd, Holily by battery besieged Belgrade; Cossack commanders commanding come, Dealing destruction's devastating doom;

Now noisy, noxious numbers nought Of outward obstacles opposing ought. Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly press'd, Quite quaking, quickly "quarter, quarter" quest.

THE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Have not to me of your sparkling wine, Did not for me the goblet shine, My soul is athirst for a draft more rare, A gush of pure, free mountain air.

It waits on its current the rich perfume Of the purple heath and the bonied broom; The golden force, and the Hawthorn fair, Shed all their sweets to the mountain air.

From nature's fountain my nectar flows, 'Tis the essence of each young bud that blows, Let us drink—and with me the banquet share, Then we come together the mountain air.

An editorial contention is to be held at Montpelier, Vt on the 20th inst. Like all similar projects, it will but end in fumo or tussis pro crepitu.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, at the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED ED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

Collector's Notice.

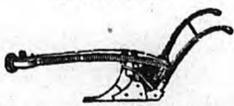
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on.

PHILIP MACKKEY, Collector of Talbot county. sept 24

Farm for Sale.

I will sell at private sale, a farm in the Bay side, Talbot county, situated about seven miles below St. Michaels, containing 2024 acres of land more or less.

PLOUGHS.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is appointed agent for the sale of Richard B. Chenoweth's celebrated Ploughs, which are more generally admired by competent judges, than any now in use.

CARTWRIGHT WANTED.

A PERSON fully competent to conduct the Cartwright business, is wanted for the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages, or an interest in the business, will be given.

WANTED.

AS an overseer for the remainder of the present year, a man who has been accustomed to agriculture, and can come recommended. A man without a family would be preferred. Apply to the EDITOR.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woolter.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 12th day of July, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself PLEASANT CHRISTIANER, of a pleasant complexion, five feet high, twenty one years of age.

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick of the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick of the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself HILLARY BROWN.

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all persons interested that but a short time remains for him to complete his collection of officers fees for the present year, and begs leave to apprise them that all who shall be found delinquent after the first day of September next, must expect to be proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on.

CABINET MAKING.

JOHN MOONKEIN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of MATERIALS;

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment, Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERLINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCLA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

Easton Academy.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next.

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven, and Annapolis for Baltimore.

THOMAS H. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has received and is now opening, at his Store a fresh supply of NEW FALL GOODS.

Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having associated themselves under the above firm, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that they have taken the stand on Washington street, adjoining the Bakery of Mr. Nind and the firm of Goldsmith and Hazle, where they have on hand a few specimens of splendid BEAVER HATS,

Wool.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISION MERCHANTS, No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

Wool.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

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NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid their Town Tax for the present year, will please call and settle the same, otherwise I shall forthwith proceed to collect them according to law, as the time allowed me by the commissioners is now expired.

Branch Bank at Easton, September 27th, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the last six months, to the stockholders of the stock of the said Bank, payable on or after the first Monday of October next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that Mr. John W. Bell having withdrawn from the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of James P. Anderson, & Co. the business will for the future, be conducted at the old stand near the market house, under the firm of ANDERSON & HOPKINS, where all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs or Carriages,

Easton Female Seminary.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis.

Disolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GOLDSMITH & HAZEL, being by mutual consent, now dissolved, all persons therefore, indebted to said firm, are fully authorized to make payment to John T. Goldsmith.

Easton Female Seminary.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their respective patrons and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing a Female Seminary in this town, on an enlarged basis.

Disolution of Partnership.

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New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOODCOCK, Capt. WM. V. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage.

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BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Ferrin Smith, on Washington street, opposite the Union Tavern, where he is prepared to receive gentlemen by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms.

Collector's Second Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for the year 1832, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the county in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired, and is much pressed for the same; therefore those in arrears, must be prepared to settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

THE TERMS Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following paper was read before the Board of Agriculture by Samuel Stevens, Esquire, and is now presented for publication.

Question. What species of sheep do you consider the most valuable to farmers generally, and what are the best modes of managing sheep and lambs?

Answer. On this subject I possess the pride and ambition of a Farmer, and fearless of contradiction, pronounce the Bakewell Sheep bottomed on Merino the most profitable.

In the first place, the Merino gives a fine beautiful wool, and when crossed by the Bakewell, you add beauty and size, both having a predilection for fat, and an uncommon sweet flavor, and what is very remarkable and important they are ready for the butcher at eighteen months old, & will increase to remain till two years old, & will succeed in beauty, size and fat superior to any other breed of sheep I have ever seen—and on as little food.

But all Farmers who expect to have fine sheep, ought to be careful every year, to select the most beautiful form and figure to breed from, both in male and female, and be sure never to suffer his Ewes to go to the Ram until the fall after they are twelve months old.

His breeding Ewes, his Lambs in separate pastures, and I consider it bad policy to put the Rams to the Ewes before the 30th of September or first of October; his Lambs will then fall about the first of March when the grass begins to spring, and gives his Lambs a fair and vigorous start; they also avoid the danger of being lost by bad weather, as no sheep should ever be confined in winter nor summer; great care should be taken to have your Ewes in fine order when they take the Ram; and when they first lamb I doubt whether they should be in very fine order, as I conceive the lamb is more apt to die. I would strongly recommend to every lover of sheep, to seed a field in Rye about the middle of August, when he harrows down his corn, which will afford him a fine fall pasture for his weathers, or such sheep as he intends for the butcher, and a great pasture for his Ewes and Lambs in the month of March, and the Rye will by no means be injured from producing a crop, provided they are removed by the first of April. One more important remark allow me to make, no farmer should ever keep a sheep over six years old, nor keep too many, and particular attention should be observed to remove them from field to field about every four weeks, as they become tired and wish a change—if even you take them from a good field to a bad pasture, I believe they will rejoice at it and do better.

Question. What is the best and most economical mode of keeping milch cows in full milk during winter?

Answer. On this important subject I have made but few experiments; turpiss, which have been highly spoken of by English Authors, I have but little faith in, the milk is thin, and I believe a cow will die on them, unless she has meal, short feed or some other kind to aid them. I know of nothing more economical, and more calculated to produce fine milk than to have your cows well fed on clover hay and pumpkins; secured in a nice clean stable well littered with straw, and the stall well cleaned every morning, and at night fresh litter—and a plenty of nice water.

In the first place a farmer who does not raise Clover, should scarcely be entitled to enjoy that good name, and pumpkins can be raised in your cornfield without the least expense or trouble (by placing two or three seed in every fourth hill each way, when you replant your corn, except gathering them in the fall, which can be done by little boys or girls to remove them to the turning rows, before seeding wheat—but I believe chopped Rye straw mixed with meal would be very valuable feed, also for horses.

But to digress a little from the question, rest assured as much depends on the milk maid, as does on the difference in food; if a cow is not milked clean, every time she will accumulate the milk left; therefore, care should be taken to extract every drop, and again a cloth and fresh water should be taken to the pen or stable every morning to wash the udders.

Question. Do you consider Oxen valuable as hauling beasts?—which is the best mode of breaking them, and the best and cheapest mode of feeding them in winter, when put to severe work?

Answer. I do consider the Ox a most valuable beast for labor, and very economical. In the first place they require no feed to raise them except grass, in summer, and coarse food in winter, and the manure they return will amply pay that expense, and when well broken are so governable that a small boy can drive them with security. You may work them ten or twelve years at hard and constant labor, at the expiration of which time you can with two or even one summer's rest and good pasture, with a small portion of corn convert them into beef, or dispose of them to the butcher; you have the same advantage should they become lame or blind at an earlier period, which is much smaller than when horses are employed, and the gear is much less expensive, and can be more easily repaired by your servants, and can draw as much manure out as a pair of horses, when the hauling is on the farm; but in my opinion should never be allowed to travel far, nor be driven out of a fast walk. I am strongly inclined to believe all oxen should be broken when one year old, by placing on them a small light yoke, and suffer your negro children or even your own children to give them about in a common go-cart with a pair of truck wheels, children will become delighted with the sport, and become useful either in collecting manure from the road side or corners of fences, &c. and deposit in some suitable place, or bringing to the wood pile, chips or bushes, &c. Should they be suffered to pass over this time, I have never encountered any difficulty in breaking them by placing a young one with an old one, yoke them, then secure their heads with a rope, and unite their tails with string, have them gently led or driven about for one or two days, and then put to an empty cart, where they may be used perhaps a part of a day, then put them to light work, but they should be unyoked every night as this gives them confidence, they should be gently handled, and an ear or two of corn given to them occasionally, when under yoke, and after it is removed.

The common habit and custom of farmers to give their oxen corn to work on, is in my opinion radically wrong, and a most wanton waste. Economy should be made the first study of a farmer, to learn to conduct his business with a true and steady eye to his interest in all its ramifications.

I have been constantly in the habit of using oxen for thirty three years and fear not contradiction when I say I draw as constantly and work as many carts as any other person, in proportion to my number of acres, and I can with truth and sincerity say, I never used five barrels of corn or any other kind of grain during the time with my hauling oxen. My constant habit is to have stalls provided for them with racks, where I feed them from the last of October with corn caps as long as they will last, then with some kind of coarse hay, sometimes during the winter I change their food from corn caps to hay, and so alternately as suits my convenience and opinions. In the spring I give them my top-fodder, and occasionally a few blades and clover hay; this method I pursue until the grass puts up in the spring, when I turn them out and throw to them some kind of hay, top-fodder or blades.

Through the spring and summer I cut green clover, and give to them every night. During meal spells I like to have some fine spot for them to graze on convenient to the house, or give them cut clover, or dry clover. This practice, viz: winter feeding, I obtained when I first began to farm from a near neighbor, whom all will admit was a judicious farmer, viz: Mr. James Goldsborough, and he caught the idea from a farmer who should be held in the highest estimation for the improvement of land, and the first mover of a meal cart in this county, and perhaps in America, viz: the late Mr. John Singleton. Through the year I run from three to six carts daily except in harvest and planting corn time, (unless prevented by sickness or some unforeseen accident.) My oxen are not fat, is it the wish or profit of a farmer to have his oxen sleek, fat, and pampered like a turf steed? Or is his profit to do all he can with them, and at moderate expense as practicable? To show the practicability and not theoretically, what labour oxen can perform on the treatment I give them, I will for your satisfaction (and hope it will not be considered presumption) to give you an extract from my Diary, of the number of loads of manure which have been put out on my land for the last eight years, independent of hauling wood, rails, litter, cornstalks, &c. and the drawing of my farm yard manure to the place of deposit with the view of making compost &c. which I have never retained an account of—but I allude to actual manure, compost marsh mud, &c. which can be denominated manure carted out on the field.

From seeding 1824, till seeding 1835 6291 " " 1825, " " 1836 8542 " " 1826, " " 1837 6139 " " 1827, " " 1838 5361 " " 1828, " " 1839 7123 " " 1829, " " 1840 5673 " " 1830, " " 1841 4363 " " 1831, " " 1832 5268

Total 48,415

\*Too wet to draw. Averaging 6053 loads each year, covering about 100 acres per annum, but I frequently put my compost on the same ground and in the same year where I manure, to give it action.

Question. Are you of opinion that by the present mode of farming, our lands are impoverished more than they were many years ago, and if so what is the cause?

Answer. This is a question in answering which considerable difficulty may occur,—when I take into consideration the vast majority of lands through the Eastern Shore, which are cultivated in three, and some times in two fields, without perhaps five acres being manured annually on each farm, and badly cultivated, I would say they are declining in value and character, and this is very much owing to land speculators who purchase up the large tracts of land cheap, and rent them from year to year at high prices, whereby the tenants have neither the opportunity nor encouragement to improve, which would not be the case were the landlords to lease out said lands for a term of years, to good tenants, and enable them to improve the land. But many farmers are rapidly improving their lands, not only by manuring, the application of which is tenfold more than ten years ago, but by judicious management, high cultivation, and a regular improvement system. The spirit of improvement appears to be increasing, and an agricultural ambition now exists which in my opinion will tend to raise the character of our lands, which added to the improved state of the health of our country, the easy access to market, the convenient and easy means of cultivation, the many and various kinds of manures to be procured, the many luxuries to be obtained from our waters, &c. &c., will in time invite strangers to settle amongst us, who may still add to our improvement, and prices of land—and in lieu of our youths seeking foreign climes, they will become more satisfied with "home, sweet home."

Sept. 10th, 1833.

Importance of knowledge to Farmers. 1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed, and his orders obeyed.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen at least once a day.

3. In a considerable farm, it is of the utmost consequence to have hands specifically appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, for there is often a great loss of time, where persons are frequently changing their employments and the work is not executed near so well.

4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or increase its power. For instance, by proper arrangements five horses may do as much labor as six perform, according to the usual mode of employing them.

5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice, or intended improvement, except after the most careful inquiries; but when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a fair trial.

6. It is a main object in management not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work, without a probability of being able to finish it in due season.

7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints, which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, and gathered in the course of his reading, or in practical management of his farm.—Singular.

The general principles of Husbandry.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good but may be exhausted by bad tillage; and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage; even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land that will so far exhaust your soil, as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and backwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and then change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant when followed successively for two or more years, upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself without lessening its powers to produce some other plants. This fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years and is common to all crops with the exception of those mentioned above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of five, six, or seven years, according to the nature of your farm.

7. This method will make poor land good, and good better. Try and see.

From the Baltimore Gazette. FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Missionary pulse never beat so highly in the Methodist E. Churches in Baltimore as on Tuesday evening, October 15, in Light street Church. The Missionaries for Western Africa, sent out by the New England Conference, the Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright, with their wives, and Miss Farrington a teacher, were present—having just arrived from Boston on their way to Norfolk, whither they are destined to embark on their perilous mission. The meeting was intended as their farewell to their brethren and sisters in Christ, in Baltimore, who had received them with open arms.

Even a careless spectator on entering the church would have noticed the deep interest depicted on a gazing audience that filled every nook and corner of stairs, aisles, seats, and wherever space might be found to admit the length and width of a human body. The missionaries & their wives, with the lady who accompanied them, were seated on the platform, in full view of the immense mass of human beings through which one mighty pulsation of interest seemed to throbb.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. S. G. Roszell, and the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Davis, presided with effect and dignity over the meeting. He introduced the missionaries to the audience, & communicated their destiny, together with the fact that they must leave the city for Norfolk on the following morning.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Presbyterian Church, missionary elect, to Africa, and who may be expected soon to sail from this port to his destination with earnestness and great appropriateness addressed the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Nevins, of the Presbyterian Church, next addressed the meeting, with energy and great effect.

The Rev. Mr. Spaulding, one of the missionaries, rose and expressed in a modest and unassuming tone and manner, the variety and power of the emotions which oppressed him. His address was touching, and drew tears from every eye.

Rev. Mr. Wright, his colleague, then addressed the audience. He spoke in a firm, collected, and prepossessing manner. His farewell was beautifully and feelingly expressed.

The feeling pervading the vast audience was at this time at a most propitious height. The Rev. Mr. Collins of the Methodist E. Church, stepped forward and moved that a subscription should be opened by gentlemen at twenty dollars each, to the number of fifteen, to raise three hundred dollars, for the purpose of giving one hundred dollars to each of the ladies who were nobly leaving kindred, home and country, for the salvation of Africa. The subscription was immediately filled, and the number extended to twenty, making a sum of four hundred dollars. Light street choir having subscribed twenty dollars, and afterwards adding thirty more.

On the completion of the twenty dollar subscription, another was opened at five dollars to each name, with the design of obtaining fifty subscribers. This subscription was so popular, that it obtained nearly a hundred names. After which the plate passed round and the entire collection and subscription amounted to \$1,200.—Showers of bank notes and silver were poured upon the platform.

The Rev. Mr. Mallitt next addressed the joyful and melted audience. He did not rise to make a set speech as the object for which he intended to speak had been accomplished. But he had a farewell to take of the dear and beloved missionaries who were going to offer themselves as sacrifices on the altar of Africa. Mr. Mallitt then called upon the audience to offer their fervent supplications to heaven that the dear missionary family might be safely cradled on the bosom of the dark blue sea, that they might stand unharmed amidst the malarial of that sun smitten coast—that we might soon be cheered with news from them, that the Lord had owned and crowned their labors with success.

Miss Farrington, the teacher, then made a few impressive remarks and pronounced her farewell.

In a strain of melting gushing emotion, two voices in the choir, sang the hymn: "When shall we all meet again." It was like a wandering burst of music from the heavenly world wafted by evening zephyrs. Every soul was melted—tears found their way in answer to the deep happiness and tenderness of the emotions which thrilled through the mass of human beings assembled to do honor to the sublime dignity of the missionary enterprise. Suppressed thanksgiving and hallelujahs murmured through an audience that dared not give full utterance to their feelings, lest they should lose a strain of such sweet and plaintive harmony.

Prayers from the Rev. Messrs. Andrew Hemphill and Thomas Sergeant, and a benediction from the Rev. Mr. Davis, closed one of the happiest meetings ever assembled in Baltimore. It was a triumph of holy benevolence—an antepast of that joy which remains for those who, like the blessed Jesus, go about doing good.

A CHAPTER ON LAUGHING. Eliza tells us that a Frenchman cannot laugh. There is no vitality in his exclamation; he keeps his muscles reined and curbed; he looks upon a horse laugh explosion as a violation of the unities and proprieties of society; he has his shrugs and grimaces, his exclamations of astonishment or delight, but his laugh is inarticulate; there is nothing contagious in it; you listen to its notes without echoing them back; you observe its throes and contortions without feeling your own features relax beneath its influence; and in spite of yourself, playing the mimic. Even his smile is cold; it melts you not; you regard it as you regard a bow, a "good morning," or any other every day piece of politeness; you receive what as a well bred man you are simply entitled to, and nothing more; and you indulge no gratitude towards the giver. There is so much condescension in a Frenchman's smile, that you feel it is begotten of the head and not of the heart; you return it half from a sense of duty, and half in a bitter mockery, for your spirit chafes at the idea that it is hollow; the mere softening down of a well bred sneer. Frenchmen ridicule, they love, they twist their features into the most expressive irregularity; there is not a limb or muscle in their composition that is not made to do its office in the exhibition of their feelings;—but they can't laugh. Their features are drilled to display all the emotions, and they call them into action whenever they please, but it is one of the properties of an essentially good laugh, that it springs all rules; bind it down or restrict it, and you break its heart.

"Laugh and grow fat," is a rhytme pythic sentence, old, simple, and essentially English. It is homely enough, but its resemblance in this respect all those shrewd sayings that have passed into proverbs. They have all a plain air about them, which some people call vulgar; the vulgarity is in their minds. The English are more senses than one. The English are a laughing people. Talk of their sulkiness as we may, and their dogged pertinacity in looking grim, it is from their broad and burly countenances that the loud, full-bodged, ringing, roaring, soul-felt laugh emanates. There is no half laugh about John Bull. He has no false notions of gentility to clog him in giving utterance to the voice of mirth within his bosom. His throes of parturition are great, and his landed sides are jarred by the labor, but his laugh is never abortive. It is a part of himself, an emanation of his own spirit, a bodiless presence, full of the soul of the father that begot it. An Englishman knows how to laugh.

People who have a keen relish for wit, give signs of their approbation by a smile. They who have a lively perception for the ludicrous, are always loud and hearty laughers. The appreciation of wit requires some thought, but broad humor may be caught at and grasped in the twinkling of an eye. A man who is compelled to get his thinking machinery into operation, before his cabinatory muscles can be called into play, will never be able to raise a laugh of any pretensions. A genuine laugh is the off spring of a moment. It springs to life full formed, like Pallas from the brain of Jove. Broad humor is to laughter what sack was to Falstaff's brain, quick forgetive, nimble.

It is a food suited to almost every kind of constitution. It smooths the ruffled mind, as oil calms the troubled waters; but wit is only for strong stomachs. Some people cannot swallow it, and there are few that can digest it. It falls upon a weak appetite; it turns sour upon those internals that have no taste for acids, and it mixes its verjuice with the milk of human kindness of the mental constitution. It is not only apt to be sour but bitter, and though in its latter quality it may sometimes be a provocation it will never answer for daily food. A man who lives on it, will be apt to become bilious and jaundiced, and ill-natured. But broad humor makes a man contented.—It is oil and wine poured into his wounds and bruises. The French have a keen taste for wit—and they smile. The English and ourselves are alive to the ludicrous—and we laugh.

A man who is given to laughter can scarcely be a bad man. From the day of Cassius down to our own, it has been your lean line that have been fomenters of internal discord and traitors against the state, and lean seldom laugh. They sometimes give utterance to a dry husky noise, which they wish to pain off as an orthodox exclamation, but you can easily detect the cheat. It has no body, no volume, no articulate language about it. It is so equivocal that it makes you feel suspicious, and uneasy, and keep a jealous eye over its author. You would not trust such a man; you would not make him your executor, or place in his charge those who are nearest and dearest to you; you feel uneasy in his presence, and are glad to escape from it.

There is always music in a woman's laugh, from the ill suppressed giggle of a budding, boarding school girl, all redolent of bread and butter and romance, to the full, joyous, heart-felt glee of a loving, and loved, and happy matron. It is catching; and even when you are so ill bred as to suspect that you are the object of it, you cannot resist the contagion; you feel your own spirit sympathizing with hers, and ready to answer peal for peal of her noisy mirth.

A woman, too, laughs not with her mouth alone; all her features do their part in the matter. The joyous spirit seems to peer thro' her eyes as through a casement, and the little images of yourself that benedict in the bright orbs, when you gaze at them, join in the merriness, and seem to expand their tiny faces into a full broad grin. A laugh plays round the dimples of her face, and it revels on her cheek. The features of most men are so rigid, that the mouth, the regular laughing organ, has no accompaniment; but laughter is to a joyous hearted woman, what sleep was to Sancho—it covers her all over like a garment. [N. Y. Standard.]

From the Hampden (Mass) Whig. AN EXTRAVAGANT PRICE.—In the Report of the Government Directors of the U. S. Bank, among the various bills paid to Editors and Printers by the President of the Bank, we notice one which most assuredly is enormously extravagant. It is this:— "\$200 for 1000 copies of the Saturday Courier."

Here is 20 cents each for 1000 copies of a newspaper, paid by Mr. Biddle—or, 4 cents each for the papers, and 16 cents for services, in the advocacy of the Bank's interest. With this fact staring us full in the face who can doubt that there has been bribery most foul on the part of the Bank administration.

A FRIEND TO MISSIONS. From the Richmond Enquirer. EDITORIALS.

Mr. James M. Smith has purchased the interest of J. F. Strother in the "Culpepper Gazette," which will henceforth be conducted by J. M. Smith & Co.—The Prospectus runs as follows:— "In announcing this fact, they think proper to declare their hostility to any United States Bank; to the whole system of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government; to a Tariff for protection; to the late Proclamation of the President of the United States—and in short, to the whole system of implied powers. They will insist upon a rigid construction of the Constitution, because all delegated powers should be thus construed; and because they believe, that without this rule, the Union cannot be preserved. They are determined to maintain these principles without reference to men; "Principia non homines," shall be their motto. In short, the Gazette in its humble sphere, will be devoted to the advancement of democratic principles, which, from various causes are in great and fearful jeopardy."

We re-publish, also, the following paragraph, as calculated to shed further light on the politics of the paper:— "Let the friends of Andrew Jackson—the enemies of the U. S. Bank, and especially those of the people who attended the great Veto dinner at Culpepper C. H.—recollect that a great effort is now making, by Mr. J. S. Barbour, especially to induce you to abandon Andrew Jackson, and surrender your opposition to that great monopoly the U. S. Bank.—Mr. Barbour has pronounced the Democrats to be "stuffed with folly," but we invoke you to be on the alert, and to be punctual in your attendance at November County Court."

Mr. Wm. R. Collier has issued at Washington the 1st No. of a new paper, entitled "The Moderator." He displays the flag of John McLean of Ohio, for the Presidency. He declares that he is "not the partizan of that portion of the republican party of which Mr. Calhoun is the leader. Towards that gentleman individually, and towards his party, he has friendly feelings; mingled, however, with regret at the ultra, and in some respects erroneous course they have seen fit to pursue. But while the undersigned still recognizes them as republicans, he does not believe that circumstances require the republican party to acknowledge the distinctiona multitudina above named as its leader, or his associates as the vanguard in the defence of republican principles."

He disclaims all sympathy with Mr. Van Buren. Indeed, the denunciation of that gentleman seems to be one of the principal objects of his Prospectus. He says, that "to aid in accomplishing this object; to defeat the corrupt and dangerous coalition of those two irresponsible interests, the Albany Regency and Cabinet Improper, with Mr. Van Buren as their common representative; and to restore the harmony and integrity of the republican party, the undersigned ventured in his first prospectus of the Moderator, to express his preference for the Hon. John McLean of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency."

He declares that the "Bank of the U. S. is an institution which needs reform—as at present constituted, its continuance by an unqualified re-charter would be palpably injurious to the interests, if not dangerous to the liberties, of the American people. But reform is not Mr. Van Buren's object. The editor has uttered by his organ in this city, the Globe, respecting the only existing institution adequate to protect our national monetary system, "IT WILL BE DESTROYED."—But though the new Editor "is no ardent friend of the Bank as at present constituted—yet he is in favor of a National Bank, as calculated to prevent the introduction "into the currency of disunion, misrule and suffering."

About Mr. Clay he preserves a guarded silence—as also upon the great questions of the Tariff, Internal Improvement, &c. &c. Finally, he winds up with more last words against Mr. Van Buren:—"These are the principles upon which the Moderator will be conducted. The undersigned has used no concealment. He has spoken in a language which all can understand. It only now remains for him to say, that if sustained by his fellow citizens in the enterprise he has undertaken, he shall devote all his energies to the advancement of the views here presented. If otherwise, he will at least have the satisfaction, whatever evils the election of Mr. Van Buren may entail upon the country, of having endeavoured to perform his duty."

SALTPETRE.—The following interesting article is from the New York Farmer:—"Professor Rafinesque, denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of animal flesh to be kept for food. That part of saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid, or aqua fortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue. This gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, and, as the professor remarks the meat becomes a different substance from what it should be as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of this chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally on salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c.; and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre, in the making of pickle for beef, pork, &c. The best substitute for which he says, is sugar—a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable. These statements ought to be remembered by farmers. They are of peculiar importance to the latter class—of which some thousands are connected with our own community."

From the Spirit of the Age. THE DYING WORDS OF AN OLD EDITOR, 1780.

My son I shall soon be gone, and you will have the management of the concern. Never expect to sustain your paper upon any other foundation than its merits: Be prudent, temperate, and upright. Work hard. Be civil to every body, and particularly to your customers. If they call themselves your patrons, I wouldn't mind it Billy; let them call themselves nabobs, if they please, so long as they pay for the paper; never exhibit that aristocracy, which is a part of the original sin, that is in us all, in any such way, for it will do you no good, my son.

Above all things, never put it in the power of any man, to say, "that is our paper, we subscribed twenty dollars a piece to keep it up;" for as sure as you live, Billy, sooner or later, something will be printed that somebody won't like; and then somebody will drop his subscription, to get your paper down. One man will withdraw, or become a little water-grub, or a little towards you, because you are too easy upon sinners and upon sin; and another, because you are not half severe enough. Another will give you that half-way support, that will be more injurious than no support at all; and if your paper is heartily praised by some old-fashioned, honest hearted man, he will reply, in prudent and well balanced phraseology, that he does not know but it is so, and he does not know as it is so.—Every morning, directly before prayers, read attentively the fable of the Old Man, Jackass and Little Boy. Never omit it Billy as long as you live. You will have many things to encounter, that are not very agreeable. Anonymous letters of an impudent character, burn at once, never mention them to any body, not even to your wife. Where a customer drops the paper, do not betray your displeasure, by an extraordinary appearance of civility; when you happen to meet him again—Never run about to pick up crumbs of comfort, nor ask any man what he thinks of this, that, or the other article in your paper which you wrote yourself, Billy—Be cautious in putting your advertisements; lose a good advertising customer by placing another man's advertisement of molasses before his own. With your good common sense you will do well enough. The public will respect you for your independence; but you must remember that there is the same difference between real and effected independence, as between real nutmegs and the article manufactured at home. In a word, fear God, and shame the Devil.

LONG PALMER.

SUPERIOR COURT. Thomas H. Wentworth Trial at this October Term.

William F. Drake. This was an action by Payee of a draft for 1300 dollars against the defendant as Acceptor. The counsel for the defendant stated in the opening of the defence, that the acceptor was exonerated, by the fraud of the payee in procuring the acceptance—that the defendant had given his acceptance upon a letter of guarantee forwarded by the drawer; that this letter was a forgery, and the plaintiff was party to the fraud. The defendant's counsel put Mr. Drake's case upon these two points. The jury believed the evidence produced on one part of the defendant, and returned their verdict for Mr. Drake.

The rules of law developed in this cause were of great commercial interest. It was held by the Court, Judge Hoffman, that the acceptance was so binding, that nothing but fraud in procuring it, and the participation of the holder in that fraud, or knowledge thereof previous to the acceptance, could exonerate the acceptor from paying; and this is a general rule, with one exception, viz. where, by force of statute provision, the bill itself is utterly void.

It is to be observed, that in this case the payee, who was the holder, was found to be a party to the fraud. Yet if this bill had been transferred bona fide to an innocent holder, such a holder might have recovered.

Mr. James Lynch, of counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Geo. Sullivan, of counsel for defendant.—N. Y. Com. Advs.

Factual Sensibility of the Heart.—A noble youth of the family of Montgometry, from a fall and subsequent abscess on the side of the chest, had the interior marvellously exposed; so that after his cure, on his return from his travels, the heart and lungs were still visible, and could be handled; which when it was communicated to Charles I. he expressed a desire that Harvey should be permitted to see the youth and examine his heart. "When," says Harvey, I had paid my respects to this young nobleman, and conveyed to him the king's request, he made no concealment, but exposed the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity into which I could introduce my fingers and thumb; and I established with the novelty, again and again I explored the wound, and first marvelled at the extraordinary nature of the cure, I set about the examination of the heart. Taking it in one hand, and placing the finger of the other on the pulse of the wrist, I satisfied myself that it was indeed the heart which I grasped, I then brought him before the King, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when he touched the outer skin, or when he saw your fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that you touched his heart.—Bell's Bridgewater Treatise.

MISS CRANDALL'S TRIAL. A letter from Brooklyn, Connecticut, in the New York Commercial, gives an account of the conclusion of this famous trial.

Miss Prudence Crandall was brought up for trial yesterday, before the Supreme Court over which the Hon. D. Daggett, Chief Justice of the State, presided, for harboring and boarding foreign fugitives, &c.

The defence rested entirely on the constitutionality of the law in question, and when the case was committed to the jury by Judge Daggett, the charge presented the most able, lucid and conclusive constitutional opinions ever pronounced in this State.

He established, by unquestionable legal deductions, the constitutionality of the Connecticut law, which had before been so much misunderstood.

The jury gave a verdict, with little or no hesitation, against the defendant.

All who heard, or who may hereafter have opportunity to read, this learned exposition of the right of this State to pass the law in question, for its own protection, will be satisfied of its soundness.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

### ALABAMA.

We regret to see a cloud gathering over the relations between the U. S. and the State of Alabama. Great moderation and discretion on both sides may prevent any new collision in that quarter, between the Federal and State authorities—but they cannot be too quickly brought into requisition. We see accounts of some troops of the U. States marching towards the Creek country—and we also remark the meeting in Lowndes county, and the orders of the Governor, for organizing the militia.—We have just received numerous documents, penned by the Secretary at War, and by Governor Gayle, touching these movements, which being too long for our limits, we substitute the following short summary of the question, from the Baltimore American—and the unpleasant note of preparations from the Tuscaloosa Examiner.—The question must be met and examined—with all due kindness and clearness of spirit:

From the Baltimore American.

"The excitement in Alabama, in relation to the removal of intruders from the Creek lands, continues unabated. A meeting held in Montgomery county recently resolved that the introduction of the United States troops within the limits of that State, for the purpose of removing the citizens there from the 'new settlements,' is absolutely subversive of the sovereignty and laws of the State of Alabama.

"The land in question was ceded to the United States by the compact with Georgia in 1802, and formed part of the Mississippi Territory, now erected into the States of Alabama and Mississippi. In 1807, Congress passed a law, authorising the Federal executive to employ such 'military force' as he may think proper to remove intruders upon any lands ceded to the United States by any treaty made with a foreign nation, and by cession from any State in the Union."

"The State of Alabama was subsequently formed, including this portion of the Creek country, and by a late treaty for the removal of the Indians, ratified by the Senate in the spring of last year, after deciding the mode of survey and regulating the Indian rights of the survey, it was directed that intruders should be removed in the same way as 'provided by law' in the case of public lands—that is, according to the act of 1807, by 'military force,' if necessary.

"The opinion of the attorney-general lately published, states the principle of this right of removal to be that of a proprietor to retain possession of his own property, by expelling trespassers, and putting claimants to their remedy in a civil action, instead of permitting the naked fact of possession to exclude the acknowledged owner. The movement, now, has been hastened by the conduct of many trespassers who have encroached upon the Indians, and produced great disorder and confusion.—The chiefs, who are entitled to the reservations, have, in general, complained of these men, and requested the interference of the United States.—On the other hand, it is not denied that there are numerous citizens of respectability, who have in occupying and improving the public lands, done only what has been usual heretofore, and to which no official objection has been made—they being willing and anxious to purchase the same, as soon as legally in market. Former settlements have been uniformly made in this manner, though contrary to the technical rights of the public. These, who are represented in the Mobile papers to amount to several hundreds, if not thousands, are included in the general order for removal.

"It is accordingly recommended earnestly in Alabama by those who do so, that the absolute right of the United States to resume possession of the lands, that some discretionary power be deposited there, to make exceptions, and thus only to expel such as are disorderly intruders."

(From the Tuscaloosa Examiner of the 5th inst.)

Our readers will discover from the following order of Brigadier General Thos. B. Scott, that preparations are making for the defence of the settlers in the new counties. When the organization of the militia shall have been effected, and magistrates and constables elected, any illegal proceedings of the Marshal, and the soldiers under his command, can be prevented by calling out the *prose comitatus*—the whole military strength of the county, to execute the magistrate's warrant. Until our statutes extending the jurisdiction of the State over the land formerly occupied by the Creek Indians and laying it off into counties, are repealed, any attempt to remove a peaceable settler, without a trial by jury, will be such an offence as the magistrates will be compelled by their oaths to support the laws and constitution of the State, to prevent by all the means in their power. We hope, that in the discharge of this solemn, but highly important and delicate duty, the officers of the State will exercise great prudence and even forbearance, and thereby prevent, if possible, a serious conflict between the United States troops. The laws of the State must be enforced with dignity and honor, as a member of the Union, must be preserved—above all, military despotism, with in her limits, must be prevented, but we trust this can be done, without involving the country in civil war; for, it should be recollected, (and in this respect we, perhaps, have erred) that the officers of the United States, are acting in obedience to Executive orders, as will be seen from Mr. Cass' letter published to-day.

### BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, (Lowndesboro, Ala.)  
13th Brigade, 5th Division.

The Brigadier General having received the following Order from His Excellency JOHN GAYLE, Governor of the State of Alabama, viz.

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Tuscaloosa, 10th September, 1833.

"Sir:—When the act of January, 1832, was passed, 'to reduce the size of the several Divisions and Brigades of the Militia of this State,' the counties of which your Brigade is composed, included by a previous law, certain portions of the Creek Nation.

"The establishment and organization of the new counties, situated in the territory ceded to the United States, by the Treaty of March, 1832, did not change the limits of your Brigade, and it is the same now, in all respects, that it was then.

"The territory which was added by the law above referred to, has never been laid off into Beata, as I understand, and of course, no Justices of the Peace have been appointed. The public service imperiously requires that a competent number of these officers should be found in every section of the State to transact the ordinary and often indispensable business of our citizens.

"I deem it therefore proper to direct that, with as little delay as possible, you give the necessary orders for organizing this portion of your command, and for dividing it into the proper complement of Company Beata.

"It is believed that if a sufficient number of officers of this class had been present, engaged

in the faithful execution of their duties, there would have been none of the irregularities among our citizens, of which the General Government has complained; and which it has made the occasion of ordering our entire white population from the Creek territory.

"In the present difficult, and to me, painful and unexpected conjuncture, I earnestly recommend to our people, in selecting the officers, civil and military, embraced by this order, that they guard against all undue excitement, and that their choice be directed to those only who are distinguished for their prudence, firmness and intelligence."

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS B. SCOTT, Brigadier General, in pursuance of the above order to me directed, do authorize and require of each, and severally, the Sheriffs of Macon, Russell, Coosa, Chambers, Barbour and Tallapoosa Counties, to convene the citizens of their respective counties for the purpose of enrollment; and that they then and there proceed to lay off their Counties into Captain's of Companies and subordinate officers.

"It is also further ordered, That the Captains so elected, hold Elections for Justices of the Peace and Constables, at the shortest notice, within their Beata, and make due returns, thereof to the proper officer.

"It is also further ordered, That the Sheriffs of the several counties do advertise, in not less than six of the most public places in their counties, for an election to be held for one Colonel, viz: each and every county to form one Regiment, and to be commanded by one Colonel.

The Sheriffs of the counties embraced in these orders, are required to send certified returns to Head Quarters.

The importance of the immediate organization of the new Counties, is such, that the Brigadier General deems it unnecessary even to suggest a necessity for the faithful and speedy discharge of the duties therein required.

By order of the Brigadier General,  
THOS. B. SCOTT,  
C. W. SURGENT, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Since our last publication, the packet ship York, Captain Nye, and the North American, Captain Macy, have arrived, the former from London, and the latter from Liverpool; bringing London papers to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th of September ultimo. The brig Mary Jane, Captain M. Kinstry, has also arrived from France, bringing Papers to the 17th, and Bordeaux to the 18th inclusive. Our European advices are consequently fourteen days later than before.

### IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

Information was received in Paris by express on the 14th of September, that General Bourmont, at the head of the troops of Don Miguel, after reconnoitering Lisbon on the 4th, made a general attack on the 5th—but was repulsed. On the 6th and 7th, the armies preserved their respective positions, and another battle was expected. We quote from the following articles upon this subject, the first from a Paris, and the second from a Bordeaux paper:

PARIS, 14th Sept.

M. de Bourmont has failed in his first attack on Lisbon. He was making dispositions on the 7th for another attempt on the next day. It is fair to suppose, that his chance of success has diminished at Lisbon, as well as at Oporto. All delay is favorable to the constitutional cause. The Miguelite General made immense efforts during his march on the capital, to organize something like an army. He prepared, as well as he could, his troops; but in fifteen days a Portuguese cannot be made a well drilled soldier. After the check at Oporto, what M. de Bourmont had most to apprehend was at first, even partial defeat; and it cannot be doubted that a general battle without success, had caused discouragement and bro't disorder in the Miguelite ranks, and destroyed in one day, the order which the General had endeavored to introduce in the army. It is not here the question of a regular siege, it is of a battle on fortifications thrown up in haste. M. de Bourmont knew well enough the troops he commands, to take advantage of their first ardour and lead them to the attack in the hope of carrying the city in the onset. But these troops once repulsed, they have to fight another battle with diminished hopes and courage.

BORDEAUX, 13th Sept.—The doubts which we expressed on the subject of the reported capture of Lisbon, on the 7th, have been justified by the event, according to our correspondence, and even according to some Paris journals, Bourmont attacked the capital of Portugal on the 5th, and was repulsed with vigor. The 6th and 7th, the two armies were in sight of each other, but did not fight, and a new attack was attempted, it could not have been before the 8th. Notwithstanding our wish that the cause of Don Pedro may triumph, because we believe it to be that of liberty, we cannot participate in the opinion expressed yesterday by another paper in this city, which emphatically pronounced that the Miguelites were completely destroyed.

FRANCE.

The Delaware, 7th, which sailed hence on the 11th of August, having on board the Hon. Edward Livingston, the envoy of the United States to the French Government, and suite, arrived at Cherbourg on the 12th of September.

The Monitor announces officially in the following terms, the recognition of the Government of Donna Maria:

"The Government of the King, in consequence of the re-establishment of its political relations with the Government of her Majesty, Queen Donna Maria, has officially recognized the Chevalier Daupias as Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at Paris. Some time ago the Government of the King had sent to M. de Lourde credentials destined to credit him as Charge d'Affaires of France to the Cabinet of Lisbon."

Poisonous Beata.—Those beautiful red seeds with a black spot brought from India, which are sometimes worn as ornaments of dress, are said by the natives to be so dangerous, that the least of one of them is sufficiently poisonous to destroy a man. This account, however, seems to exceed probability; but that they have a very prejudicial quality, I have no doubt, for within my own knowledge I have seen an extraordinary effect of the poison of one of these peas. A poor woman, who had some of them given to her, and who did not choose to be at the expense of having them drilled to make a necktie, put the seeds into hot water till they were sufficiently soft to be perforated with a large needle, in performing this operation, she accidentally wounded her finger, which soon swelled and became very painful, swelling the whole hand; and it was a considerable time before she recovered the use of it. The botanical name of the plant that produces this pea is *Aburd precatoria*—Elements of Science of Botany, as established by Linnaeus.

### THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Our readers will recollect that the first accounts received of the election in Prince George's County, informed us of the success of three Jackson and one opposition candidate for the Assembly. Subsequently it appeared that according to the official return there were two of each party. This gave to our opponents a hope that they would be enabled by the weight of the whole Senate being thrown into the scale in their favour, to retain the power of the State. We were persuaded, from what we had seen and heard, that there had been some foul play made, use of to deprive us of a vote in the election of Governor and Council, according to their political opinion with a majority of the people; but were unable to say in what manner it was done.

"We now learn, however, that there were eleven of our tickets rejected by the Judges for having a stroke drawn slantingly over the word Assembly, over the names of our candidates, which reduced the votes for one of them below the number given to the second candidate on the opposition ticket. There can be no doubt of the legality of those votes, and by including them, which will no doubt be done by the House, Mr. Edelin will be admitted to the seat, and give to us a majority without including some of the persons whom our opponents have claimed, but which we believe they will not obtain. Our friends may therefore, we think, calculate with confidence upon the election of a Jackson Governor and Council.—*Dalt. Repub.*

Candidate for Governor.—Since the result of one late election was made known, there has been considerable conversation in relation to the individual who would be likely to be selected for the office of Governor. Several persons have been named; but the one most generally thought of and approved of is General Samuel Smith. His long and faithful services in peace and in war, have given to him a strong hold upon the esteem and affections of his fellow-citizens; and have caused them to feel a desire that in his last days he should be placed in the Executive chair of the state with whose interest and honour his life has been so closely allied.—*ib.*

Since the federal government succeeded to the rights of the British crown, it is pleasing to remark that in no manner has any acquisition of territory been made in any instance, otherwise than by purchase. Military conquest or voluntary cession are considered by civilians the only justifiable grounds for divesting the original occupants of their rights to any lands; and on this principle have many of our most flourishing settlements been made; particularly those of most parts of New England, and most parts of Pennsylvania; the voluntary cession in those instances being purchased by the settlers.

But military conquest alone seems not to be wholly and solely justifiable in the opinions of our general government. For although Gen. Jackson had wholly defeated the Creek nation in 1814, so that their country was entirely in our possession, and (by the laws of war) the right by conquest was complete, yet did our government enter into a fair and honorable treaty with them, accepting the cession of part of their land and guaranteeing to them the integrity of all the remainder. Nay more—When the unfortunate Creeks were soon afterwards reduced to extreme want, the government, with the spirit and liberality of noble humanity, provided for them the necessities of life till the crops of corn became competent to furnish a supply.

Can a similar instance be found in the records of any other nation situated as we are?

Mason and Dixon's Line, is so called from the names—Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—of the two gentlemen who were appointed to run the unfinished lines in 1761, between Pennsylvania and Maryland on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1730, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1732 between them. A decree had been made in 1685 by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterwards to William Penn), which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Eastern Sea on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it drawn from Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree of north latitude. A decree in Chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted and expensive litigation—particularly after the death of Penn in 1718, and of Lord Baltimore in 1744; till John and Richard and Thomas Penn, (who had become sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William.) and Cecilus Lord Baltimore (grandson of Charles and grandson of Cecilus, the original patentee) entered into an agreement on the 10th of May 1732. To this agreement, a chart was appended—which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an east and west line running westward from that Cape to the exact middle of the peninsula; and from this middle point (between the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware) was to be drawn a line northward so as to form a tangent with the periphery of the semicircle drawn around New Castle (agreeably to the deed of the Duke of York to William Penn); and that the line should be continued northward till it reached the 40th degree of latitude which would be fifteen English miles due south of Philadelphia, and 25 miles beyond the Susquehanna river, to the western limits of Pennsylvania—leaving the line not actually run though virtually drawn, to be the boundary between Maryland and this State. This was precisely one century after the original charter to the first proprietor of Maryland—and was certainly favorable to the heirs of Penn, in consequence, not merely of the decree of James appointing the 40th degree of latitude as the boundary of Pennsylvania, but from their own calumny and circumsppection; for the grant of Maryland to the Baltimore family may seem to sanction their possession of territory to the 41st degree.

Be that as it may, the necessity of an agreement was urged from the circumstance of the British Government being in treaty with the proprietary of Pennsylvania for the purchase of their rights. This impelled Lord Baltimore to the arrangement of '32; which he endeavored to invalidate as soon as the emergency was overcome. Chancery suits, singly decrees, and proprietary arrangements followed—which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the 'temperary line.' This was effected in 1739. But the case in chancery being decided in 1750, new commissioners were appointed who were to ascertain the semicircle described from the centre of New Castle with a radius of 12 miles. Objections originated about this centre and the periphery, threw the case again into

chancery, to have a recognition of horizontal measurement, and of statute miles—which (with other circumstances) compelled another agreement in 1761; and this effectually terminated such protracted and vexatious alterations. This agreement was enrolled in the English Court of Chancery; and enforced as above mentioned in 1761.

The chart and surveys of the former (not of the latter) agreement are among the public records of our Commonwealth.—*Am. Sent.*

From our old correspondent, of "Arlington."

### THE HUNTING SHIRT.

SMALLWOOD'S REGIMENT.

The following interesting reminiscence of the Days of '76, with a graphic description of a Corps that was composed of the chivalry of Maryland, and formed the very elite of the army of Independence, in the memorable campaign of 1776, will, we are assured, be read with gratification by all the Americans.

These details are selected from among a series of papers, furnished by our venerable neighbor, and Revolutionary veteran Major Adlum to Mr. Custis, for "The Private memoirs of Washington."

"Smallwood's Regiment, arrived in Philadelphia about the middle of July, 1776, the day after the militia of York Town got there. I happened to be in Market street, when the Regiment was marching down it. They turned up Front, till they reached the Quaker meeting House called the Bank meeting, where they halted for some time, which I presumed was owing to delicacy on the part of the officers, seeing they were about to be quartered in a place of worship. After a time, they moved forward to the door, where the officers halted, and their platoons came up, and with their arms, marched into the meeting house. The officers then retired and sought quarters elsewhere.

"The Regiment was then said to be eleven hundred strong; and never did a finer, more dignified, and braver body of men face an enemy. They were composed of the flower of Maryland, being young gentlemen, the sons of opulent Planters, Farmers and Mechanics, from the Colonel to the private, all were attired in Hunting Shirts. I afterwards saw the fine corps on their march to join Gen. Washington.

"In the battle on Long Island, Smallwood's Regiment, when engaged with an enemy of overwhelmingly superior force, displayed a courage and discipline that sheds upon its memory an undying lustre, while it was so cut to pieces that in the October following, when I again saw the regiment, its remains did not exceed one hundred men.

"Capt. Edward de Courcy, Captain Herbert, a Captain and a Doctor Stuart, of Smallwood's regiment, were among the prisoners taken at Long Island, with whom I became acquainted, while I was prisoner in New York.

"The wreck of the once superb regiment of Smallwood fought in the battles of the White Plains and the subsequent actions of the Jerseys, in the memorable campaign of 1776, ending with the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, where the remains of the Regiment, reduced to little more than a company, was commanded by Captain, afterwards Governor Stone of Maryland."

NOTE, BY MR. CUSTIS.

The Hunting Shirt, the emblem of the Revolution, is banished from the national military, but still lingers among the hunters and pioneers of the far West. This national costume, properly so called, was adopted in the West, and the Revolution, and was recommended by Washington to his army, in the most essential period of the war of Independence. It was a favorite garb with many of the officers of the line, particularly the gallant Colonel Josiah Parker.

When Morgan's Riflemen, made prisoners at the assault on Quebec, in 1775, were returning to the South, to be exchanged, the British garrisons on the route beheld with wonder these sons of the mountain and the forest. Their hardy looks, their tall athletic forms, their marching always in Indian file, with the light and noiseless step peculiar to their pursuit of woodland game; but, above all, to European eyes, their singular and picturesque costume, the Hunting Shirt, with its fringes, the vamped belts, leggings, and moccasins, richly worked with the Indian beads and porcupine quills of brilliant and varied dyes, the tomahawk and knife; these, with the well known death-dealing aim of these matchless marksmen, created in the European military mind, which lasted with the war of the Revolution.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 19.

Great Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Messrs. Editors—I think that many of your readers who were unable to attend the meeting of the above Society the last evening, will feel a deep interest in learning some particulars respecting it. I had the special good fortune to get into the room in season to obtain a good situation to see and hear the whole performance; and as I assure you my expectations were not a little raised on observing among the members of the society the zealous defender and supporter of the cause, who has made no small stir at home and abroad. There seemed, however, to be a great degree of quietness and tranquillity pervading the whole body of members present, which I concluded was a sign of a coming storm, as I have been present at other meetings of this society, when great energy has been manifested. At eight o'clock, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, Mr. Bacon—and Mr. Sewall appointed Chairman (as the Chairman who presided at the former meeting was not present). The members of the society were requested to come forward, if any were in the farther part of the room, and take seats. A doubt was expressed whether a quorum of the society was present, and the members were requested to rise in their places and be counted. At this call, the society, which seems to have set our good friends at the south by the ears, and led them to look with such jealousy and suspicion on their friends in this part of our country, at a meeting where their celebrated and well-revered leader was expected to be present, and who might be supposed to have matters of high and mighty import to communicate, they were enabled to number FIVE members present, which was declared not to be a quorum—and so the meeting adjourned.

Steamboat Sunk.—The Maysville Eagle of Thursday says:—"The steamboat Eclipse, on ascending the river, on Tuesday night last, about two miles above Augusta, struck a snag and sank in about ten minutes, in 34 or 40 feet water. The loss, we presume, will not be very heavy, as there was but little freight on board. The boat, we understand, will be immediately raised, and refitted for service."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—The Baron de Merogues has presented to the French Institute, in manuscript, a voluminous work under the title of "Researches on the Causes of the Riches and the Poverty of Nations." The following extracts are from this work: They are derived from his own observations:

"In 1825, the ratio of the poor to the population in the United States of America was 1 to 76. This ratio is the mean of the following subdivisions:—In Pennsylvania, principally agricultural, 1 in 88; in Delaware do, 1 in 78; in the State of New York, 1 to 74."

In Europe the following are the proportions in the various countries, from observations in those countries:

"Portugal (1821) principally agricultural 1 in 93  
Wurtemberg (1818) ditto 1 in 98  
France (1826) agriculture and commerce 1 in 34  
Venitian States (1823) commerce 1 in 27  
Great Britain, (1824) manufactures and commerce, 1 in 13  
Holland, (1826) commerce. 1 in 30  
Belgium (1826) manufactures and agriculture, 1 in 8

The following interesting comparison shows the proportion of the depraved part of the population, between London and Paris, in 1830, with the development of industry:

Population of London within the liberties, 1,330,000; do Paris, without the banlieux, or within the walls, 574,338.

Individuals without the means of existence, London, 20,000 Paris, 12,000  
Women of the Town, London, 75,000 Paris, 15,000  
Pick pockets, thieves, smugglers, &c., London, 115,000 Paris, 9,000  
Receivers of stolen goods, London, 3,000 Paris, 600  
Beggars, London, 16,000 Paris, 9,000  
Total, London, 229,000 Paris, 40,000

From whence it follows that the lowest that depravity is in London, 52 in 1,000  
The police arrested in London alone 72,824, or one inhabitant in 18."

TIMONIUM RACES.—FIRST DAY.—October 23. First Race.—Sweepstakes for 4 years old; a single two miles; entrance \$200.

J. S. Garrison's ch. f. Sally Ramsay, 1  
Mr. Foulke's ch. c. Tyrant, 1  
Doct. Duvall's b. f. Betsey Nelson, 3  
Mr. Lacote's gr. f. Water Witch, 4  
Time 4 m. 12s.

Second Race.—A match for 1000 bushels of Wheat, mile heats.  
J. Gilmore's ch. c. York, 1 2 1  
Thos. Cockey's ch. b. Henry, 2 1 2  
Time—2m 11s—2m 18s—2m 22s.

Third Race.—A Sweepstakes for horses belonging to Baltimore county. 4 Subscribers.  
M. F. Cockey's b. h. walked over.

TIMONIUM RACES.—Second Day.  
Four mile heats for \$1000.

Tuberoso, (Harrison's) 2 3 1  
Bachelor, (Potter) 1 4 4  
Orange Boy, (Garrison) 3 1 3  
Florida, (Selden) 4 2 2  
Time—1st heat, 8m. 22s.—2d heat 8m 21s.—3d heat 8m. 15s.

Entries for the third day—purse \$500.—3 mile heats.—Entrance \$15.  
J. S. Garrison's c. m. Arabia Felix, 5 years old, by Arab.  
J. M. Selden's b. h. Duke of Orleans, by Sumpter.  
Dr. Duvall's br. h. Reform, by Marylander, five years old.  
J. I. Harrison's ch. h. Festival, by Eclipse.

Friday.  
Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats,  
J. M. Selden's b. h. Duke of Orleans 1  
J. J. Harrison's ch. h. Festival 3  
J. S. Garrison's b. m. Arabia Felix 2  
Dr. Duvall's br. h. Reform 4  
Time 5 min. 58s. 5 min. 59s.

The sweep stakes two mile heats \$200 entrance, was won by Mr. Garrison's b. f. by Monsieur Tounson beating 4 others.—Time 3m 56s

TO DAY, (Saturday) Proprietor's purse \$300, two mile heats; 10 entries; viz.  
Doct. Duvall's gr. f. Agility.  
Robt. Buchanan's b. h. Robin Red Breast.  
Henry Hammond's b. c. by Marshall Ney.  
Phil. Poulton's ch. f. Hagar.  
John Roger's gr. m. Fire in the Mountains.  
Col. Walker's ch. f. Emily.  
Mr. Lacote's ch. g. Little Wonder.  
J. S. Garrison's ch. f. Eliza Drake.  
Maj. Andrew's ch. f. Miss Emily.  
Geo. F. Miller's gr. h. Memnon.

An Essay on the Spirit and Influence of the Reformation. By C. Villiers, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Göttingen.—Key and Biddle, Philadelphia. These enterprising publishers have set a good example in Philadelphia, in relation to the mechanical execution of the work.

Apart from this (not altogether minor) consideration, "Villiers Essays on the Reformation," is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject that has been published.

When, thirty years ago, the National Institute of France proposed the great question, "what has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther on the political situation of the different states of Europe and on the impress of knowledge?" and offered its subject—all matters for the best effect on the subject—all Europe awaited its decision with anxiety. Catholic countries were startled by the daring nature of the question proposed by the literary body in a nation, long esteemed the most sacred bulwark of their faith. Protestants also, awaited with anxiety the decision of the proud philosophy of France, whose new-born liberality this momentous subject, would so severely test. "All the talents" of Europe enrolled themselves as competitors.—But to the infinite credit of the judges, the work of an obscure Hugonot obtained the prize. The practised sophistries of the collegian and the jesuit were found of no avail when weighed against the stern facts, the lucid reasonings, and the historical acuteness of the unknown Villiers; and to his mastery treated, without hesitation, was the prize adjudged.

This brilliant fact in the history of our work, is itself a commendation equal to any that could be offered in its praise, as a powerful and superior history of the reformation.—*N. Y. American.*

Head-Aches.—A singular instrument, called electro-moteur, has been invented in France by M. Fozzembas, which is capable of curing the most inveterate head aches. For slight head aches, it need be applied only once for about half an hour; but for chronic ones, the application must be repeated. It is said to be completely successful in such cases of every kind, whether they originate from constitutional weakness or a disordered stomach, from dissipation or hysteria.

Assassination.—On Thursday, the 20th inst. Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and his son BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Tuscaloosa county, were riding towards home, within a short distance from their residence, they were fired upon by assassins—the first discharge of guns not taking effect, two others fired. The elder Williams was shot through the heart and died instantly; his son was also wounded, but not mortally. The Tuscaloosa Flag says, no doubt is entertained but that this work of death was perpetrated by JOHN M'ADAMS and his son JAMES M'ADAMS, between whom and the Williamses, the most inveterate animosity existed. As yet the M'Adames have not been arrested, but it is believed they are lurking in the neighborhood of their residence.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A new York paper states that Doctor Scudder of that city has provided a remedy for squinting. In proof of its efficacy, says the Commercial Advertiser, we were shown on Saturday, a lad about eleven years of age, who had been operated on by Dr. S. and restored to sight, of which he had been deprived about two years ago by the bursting of a gun, which inverted it in its socket. The eye was replaced and vision restored. A patent has been obtained, we understand, for the instrument with which it was effected; and should the Doctor succeed in uniformly regulating the optic axes so as to remove the hindrance and deformity, he will have performed a valuable service.

The Catholic Provincial Council convened in Baltimore, on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Whitfield is the presiding officer. The bishops in attendance are the Right Rev. Dr. David, from Bardonia—the Right Rev. Doctor England, of Charleston—Right Rev. Doctor Rosati, of St. Louis—Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, of Boston—Right Rev. Dr. Dubois, of New York—Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick, from Philadelphia—Right Rev. Doctor Reese, of Detroit, and the Right Rev. Doctor Purcell, of Cincinnati. In noticing the first meeting of this body, which is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal among the Catholics in this country, the Baltimore Gazette says:—"A large body of priests selected by the prelates as advising Theologians, filled the Chancel. The appearance of the Sanctuary was exceedingly striking; the bishops wore caps and mitres, and were seated at each side of the altar; the priests in their sacred vestments occupied the front before the platform. After Mass, the Bishop of Charleston delivered a discourse on the nature of church government, the object and utility of councils, and the peculiar benefits likely to arise from their celebration in this country."

SOMERSET, (Penn.) Oct. 16.

This morning, about half past 2 o'clock, the cry of fire was heard by the citizens of this town. It was discovered in the house owned by J. F. Cox, Esq. and occupied by several families and mechanics as shops. In a few moments it spread into an awful conflagration, and in a few minutes the whole building was consumed. It was a few months ago, with inconceivable rapidity it spread both east and west, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions were made by the citizens to subvert it, its progress was not sensibly arrested until every house between the street which crosses Main street, at Judge Kurtz's, and Main Cross street were entirely consumed. About day light, Capt. Webster's Hotel on one side of Main street, and the house of J. Snyder on the other, were enveloped in flames.

Upwards of THIRTY FAMILIES are turned homeless into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes, was the most business doing and populous, as well as most valuable.—Stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. Many of the store goods of Messrs. Neff and Still, Mr. Michaels, and Mr. Snyder, have been saved. Some private families have lost their ALL. Some have saved much of their furniture. We would suppose the whole loss not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) Oct. 16.

COMMONWEALTH.—Indictment for assault vs. Neal McElwaine [to kill, Army Ally—Pierce Brennan and for a riot—and for assault—Alfred Lloyd.]

This case came on for trial in the Mayor's court of this city, yesterday morning. Counsel for commonwealth, Messrs. Dallas, Deputy Attorney General, Biddle, Darrah, and Irwin.—For defendants, Messrs. Fetterman, Burke and Craft.

A free mason being called as a juror, was challenged by the counsel for the commonwealth. The morning was spent in the argument arising out of this challenge. In the afternoon, the court gave a written opinion overruling the challenge. The jury was then empanelled, and Mr. Irwin, for the commonwealth, opened the case.

Parmentier's Garden.—We learn that Mrs. Parmentier has recently disposed of, at private sale, the ground now occupied by her as a Garden, for the sum of fifty three thousand dollars.

The enclosed premises cover about ten acres, and are distant a mile and three quarters from Brooklyn Ferry. When her late husband purchased this property about eleven years since, (for which he paid six thousand dollars) it was almost a barren rock, and all his friends at that time thought he had entered upon a grotesque speculation.—But, a few years of great personal exertion and the expenditure of five thousand dollars, showed him in the possession of one of the best and most fertile flower gardens in this part of the country.—Since his death his respectable widow and daughters have carried on the business to the entire satisfaction of their patrons and the public at large. The rage for speculation in Brooklyn, has enabled Mrs. Parmentier to retire from active life, with a competency for herself and interesting daughters.—The just reward of virtue and well spent lives.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The foreign intelligence which has reached us within the last two or three days, has a more warlike appearance than any received for a long time. The alleged projected interference by the Northern Powers, with the settlement of the Belgian Question, by countenancing or aiding the attempt of the King of Holland to reconquer Belgium, is in itself a declaration of hostilities. Neither France nor England could submit to such a violation of what they have been for two years avowing to be absolutely necessary to the peace of Europe—the independent existence of the Belgian Kingdom. To submit to such dictation would be to abandon at once all pretensions to spirit, consistency and good faith, and to consent to an encroachment on the principles of despotism, in the heart of Europe, from which nothing can issue but deadly enmity to themselves. It is altogether impossible that a universal war in Europe should not ensue, if such were indeed the determination of the assembled monarchs at the congress of Bohemia.

(Baltimore American.)

TUESDAY

Our subscribers, and agents for the receipt of his receipt

The Editor of the Baltimore American, proposes to send a copy of the State, access by a note of Mr. Van Burly antic

On the

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, 1833.

Our subscribers and patrons in Caroline county, are informed that Mr. WILLIAM R. SANGSTON, of Denton, has undertaken the agency for the Whig in that county.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Editor of the Philadelphia National Banner, for the purpose of securing harmony of movement, and the concentration of strength, upon one candidate in opposition to "the heir," proposes that a National Convention shall be held at Washington city on the 4th of July next; the delegates to be chosen in every State, according to the ratio of representation, by a meeting of citizens opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren.

The foregoing is from the Louisville Herald. We of the Gazette say ditto—ditto—ditto—

Here is a proposition, which we find copied into the United States Telegraph; and which, although Mr. Green does not appear to adopt it at once as good policy, he suffers to go before his readers as worthy of their consideration.

In regard to the next presidency, we hold ourselves perfectly uncommitted in favor of any individual. We go for principles not men. We go for democracy, as the only policy that can preserve the Union, by bringing back the action of the general government to the limits prescribed by the constitution.

This proposition, we think bears evidence of its having emanated from an insidious foe to democratic principles, no less than an open and determined one to Mr. Van Buren; and on this account should be received with the utmost caution, at least, by those who are striving for the establishment of those noble principles in our country.

Mr. LEIGH has been named by the author of the proposition, and although we are uncertain about the extent to which he would go in his definition of the relative powers of the general and State governments, yet, from the favorable notice that has been taken of his pretensions by old Virginia,—always orthodox in her politics,—we should be inclined at the present, to favor his selection.

Judge McLEAN has always been regarded as a democrat; but how far he may have been tainted by the doctrines of the American System, we are not prepared to say.

Governor Cass's political sentiments are wholly unknown to a very large majority of the people of the United States.

The only two individuals named, (Mr. CLAY and Mr. WEBSTER,) whose principles are fully known, are known to be hostile to the rights of the States; are known to be in favor of a latitudinarian construction of the powers of the general government under the constitution, and consequently in direct opposition to the principles which alone can preserve the union.

What could the democratic party expect to gain in uniting upon an individual like Mr. Webster who is known to be opposed to every principle held dear by that party? What could they expect to gain by taking Mr. Clay, who, although formerly a champion of brilliant powers in the cause of democracy, has so long acted upon, and assisted in carrying out the destructive tendencies of federal principles, that it is feared he has lost sight entirely of his original principles?—By adopting this course, democratic principles would receive a stab from which they would hardly recover in a generation.

No, let us unite in no convention in which our principles may be compromised; let us insist upon an alteration of the constitution, giving the election of the President and Vice President to the people directly, without the intervention of the House of Representatives in any event, and democracy may again hold up her head. Let democrats be true to themselves—contract no entangling alliances with parties opposed to them, for the purpose of gratifying resentment, whether just or not—

and the day of their deliverance and triumph may be regarded as near at hand.

MISSOURI SENATOR.—The St. Louis Republican says, it is pretty generally understood that Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of that city but recently of St. Genevieve, is to receive the executive appointment of U. S. Senator, in the place of Mr. Beckner, who recently died of cholera, in Missouri. That paper seems to be well satisfied with this appointment, if it should be made,—intimating that Dr. Linn is a most worthy and amiable man.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Peter V. Daniel, of Richmond, Va. to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney, resigned.

Niagara Whirlpool.—This whirlpool, which is several miles below the Falls at Niagara, is a large deep basin, about the size of Primrose Hill, at the back of Chalk Farm, in which the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence revolve in one perpetual whirl, caused by their being obstructed by an angle of the steep and decayed banks which overhang this dreadful place—Mr. Wallace, the blacksmith, had a son, a fine youth, who one day went down to the whirlpool, and the current proving too strong for him, he was carried into the whirl. His poor distracted mother sat on the gloomy bank for hours and days and beheld the body of her own darling carried round in a circle by the water, sometimes disappearing for a time and then coming up and revolving upon the surface of his watery grave, and thus continuing for several days, no human aid being available even to his remains. After five or six days bodies which get into this dismal cauldron are carried down the river. It is usual for persons rafting timber from places between the Falls and the Whirlpool, to get off the raft before they come to the basin, first placing the raft in such a position as may best enable it to float down the stream without being carried into the whirl. On one occasion however, one of the raftsmen refused to leave the raft—he was not afraid, all would go safe; contrary was unavailing, and the raft, with the unfortunate head strong man upon it, made its way downwards, and was soon drawn within the fatal circle, around which for three days and three nights it continued to revolve, all the efforts of a thousand anxious spectators proving unavailing. The continual and sickening motion he underwent, except the poor sufferer for all power to eat—sleep he could not—a dreadful death was before his eyes, so much the more terrible that it was protracted night after night in such a place. At last a man was found who ventured into the whirl as far as he could with the hopes of life, a strong rope being tied around his middle, one end of which was on shore. He carried a line to throw to the raft—succeeded; the agonized sufferer fastened it to the raft, and in this way he was drawn on shore, and his life preserved.—M'Kenzie's Sketches of the United States

French Politeness.—On a new year's day, when Junot's, the Duke of Abrantes, servant waited on him with their congratulations to receive the customary presents, he conferred on each a gift; then turning to his steward, who had been in the habit of plundering him.—"As for you, Sir, I will make you a present of every thing you have robbed me of during the past year." The steward made a low bow and retired.

From Van Dieman's Land.—The ship Tybee, arrived at Salem on Sunday from Sydney, New South Wales. Left June 8th for the United States by way of Cape Horn. The Tybee is the first ship from the United States to the above place. She beat off Cape Horn fifteen days ago, and N. E. winds and got as far S. as lat. 51 55 and lon. 53 32 W. where she saw large fields of ice extending from south to west as far as vision could extend from the mast head.

Grapes worth having.—There was some marvel concerning the grapes which the spies brought to the camp of Israel, but modern travellers say that the valley of Eschohal produces bunches which weigh from ten to twelve pounds. A German traveller (Schutz) says, "a cluster of grapes, ten or three feet in length, will give an abundant supper to a whole family." The vines must of course be immense. The Black Hamburg (of which specimens were shown in the Horticultural Rooms this morning,) have grown so prodigiously in England, as to cover in some cases nearly 1800 square feet of ground. One at Hampton Court is mentioned in William's Vegetable World, as bearing regularly about 2000 clusters, weighing a pound on an average. Vine stalks in Persia and Palestine not unfrequently attain the enormous diameter of from one to two feet.—Boston Mer. Adv.

[There is or was last year, a grape vine, not far from Lexington, on the side of the Frankfort road, which measured more than a yard in circumference, six feet from the ground.]—Nat. Intel.

The freedom of the press which is exercised, if not acknowledged, in Paris, exceeds any degree practically known elsewhere. Journals having great authority and circulation directly and vehemently urge the overthrow of the present government—some, the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, in the person of the Duc de Bordeaux,—others, the substitution of a republic. They wage open and constant war—not on particular measures or defects of the King and his administration, but upon the dynasty or the monarchical system. Editors, Print-sellers, noisy-street politicians, are prosecuted, convicted, fined and imprisoned; yet, in the principal journals particularly, there is not the least remission of hostilities.—Nat. Gaz.

A DOUBLE REFINED ROGUE. About two weeks ago two fellows by the names of Ludlum and Fisher, were committed to Bridewell, the former charged with stealing a watch, the latter with stealing a quantity of carpenter's tools. On Tuesday last Fisher was bailed out, and entrusted with a letter from Ludlum to his wife, which he punctually carried, but before delivering it, represented himself as a deputy keeper of the prison, and insisted upon having 25 cents for his trouble. He then told the woman, that her husband had desired him to tell her to send him a change of clothes, and she unsuspectingly made up a bundle consisting of a pair of pantaloons, a vest, hat, stock, two shirts and other small articles, which Fisher carried forthwith to a pawn broker's and pledged a part of them for two dollars, subsequently disposing of the remainder in various ways. The rogues were discovered by Ludlum's wife calling at the Bridewell, on Saturday to see her husband, when the facts were communicated to an officer, and Fisher shortly after was arrested and the pawn ticket found in his pocket. He was again placed in limbo to answer for this fresh piece of villainy at the ensuing sessions.—N. Y. Standard.

FOR THE WHIG.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. General Jackson, in his first message to Congress, and in his subsequent communication, has called the attention of the members, to the Bank of the United States, and has freely and frankly declared that it ought not to be rechartered. A bill has been passed by both Houses of Congress, rechartering the Bank, and the President, in the exercise of his constitutional duty has assented to the measure.

The President of the Bank, with the concurrence of the Directors, has expended more than eighty thousand dollars in printing and circulating essays, speeches and reports, with a view to rechartering the Bank. This has been made appear by the late investigating committee of Bank Directors, appointed by the President, and is founded on the evidence taken from the books of the Bank. The officers of the Bank, dare not deny it. The President and Directors of the Bank have no authority to apply one dollar of the funds to any object not specified by the charter, or to necessary incidental expenses. And when the President and Directors qualified, they severally took a solemn oath, faithfully to discharge their duties. It becomes a question to be decided by the next Congress, whether the charter of the Bank be not forfeited for abuse of powers; and if the dignity and purity of our republican institutions does not require that an example should be made of men who have flagrantly violated their duties and applied the funds of the Bank to corrupting the presses of the country. It was decided by the Supreme Court, in the case of James H. McCulloch and others, that an indictment would lie at common law for a combination of the part of Bank officers, to misapply the funds of the United States Bank.

I do not think any honest man can for a moment suppose that under like circumstances, the virtuous President of the Eastern Bank, or the honorable Board of Directors would have applied the funds of that institution to such purposes. I do not appeal to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, to Mr. Walsh, Mr. Fry and others, who have received the wages of iniquity, but to the honest, patriotic and honorable men of the country.

JUSTICE.

Balloon.—It is amusing to read Mr. Durant's account of his aerial voyages. He is so precise, so particular in details, is so grateful for the tea and toast prepared for him on his arrival on terra firma; he tosses off his glass of old Madeira with such gusto; he thanks the ladies with such grace, and seems wistful to be blessed with such an appetite after his chilly exposure aloft, that we read his despatches with as much satisfaction as a Diplomatic Correspondence on the West India trade. What can he do more? The politician at a public dinner, after his health is drunk, rises and makes a speech. Durant rises first and makes his speech after he has come down, and what is equally strange there is as much satisfaction in seeing him descend as there was in his ascent; but cut bono? with all the coolness and courage of the little man, with his silken balloon, his wicker basket, his anchor, sand bags, cold chicken and branly, his barometer, hydrometer and gassometer, what benefits have accrued to science? what improvements have been made in travelling by balloons?—They are good to watch the positions of an army, nothing else. What can be more needless than the log book of such a voyage?—"Cut the cords at 5; ascending slowly and gracefully; saw the North river and shipping; threw out a sand bag; rose through a dense cloud; thermometer at 60; got into a pleasant atmosphere, clouds began to thicken; some thunder; 20 minutes past 5 was 6000 feet from the earth; as I guess; a little hail; thermometer 40; put on my great coat; drank a glass of wine; ate a slice of tongue and mustard; barometer falling; lightning sharp; got alarmed at my gas; opened the safety valve, descended rapidly; found myself over a river; threw out a sand bag; raised a few hundred feet; current of wind carried the balloon N. W. At a quarter before 6, let out more gas; descended over a field of hay; reapers ran away frightened; several ladies came to my assistance; threw down the anchor; grappled under a stump; descended safely at 6; took tea with Judge F. and Col. Thunder, and the Miss Pedigrees, and returned to town safe in a green wagon, with my balloon tied up in a blue and white pocket handkerchief." Now, all this is so much like the log-book of a ship at sea. "These 24 hours began with calm; shook out reefs in the topsails; hands employed in harpooning porpoises. At meridian, a mackerel breeze; set the studding sails; Tom Halyard fell down main hatch, and broke his head; made land at 1 P. M. on the weather bow, distance ten miles, &c. &c." We are, however, of opinion that some improvement is yet to be made in guiding a balloon in certain directions, and that it may become a pleasant mode of travelling; but there are so many who prefer rail roads and steamboats, in spite of accidents from boilers and locomotives, that we despair in our time of seeing it announced: "Mr. Durant will leave this city at 9 to day, in his balloon called the Fanny Kemble, for Washington, and expects to return with the President's Message by dinner time, when copies may be had from the steam-press of the Courier and Enquirer, before the honorable board of brokers retire to dinner.—North's N. Y. Star.

A tremendous gale was experienced on Lake Erie on the 17th, which caused much damage to vessels engaged in the commerce of the Lake. In the town of Buffalo—The fine block of brick stores of Bennett, Macy & Williams, just finishing on the Terrace, were stripped of their heavy tin roofs, or rather they were torn up and thro into a confused mass; the heavy tin roofs of the two large stores being finished on the Flats, belonging to Richard Sears, were lifted off and fell with a tremendous crash upon Main street. The water flooded the Flats, and vast quantities of wood, staves, lumber, generally, &c. were floated in confusion about the canals slips and creeks, and a number of docks torn up.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. A religious meeting will be held at the Friends Meeting House at the Trappe, on Sunday afternoon next at 5 o'clock, by a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. The members of other religious societies, who can make it convenient, and the public generally are invited to attend.

BALTIMORE PRICES.

GRAIN.—Wheat, white, bush. \$1 15 a 1 25 do. best red, 1 11 a 1 13 do. ordinary to good (Md.) 90 a 1 08 Corn, white 62 a 63 do. yellow 65 a 66 Rye 68 a 69 Oats 32 a 33

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Myrtle Grove, the seat of Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. on Thursday the 31st October, at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing in Easton under the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, was dissolved on 1st instant by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to make payment as speedily as possible to either of the subscribers, who are authorized to receive the same,—as it is very desirous with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.

R. W. KENNARD, WM. LOVEDAY. (G)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new article

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY. (G)

LOST.

WENT A drift from Tighman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT of PINE TIMBER, containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flattened roughly. Any person who has taken, or may take up and secure the same, will receive a liberal compensation, by informing the subscriber where he may get the same.

N. B. The length of the timber 40 feet and some under.

DANIEL L. HADDAWAY. (G)

Fall and Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, and solicitous for a continuation of the same, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has just received from the city of New York, REPORTS AND ENGRAVINGS OF THE PARIS, LONDON, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, which can at all times be seen at his shop.

He assures his customers and the public that his work will be executed in a style equal to that of any city in the Union, both in point of workmanship and cutting, as he has some of the most approved systems now in use, and has employed journeymen capable of working in any shop in the United States.

Having thus far given the most ample satisfaction, he hopes the same liberal share of patronage that has been extended to him, will be continued; and he pledges himself by industry, perseverance, punctuality, and the use of his best abilities, to merit the same.

ANDREW OEHLER, Fashionable Tailor, Court street, opposite the Market house, oct 29, 1833.

STONE!

THE subscriber is prepared at all times to furnish SMALL STONE, for building, at 70 cents per perch, at his wharf at Port Deposit, or \$1 50 delivered at the wharf at Easton Point—or it will be delivered at any of the landings on Third Haven, Wye, Miles or Chester rivers, at a proportionate price.

I have also stones 2 feet 10 inches, to 3 feet long, for land marks, at 50 cents per piece, delivered at Easton Point.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. James G. Elliott, near Wye Mill.

FRANCIS GORDON, Port Deposit.

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md. Oct 29, 1833. Sw

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to give positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are indebted to me pay up, until all persons indebted are therefore warned, that unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. oct 29

A CARD

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete. Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut. oct 29

A CARD.

THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN. HAS removed his office to the room on Washington street, which he has lately built adjoining his Dwelling House. oct 29 Sw

Grand Luck at the Easton Lottery Office again.

Prizes sold at the Easton Lottery Office in the last few days. In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Extra Class No. 14. Sold to a gentleman in the country, 6, 31, 56, a prize of \$100,—also, in the Delaware and N. Carolina, Extra Class 15, to a gentleman of town 2, 5, 18 a prize of \$100.—Drawn numbers Extra Class 15—18, 56, 63, 11, 2, 35, 10, 15, 30, 5. In Delaware and North Carolina Extra Class, No. 16,—42, 49, 70 a prize of \$110, sold to a gentleman at the Trappe. A \$40 prize in the New York Extra class 30.

Also, in the drawing of the N. Y. Lottery, extra class No. 31,—31, 50, 59, a prize of \$250 sold on Wednesday last; the fortunate holder will please call and receive the cash. Holders of prize tickets and others are invited to invest in the following grand schemes.

DELAWARE AND NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY,

Extra Class, No. 17, Draws on Oct. 31st, 1833

75 No. Lottery and 12 draw Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEMES.

1 Prize of 8,000 2 prizes of 1,000

1 " 2,000 5 " 500

1 " 1,511 10 " 200

100 prizes of \$100.

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion.

Also to be drawn on the 2d of November, Union Canal Lottery Class, No. 32, one prize of \$30,000, one of \$10,000, one of \$5,000, one of \$4,000, one of \$3,704, thirty of \$1,000. No prize less than \$12.

Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50, at the Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton oct 29

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 27th day of September, 1833, by H. W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore; as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JAMES JACKSON; says he was born free, that his mother did belong to Joseph Hopkins, of Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. Said colored man is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high; has a small scar near the right eye, scar on the right arm by a burn, scar on the left arm by a cut, both legs much scarred, said by being poisoned. Had on when committed, a thin striped roundabout, coarse drab cloth pantaloons, check shirt, no shoes or hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 22—29 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 12th day of October, 1833, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls TOM WATKINS, says he belongs to Alfred Sellman, living on South River 8 miles from Annapolis. Said colored man is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a small piece cut from the under eye lid, numerous small lumps across the nose and under the eyes, several scars on his breast, high forehead, both legs much scarred by being burnt. Had on when committed, a blue Plough cord roundabout, white country cloth pantaloons, cotton shirt, straw hat, no shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 22—29 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 14th day of October, 1833, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself DANIEL DEAN, (alias) Stonely, says he belongs to Giles Fitzhugh, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; said colored man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his forehead caused by a kick from a horse, small scar on the left side of his nose by a burn, small scar on his right cheek by a cut; rather slender made; had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, striped vest, cotton shirt, black fur hat and coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. oct 22—29 Sw

Easton Academy.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. will be attended to.

By order of the trustees THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres. Easton, Md. Oct. 15, 1833.

NOTE.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Fort St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Ninde's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins—with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Easton, July 2

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county. sept 24.

CABINET MAKING.

JOHN MCGONKIN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of

MATERIALS;

and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.

Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.

N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.

Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Shore) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L G. TAYLOR, Master. oct 15

WANTED.

350 NEGROES

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 13 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSH, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence above the intersection of Aisquith at, with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

POETRY.

FOR THE WING.
Verses occasioned by the death of the Reverend
Charles W. Jacobs.

The church in Easton weeps,
In mourning habit clad,
Because her pastor sleeps;

The battle soon was fought;
The race was quickly run;
The work of faith was wrought

When the last trump shall sound,
To shake the mould'ring dead,
The righteous under ground,

Then let us watch and pray
And help each other on,
Lest we forget the way

May thy good spirit, Lord,
Support us night and day,
And may thy holy word

From the American Monthly Magazine.

STANZAS.

The heavens look blithely on the laughing earth,
And from her thousand vales a voice of mirth

Hath sorrow's voice been heard
With her low plaint, and broken wail of wo?—
Hark to the play of waves!—and, glancing now

Hath happiness departed
From this glad scene?—Is there a home,—a hearth
Made desolate?—Alas! the tones of earth

NEW STORE

AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH

HAVING taken the Store Room at the
corner of Washington and Court streets,

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA,
GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE,

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends
and the public generally that they have just

FALL GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels,
Blankets, Baizes, English Merinos,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia
and Baltimore, their full supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general as-
sortment,

WANTED,

AS an overseer for the remainder of the
present year, a man who has been accus-

PROTRACTED MEETING.

By Divine permission, a protracted meeting
will be held at Greensborough, in the Presby-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to
inform the Public, that he still continues to

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, and that he has no
intention of leaving Easton, as has been re-

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias issued
out of Talbot county court, and to me directed,

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid
their Town Tax for the present year, will please call

Easton Female Seminary.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their res-
pective patrons and the public generally,

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton, who have not paid
their Town Tax for the present year, will please call

A Teacher Wanted.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL are
desirous of employing a Gentleman in their

Sheriff's Last Notice.

THE undersigned gives notice to all per-
sons interested that but a short time re-

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM
in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on
the eleventh instant, as a runaway, a mulatto

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Hats, Hats, Top of the Fashion.

THOMPSON & HARPER having asso-
ciated themselves under the above firm,

BEAVER HATS.

and are now finishing and will constantly keep
a supply of CASTOR, RORAM, and every

NOTICE.

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their Town Tax for the present year, will please call

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their Town Tax for the present year, will please call

In Caroline County Court.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.
October Term, 1833.

Thomas Richardson,
against
William Stevens, Ann
Stevens, William Ross

Caroline County Court.

On the Equity side thereof.
October Term, 1833.

William Jones,
for the use of William
Hughlett, petitioner,

William Jones,
for the use of William
Hughlett, petitioner,

Caroline County Court.

On the Equity side thereof.
October Term, 1833.

William Jones,
for the use of William
Hughlett, petitioner,

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October Term, 1833.

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Caroline County Court.

On the Equity side thereof.
October Term, 1833.

William Jones,
for the use of William
Hughlett, petitioner,

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

more city and county, on the 24th day
of September, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard,

more city and county, on the 24th day
of September, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard,

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

more city and county, on the 23d day
of September, 1833, by Isaac Shoemaker,

more city and county, on the 23d day
of September, 1833, by Isaac Shoemaker,

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore

more city and county, on the 21st day
of September, 1833, by David B. Ferguson,

more city and county, on the 21st day
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REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for the many
favours he has received since he com-

REMOVAL.

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favours he has received since he com-

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening the best as-

THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOODCOFF.

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Balti-
more every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to
his friends and the public generally, for

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