

John Calver

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tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

It is the property of the truly sublime nature  
to inspire the true poet. The same exhibition of  
the mighty work of HIM who "spoke and it was  
done," calls forth various songs of exultation and  
praise, as the minds of the gifted bachelors are  
variously tuned; but all that the true poet utters,  
expresses and imparts a proper consciousness of  
the cause of the inspiring wonders, and the song sends  
back upon the scene it describes a new sublimity;  
just as the upper lakes create new impressions of  
the majesty of the overhanging Alpine summits, by  
the deep and dark reflections upon their glassy wa-  
ters. The following is from one of the annuals.—  
The concluding stanza is peculiarly grand, and is  
marked by a profitable moral reflection.

### THE ALPS.

By Willis Gaylord Clark.

Proud monuments of God! sublime ye stand  
Among the wonders of HIS mighty hand:  
With summits soaring in the upper sky,  
Where the broad day looks down with burning eye;  
Where gorgeous clouds in solemn pomp repose,  
Flung rich shadows on eternal snows:  
Piles of triumph dust, ye stand alone,  
And hold, in kindly state, a peerless throne!

Like olden conquerors, on high ye rear  
The regal ensign and the glittering spear:  
Round icy spires the mists, in wreaths unroll'd,  
Float ever near, in purple or in gold:  
And voiceful torrents, sternly rolling there,  
Fill with wild music the unpeopled air:  
What garden, or what hall on earth beneath,  
Thrills to such tones, as o'er the mountains breathe?

There, through long ages past, those summits shone,  
When morning radiance on their state was thrown;  
There, when the summer day's career was done,  
Play'd the last glory of the sinking sun;  
There, sparkling lustre o'er the carmine shade,  
The chastened moon her glittering rainbow made,  
And blent with pictured stars, her lustre lay,  
Where to still vales the free streams leap'd away.

Where are the thronging hosts of other days,  
Whose banners floated o'er the Alpine ways?  
Who, through their high defiles, to battle wound,  
While deadly orphans stirred the heights around?  
Gone—like the dream that melts at early morn,  
When the lark's anthem through the sky is born:  
Gone—like the wrecks that sink in ocean's spray—  
And chill Oblivion murmurs—where are they?

Yet "Alps on Alps" still rise;—the lofty home  
Of storms and eagles, where their pinions roam:  
Still round their peaks the magic colors lie,  
Of morn and eve, imprinted on the sky;  
And still, while kings and thrones shall fade and fall,  
And empty crowns lie dim upon the pall,  
Still shall their glaciers flash—their torrents roar—  
Till kingdoms fall, and nations rise no more.

Philadelphia.

From the New York Mirror.

Gentlemen—Allow me the pleasure of en-  
closing you some unpublished lines of a dis-  
tinguished and popular English poet, written  
in the common place book of a fair country  
woman of ours, some few years since, under  
the engraved portraits of Lord and Lady By-  
ron. They record the whole history of that  
unfortunate couple, and will, no doubt, find  
many admirers among the numerous readers  
of the Mirror.

### PORTIA.

Lines written after the perusal of numerous  
essays relative to the marriage and separa-  
tion of a certain noble lord and lady, who,  
once upon a time, were paired, not matched.  
She said she never would forgive  
And yet forgive him—  
She vowed she never would repent,  
And yet repented—  
By Jove! she never could consent,  
And yet consented!

Was this well done, or sensible, or witty?  
And yet 'tis woman-like, ah, more's the pity!  
Well, then, she married him—of course they parted  
Within a twelvemonth from their wedding-day;  
She sobbed and sigh'd—was nearly broken-hearted,  
And, with her babe, went sadly on her way.  
He sought out foreign climes, and wrote and wrote  
Whole books of nonsense 'bout his child and  
wife,  
And to'd with pretty women by the score,  
And, not long after, breathed away his life.  
The world, since then, has studied rather hard,  
To solve the riddle of this strange event;  
Some think the lady wrong'd; and some the bard,  
And some in tears have o'er their story bawled;  
Yet all agree, 'tis very, very odd  
That man and wife should cut up such a caper—  
But one is resting 'neath the quiet sod,  
The other wasting silently life's taper.

Now for the moral of my fateful verse—  
(Unlike the writings of the man I sing  
It has a moral, sensible and terse,  
Though it no oash, nor critic's praises bring)—

And mark it well; young ladies should not wed  
The man whose hand they've once refused to  
seize;  
For, if the person joins them, heart and head  
Will rue the day that ever they were born!

From the Journal of Commerce.

**THE TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.**  
Annexed we present to our readers a list of  
the Members of both Houses of the 23d Con-  
gress. In the Senate there are four vacancies,  
viz: 1 in Mississippi, one in Louisiana, one in  
Missouri, and one in Pennsylvania. In the  
House of Representatives, three vacancies,  
viz: one in Massachusetts, one in Rhode Is-  
land, and one in Mississippi. In regard to Nul-  
lification, we have not attempted to draw the  
line,—because although several might be nam-  
ed as avowed Nullifiers, yet there are others  
who run so close to the wind, that it is impos-  
sible to say what tack they are taking. The  
figure apposite the names of the Senators, in-  
dicates the year when their respective terms of  
service will expire. Those in Italics are Op-  
position members; those marked with an asterisk  
were members of the last Congress.

### SENATE.

Maine.	North Carolina
Peleg Sprague 1835	Bedford Brown 1835
Ethier Shepley 1839	W. P. Mangum 1837
New Hampshire.	South Carolina.
Samuel Bell 1835	J. C. Calhoun (c) 1835
Isaac Hill 1837	Steph. D. Miller 1837
Massachusetts.	Georgia.
Nathaniel Silsbee 1835	Geo. M. Troup 1835
Daniel Webster 1839	John Forsyth 1837
Rhode Island.	Kentucky.
Nehemiah Knight 1835	Geo. M. Bibb 1835
Josiah R. Robinson 1839	Henry Clay 1837
Connecticut.	Tennessee.
Gideon Tomlinson 1837	Hugh L. White 1835
Nathan Smith 1839	Felix Grundy 1837
Vermont.	Ohio.
Sam'l Prentiss 1837	Thomas Ewing 1835
Benj. Swift 1839	Thomas Morris 1837
New York.	Indiana.
Silas Wright (a) 1837	G. A. Wagsman 1835
J. N. P. Tallmadge 1839	One vacancy (d)
New Jersey.	Illinois.
T. Frelinghuysen 1835	Wm. Hendricks 1837
S. L. Southard 1839	John Tipton 1837
Pennsylvania.	Mississippi.
Wm. Wilkins 1837	Geo. Pickens 1835
One vacancy	One vacancy (e)
Delaware.	Alabama.
John M. Clayton 1835	J. M. Robinson 1835
Arnold Naudain 1839	Elias K. Kane 1837
Maryland.	Florida.
E. F. Chambers 1837	Wm. R. King 1835
Joseph Kent 1839	Gabriel Moore 1837
Virginia.	Missouri.
W. C. Rives (b) 1835	One vacancy (f)
John Tyler 1839	J. H. Benton 1837

The whole number of Senators elect is 44.  
Whole number when the vacancies shall be  
filled, 48. Of the 44 elected, we have put  
down 19 in Anti-Jackson. If to these be ad-  
ded Miller, Calhoun, Poindexter, King and  
Tyler, (Nullifiers), there would be a majority  
of five against the administration. The chance  
is, that most of the vacancies will be filled by  
Jacksonians.

(a) Re-elected.  
(b) In the place of Governor Marcy, re-  
signed.  
(c) In the place of Littleton W. Tazewell,  
resigned.  
(d) Occasioned by the death of the Hon.  
Josiah S. Johnston.  
(e) filled during the last session by John  
Black, by appointment of the Governor.  
(f) Occasioned by the death of Senator  
Buckner.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.	William F. Gordon
F. O. Smith	Thomas T. Bowdoin
Rufus M. Loring	William S. Archer
Edward Cavanaugh	Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Gordon Parks	Joseph F. Chinn
Joseph Hall	Charles F. Mercer
Leonard Jarvis	Edward Lucas
Moses Mason	Sam. McDowell Moore
George Evans	Andrew Stevenson
New Hampshire.	Thomas Davenport
Henry Hubbard	John J. Allen
Benjamin F. Deming	George Loyal
Massachusetts.	James H. Gholson
John A. Dix	Edgar C. Wilson
Rufus Choate	James H. Beale
John Quincy Adams	William P. Taylor
John Davis	John H. Fulton
George N. Briggs	William M. Comas
Edward Everett	Henry A. Wise
George Grennell, Jr.	M. T. Hawkins
John Reed	Thomas H. Hall
William Baylies	William B. Shepard
Benjamin Gorham	Jesse Speight
Gaston P. Osgood	James McKay
One vacancy	Abraham Rencher
Connecticut.	Daniel L. Barringer
Jabez W. Huntington	Edmund Deberry
William W. Ellsworth	Levin Williams
Noyes Barber	A. H. Shepherd
Samuel A. Foot	Henry Conway
Ebenezer Tonic	Jesse A. Blynum
Samuel Tweedy	James Graham
Rhode Island.	South Carolina.
Tristram Burgess	James Blair (a)
One vacancy	George M'Duffie
New York.	Thos. D. Singleton
Abel H. Huntington	William K. Clowney
Benjamin Van Houten	Henry L. Pinckney
C. C. Campbell	William J. Grayson
Campbell P. White	Warren R. Davis
Dudley Selden	John M. Felcher
Aaron Ward	John K. Griffin
Abraham Boken	Georgia.
John W. Brown	R. H. Wayne
Charles Bodie	G. R. Gilmore
John Adams	A. S. Clayton
Aaron Vanderpool	T. M. Foster
Job Pierson	R. L. Gamble
Gerri V. Lansing	Seaborn Jones
John Cramer	William Schley
Reuben Whalen	John Coffee
H. C. Martindale	Florida.
Ransom H. Gillet	Joseph M. White, Del.
Charles M'Vean	Clement C. Clay
Abijah Mann, Jr.	Dixon H. Lewis
Samuel Beardsley	Samuel W. Mardus
Joel Terrell	John M'Kinley
Daniel Wardell	Mississippi.
Shediah Johnson	Henry C. One vacancy (a)
	Louisiana.
	Philemon Thomas
	Henry A. Bullard
	Edward White
	Arkansas.
	Amos H. Sevier, Del.

Tennessee.  
John Bell  
Cave Johnson  
James K. Polk  
D. W. Dickinson  
Baile Peyton  
John Blair  
Samuel Bunch  
Luko Lea  
James Standifer  
David Crockett  
John B. Forrester  
William M. Inge  
William C. Dunlap  
Kentucky.  
Chilton Allen  
Thos. A. Marshall  
Amos Davis  
Richard M. Johnson  
Thomas Chilton  
Thos. P. Moore  
Benjamin Hardin  
Chittenden Lyon  
Martin Beatty  
James Lee  
Christopher Tompkins  
P. H. Pope  
Albert G. Hawes  
Ohio.  
Robert T. Lytle  
Taylor Webster  
William Allen  
Jeremiah McLene  
Thos. L. Hamer  
John Chaney  
Robert Mitchell  
John Thompson  
Benjamin Jones  
Wm. Patterson  
David Spangler  
James M. Bell  
E. Whittlesey  
Thos. Corwin  
Joseph Vance  
Samuel Vinton  
Jonathan Sloan  
Joseph H. Crane  
Indiana.  
James Lane  
Jonathan M. Carthy  
John Carr  
George L. Kinnard  
Edward A. Hannegan  
Rufus Boone  
John Ewing  
Illinois.  
Joseph Duncan  
Z. Casey  
Charles Slade  
Missouri.  
Win. H. Ashley  
John Bull  
Michigan.  
Lucius Lyon, Del.

The above list embraces the names of 337  
members, besides the three delegates. If to  
these be added 3 for the 3 vacancies, the  
whole number will be 210. Of the 237 elect-  
ed, we have put down 77 as Anti-Jackson, to  
which should be added a dozen or twenty Nul-  
lifiers. Still, there will be a decided majority  
in favor of the present Administration. The  
proportion is greater than in the last Con-  
gress, and there are more who are opposed to  
the U. S. Bank.

(a) Union man. All the other Representa-  
tives from South Carolina are Nullifiers.  
(b) Franklin E. Plummer was elected from  
the other district, but has resigned, with a view  
to become a candidate for the United States  
Senate.

### ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of managers of the Maryland  
State Colonization Society have deemed it  
proper, at this time, to anticipate the usual  
period of their Annual Report; and in the ad-  
dress which they now submit to the members  
of the Society, and the friends of Coloniza-  
tion generally, they propose to state particu-  
larly what they have done in the execution of  
the trust reposed in them, with a view of ob-  
taining that co-operation and assistance which  
are essential to the successful prosecution of  
their labors.

It is already known that the Maryland State  
Colonization Society was formed in January  
1832, auxiliary to the objects of the American  
Colonization Society; but differing from all  
other auxiliaries, inasmuch as its constitution  
required, that the funds raised in Maryland  
should be appropriated, by the Society, with-  
in the limits of the State. Immediately after  
its organization an agent was appointed to  
form auxiliaries and disseminate information  
upon the subject. In October, 1831, the Or-  
don was fitted out by the State Society in Bal-  
timore, and sailed for Monrovia, with Dr.  
James Hall and thirty one emigrants. At the  
December session of the Legislature suc-  
ceeding, the State embarked nobly in the  
great cause, and made its munificent dona-  
tion of two hundred thousand dollars for the trans-  
portation and reception of emigrants in Africa;  
and the state society was incorporated with  
ample powers to accomplish the ends which it  
had in view.

It was early foreseen that a difficulty would  
arise in the limited capacity of the present set-  
tlement to receive emigrants from Maryland  
to the extent that, hereafter, might be desir-  
able. The parent society acting for the entire  
Union, was bound to apportion the number of  
emigrants that Liberia was capable of accom-  
modating, among the applicants from the dif-  
ferent states when, if the quota of Maryland  
should not be equal to her demand, a check  
might be given to emigration, at times when  
it might be most prejudicial. Indeed, a very  
small increase of the number of emigrants  
would have produced this effect during the  
present year. With a view, therefore, to this  
anticipated emergency, the state society de-  
termined to form a new colony, which, increas-  
ing in its capacity to receive in the same pro-  
portion that the spirit of emigration increased  
at home, would be the means of placing the  
state beyond the reach of any circumstances  
over which it, or the state society, could have  
no control.

There were reasons, besides that above  
mentioned which particularly moved the state  
society to undertake, by itself, the establish-  
ment of a new settlement, under its own au-  
spices. It had so happened, that the present  
colony of Liberia had assumed rather a com-  
mercial character in the course of its brief,  
but valuable existence. The wealth, that  
some of its settlers had acquired, was owing  
to the trade which they carried on with the  
natives and with the vessels that frequented  
their harbor. It was the desire of the Mary-  
land State Society to see agriculture made  
the object of primary importance—not only as  
placing the means of their own sustenance in

the hands of the colonists, and rendering them  
independent of remote places or the native in-  
habitants for food; but because nine-tenths, if  
not a far greater proportion, of the emigrants  
from this country would make better farmers  
than traders; besides which, instead of having  
all their feelings brought into play by the  
artifices of a petty native traffic, engendering  
vice and immorality, the intervals of idleness that  
afforded the emigrants finding employment,  
in agricultural pursuits, from the moment of  
their arrival, and occupied with healthful labor,  
would be their minds in the best state to re-  
ceive and preserve those sentiments of religion  
and morality, which it was the wish of the  
population. It was believed also, that an ag-  
ricultural community, spreading itself to the  
interior, would not only present better exam-  
ples to the surrounding heathen, whom it was  
designed to bring to Gospel light, but would  
afford later facilities for a rapidly increas-  
ing emigration from this country, than could  
be afforded by trading towns, however pros-  
perous they might be. Of the soundness of  
these views, the Board of Managers had ample  
assurance, in the endeavors of the parent so-  
ciety to introduce an agricultural spirit into  
Liberia.

There was another object, which the board  
of managers thought of much importance, and  
which they proposed to combine with emigra-  
tion from Maryland; and which could be best  
effected by the commencement of a settlement,  
and for which exclusive control was necessary.  
This was the establishment of the temper-  
ance principle as a fundamental one—pro-  
hibiting any person from Maryland for Africa,  
who would not first agree to forbear the use  
of ardent spirits, except in case of sickness;  
and holding any person ineligible to office in  
the colonial government, who either used or  
trafficked in it. An opportunity was offered  
of founding a nation upon the principle of tem-  
perance, and the board of managers thought  
it wise to lay hold of it.

It is not for a moment to be supposed, that  
in determining to form a new settlement, under  
the auspices of the state society and subject to  
its control, the board of managers intended  
either rivalry or opposition, in the remotest  
degree, to the American Colonization. On the  
contrary, the board of managers held in  
the highest esteem the labors of the fathers of  
colonization—they found themselves profiting  
by their experience too often, to be influenced  
by any other motive than the ardent desire to  
co-operate in the most efficient manner in the  
great object of their labors. This it was be-  
lieved, after the experience of fifteen years,  
since the founding of the institution, could be  
best effected by each State's undertaking the  
scheme of colonization within its confines, and  
means to erect a more suitable one. The  
highest point, or extremity of the promontory,  
is cleared, but the rest of the land is still  
uncleared, and it is about one hundred feet  
above the level of the sea, and a few good roads,  
would effectually command the bay, the roads,  
the native town, and in fact, the whole sur-  
rounding country, within cannon shot. Should  
the natives wish to retain their town, as it  
point ought to be secured and fortified, as it  
would in that case, be made on the opposite  
side of the bay, at the mouth of the river.

In another part of his letter, after speaking  
of several points between Monrovia and Cape  
Palmas, Dr. Hall says: "But the object para-  
mount to every other connected with the So-  
ciety, on this side of the Atlantic, appears to  
have been entirely overlooked; I mean the  
purchase of Cape Palmas."

The account thus given by Dr. Hall, from  
his own observation, is fully confirmed by the  
testimony of other persons, who have either  
visited Cape Palmas, or who have made it a  
subject of inquiry from traders on the coast.  
Indeed, for five years, Cape Palmas has been  
spoken of as a fit site for a new settlement,  
and during that time every opportunity has  
been taken to obtain information respecting  
it, and now when the Board of Managers find  
it necessary to make a selection, its position,  
agricultural advantages, health, soil, and cli-  
mate, constitute the best reasons for their  
choice of it. Its commercial advantages, also,  
are important; for although agriculture will  
be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet com-  
merce will have every facility afforded to it,  
and will secure that trade and constant in-  
tercourse with the United States, which will mul-  
tiply the facilities of emigration to such a de-  
gree, that when the colony offers sufficient in-  
ducements, numbers of emigrants will, at their  
own cost, seek the shores of Africa, with the  
same eagerness, that the natives of Europe,  
with far less reason to emigrate, now seek the  
shores of America.

The site of the new colony having been thus  
fixed upon, Dr. Hall, who had returned to this  
country, was selected as the first agent of the  
Board of Managers in Africa. His knowledge  
of the territory in question, his acquaintance  
with the manners and customs of the natives;  
his skill in the diseases of the country, and the  
high character, which he bore among all the  
emigrants in Liberia, recommended him strong-  
ly to the Board. He is now preparing for his  
departure, with the first expedition this fall.

The expedition will be made in a vessel,  
calculated to accommodate comfortably from  
seventy to one hundred emigrants. About  
twenty five of these will be taken from this  
country; and the remainder will be selected  
from among such of our already acclimated  
emigrants in Liberia, as may be willing to re-  
move. The vessel will take out the merchan-  
dize required to pay for the territory, arms  
and ammunition, provisions for six months, the  
frames of a store and agency house, tools, ag-  
ricultural implements, in fact every thing that  
may be necessary to meet the wants of the  
emigrants on their arrival. After receiving at  
Monrovia and Bassa, the settlers from these  
places, the vessel will proceed to Cape Palmas,  
and remain there until a stockade is erected,  
cannon mounted, &c. and the settlement made.  
Expedition will then follow expedition, as the  
capacity of the colony to receive them will  
justify. Every emigrant will receive his land  
immediately on his arrival, and every prop-  
erty will be afforded him, in the first instance,  
to get it at once under cultivation. When the  
first settlement has become strong enough,  
another stockade will be built at a suitable  
distance, around which, new farms will cluster,  
to which, as to the "stations," in the early  
settlement of America, the neighboring ag-  
riculturalists may retreat on any occasion for  
alarm. In this way will the capacity of the  
colony to receive new emigrants be rapidly in-  
creased, the agricultural habits of the colonists  
be secured, opportunities for civilizing and  
christianizing the heathen will be afforded;  
and the cost to this country, for some time,  
of maintaining the new emigrants, until acclima-

Paul's, round by Cape Palmas, to the Assin-  
ce, near Cape Three Points, no rivers of any  
length appear upon the map.

One of the greatest advantages, however,  
next to its healthiness, that Cape Palmas pos-  
sesses, is the facility with which agriculture  
may be pursued there. "All the rice," says  
Dr. Hall, in a letter dated July, 1833, "now  
used by the few emigrants on hand, and by  
most of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape  
Palmas. Our schooner is hardly able to sup-  
ply the demand, and in fact does not." To  
give some idea of the comparative importance  
of Monrovia and Cape Palmas," continues Dr.  
Hall, "I will just say, that the object of my  
last voyage down the coast, was the purchase  
of rice. We used all exertions, at every town,  
between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to ac-  
complish our object; but a sufficiency of rice  
to support a crew could not be obtained on  
our passage down. We arrived at Cape Pal-  
mas, and in three days received on board two  
hundred bushels. We then weighed anchor,  
and dropped about fifty miles to the leeward,  
and received two hundred bushels more. While  
lying at these two places, we saw and spoke  
two Spanish vessels, an English ship and  
brig, and an American barque, all of which  
were filling with rice—and, in fact, no ves-  
sel homeward bound, passes the Cape with-  
out receiving a few hundred bushels of rice,  
either for this port, (Monrovia) Cape  
Verde, or the West India Islands."

"The face of the country," continues Dr.  
Hall, "is entirely different from that around  
Monrovia. As far as the eye can reach, it is  
open, and in a great degree cultivated; and  
no part is covered with that dense, impenetrable  
undergrowth so prejudicial to agriculture  
and extensive inland communication, as with  
us (at Monrovia)."

"As regards the advantages of locating the  
town itself, I think there are superior at Cape  
Palmas to any other section of the coast. At  
the southernmost point, where the promontory  
is connected with the main land, is located  
Cape Town, as it is called. This overlooks  
the south anchorage or roads. From this  
point the Cape runs in a northwest direction  
parallel with the windward coast, terminating  
very abruptly in almost perpendicular inac-  
cessible cliffs, forming between this and the  
main a fine secure bay, where all small vessels  
which the Colony may possess, can have, in  
the worst seasons, a perfectly secure harbor.  
A small river empties into the bay at its head  
or eastern extremity."

"I shall advise," says Dr. Hall, "the pur-  
chase of the whole of this cape, including the  
town, bay, and as much of the surrounding  
country as practicable. The town would serve  
well for emigrants, until they could have time  
and means to erect a more suitable one. The  
highest point, or extremity of the promontory,  
is cleared, but the rest of the land is still  
uncleared, and it is about one hundred feet  
above the level of the sea, and a few good roads,  
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it necessary to make a selection, its position,  
agricultural advantages, health, soil, and cli-  
mate, constitute the best reasons for their  
choice of it. Its commercial advantages, also,  
are important; for although agriculture will  
be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet com-  
merce will have every facility afforded to it,  
and will secure that trade and constant in-  
tercourse with the United States, which will mul-  
tiply the facilities of emigration to such a de-  
gree, that when the colony offers sufficient in-  
ducements, numbers of emigrants will, at their  
own cost, seek the shores of Africa, with the  
same eagerness, that the natives of Europe,  
with far less reason to emigrate, now seek the  
shores of America.

The site of the new colony having been thus  
fixed upon, Dr. Hall, who had returned to this  
country, was selected as the first agent of the  
Board of Managers in Africa. His knowledge  
of the territory in question, his acquaintance  
with the manners and customs of the natives;  
his skill in the diseases of the country, and the  
high character, which he bore among all the  
emigrants in Liberia, recommended him strong-  
ly to the Board. He is now preparing for his  
departure, with the first expedition this fall.

The expedition will be made in a vessel,  
calculated to accommodate comfortably from  
seventy to one hundred emigrants. About  
twenty five of these will be taken from this  
country; and the remainder will be selected  
from among such of our already acclimated  
emigrants in Liberia, as may be willing to re-  
move. The vessel will take out the merchan-  
dize required to pay for the territory, arms  
and ammunition, provisions for six months, the  
frames of a store and agency house, tools, ag-  
ricultural implements, in fact every thing that  
may be necessary to meet the wants of the  
emigrants on their arrival. After receiving at  
Monrovia and Bassa, the settlers from these  
places, the vessel will proceed to Cape Palmas,  
and remain there until a stockade is erected,  
cannon mounted, &c. and the settlement made.  
Expedition will then follow expedition, as the  
capacity of the colony to receive them will  
justify. Every emigrant will receive his land  
immediately on his arrival, and every prop-  
erty will be afforded him, in the first instance,  
to get it at once under cultivation. When the  
first settlement has become strong enough,  
another stockade will be built at a suitable  
distance, around which, new farms will cluster,  
to which, as to the "stations," in the early  
settlement of America, the neighboring ag-  
riculturalists may retreat on any occasion for  
alarm. In this way will the capacity of the  
colony to receive new emigrants be rapidly in-  
creased, the agricultural habits of the colonists  
be secured, opportunities for civilizing and  
christianizing the heathen will be afforded;  
and the cost to this country, for some time,  
of maintaining the new emigrants, until acclima-

ted, will be materially diminished if not wholly  
avoided.

The e are the plans of the board of Man-  
agers, with regard to the settlement at Cape  
Palmas. They feel most truly gratified in be-  
ing able at this early date, to inform the So-  
ciety, that the American Board of Missions have  
so far approved the location, and the princi-  
ples upon which the new settlement is to be  
made, as to have directed their first mission-  
ary to Africa to make an establishment at Cape  
Palmas, for the commencement of a system of  
missionary labor, which, while its more pecu-  
liar object will be the instruction of the heath-  
en, will nevertheless exercise the most salutary  
influence on the morals and habits of the colo-  
nists.

There is another subject connected with  
state colonization, which is here important to  
notice. It has been charged, again and again,  
against the general scheme, that its tenden-  
cies were to perpetuate slavery; and, at this  
moment, both in this country and in Europe,  
there are those who stigmatize the labors of  
men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Ayres,  
Ashmun, Key, Gurley, Anderson and Randall,  
as leading to this end. Unfounded as is the  
charge, it has many believers. The coloniza-  
tion law of Maryland is based upon a far dif-  
ferent principle; for the immigration of slaves  
is expressly prohibited, and the transportation  
of those who are emancipated is amply pro-  
vided for. In accordance therewith, with the  
general sentiment of the public, and anxious  
that colonization in the state should be reliev-  
ed from the imputation put upon the cause,  
the resolutions accompanying this address  
were unanimously adopted, avowing that the  
extirpation of slavery in Maryland was the  
chief object of the society's existence. "The  
right of property in slaves was recognized by  
the laws of the country, and all their in-  
struments clustered around it. It was admitted  
that it could only be touched by the salutary  
action of those immediately interested in it—  
But the board of managers believed that the  
time had nearly arrived when this action  
would take place in Maryland; and when it  
was determined to avow the extirpation of  
slavery in the state as an object worthy of every  
exertion, although it was with a confidence  
in success, yet it was with a full conviction  
that it could only be brought about, in the  
words of the resolutions by "efforts addressed  
to the understanding and experience of the  
people, and by advocating and supporting col-  
onization as the best, truest and most efficient  
auxiliary of freedom, under existing circum-  
stances." Any other course would be as in-  
consistent with the feelings of the state, as in-  
jurious to the very class intended to be ben-  
efitted.

The views of the board of managers extend-  
ed still further, with reference to the gen-  
eral scheme of colonization. The system which  
they prefer, and which they suggest, in the  
hope of seeing it carried into effect, is one  
which gives to each state, what Maryland has  
already assumed, the sole management of col-  
onization within its confines—those states hav-  
ing emigrants to send to Liberia, sending  
them for such reasons as please them—those  
states having no emigrants for Africa, but  
which are willing to contribute their money to  
the cause of colonization, selecting for them-  
selves the particular objects, or the peculiar  
views, connected with the subject, when they  
are most desirous to advance, and contribut-  
ing accordingly—it being a rule to avoid in-  
terfering, by word or deed, with the subject  
of slavery in other states. When each state  
thus holds colonization in its own keeping, it  
will cease to be an object of dislike or ap-  
prehension to any one of them. It will no longer  
be the pretence for raising the cry of interfer-  
ence, on the part of the north



tion to their own state, and prove to our country at large, the great benefits of the colonization scheme, and contribute to the civilization and happiness of the African Continent.

Resolved further, That this board is willing that the Maryland society shall locate their emigrants (until prepared to make a settlement of their own) either at Monrovia or Grand Bassa, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same regulations, that now exist as to their colonists settled at Monrovia, under the resolution of this board, passed 24th May last.

A true copy from the minutes.  
P. R. FENDALL, Assistant Sec'y.

From the Boston Centinel.

#### MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the following very interesting letter from a highly valued friend in Maryland, presenting the leading views of the "Maryland State Colonization Society," together with incidental remarks on the general subject of Colonization, and the condition of the colored population. On the occasion of a recent interview with the accomplished writer, we were so much interested with his reasoning on the subject, that we requested the favor of having his views committed to paper for the information of our readers. The character of our correspondent, his means of information, and his attention to the subject, are a sufficient guaranty, that his "opinions and hopes relating to the slave population of Maryland," constitute a just representation of the leading views of the most intelligent and philanthropic portion of the people of Maryland, and probably of Virginia and Kentucky.

To the Editor of the Boston Centinel:

My Dear Sir—I most cheerfully comply with your request, that I would place before you, in writing, an outline of those opinions and hopes, relating to the slave population of Maryland, which I had the pleasure to express at the recent meeting of our collegiate class mates, under your hospitable roof; and it will strengthen the many ties which bind me to the scenes of my early education, should my personal connections in that quarter of our country contribute, in the slightest degree, to the success of an enterprise I have so much at heart.

The observations of more than thirty years passed as you are aware, with frequent alternation, in each of the leading divisions of these United States, classed with reference to my subject—in New England, the land of my birth, and where the greater part of my youth was spent—in South Carolina and Georgia, the abode of my parents, and where my dearest interests were for many years concentrated—in Maryland, the home of my matured choice—has indicated to me three distinct phases of opinion and feeling concerning African Slavery. First it is, considered disparagingly, an evil inconsistent with our propensities, religious and political, and which steadily undermines the foundations of national morality and greatness; the intelligent and humane are, I believe, generally agreed. But the moment we approach the subject practically, a diversity of sentiment commences fraught with fearful import.

The people of what are called the free States, regard the evil as one, which may be remedied, by judicious and friendly co-operation of all interested. They consider themselves interested—not as claiming any right to interfere with it beyond the limits of their local legislation, nor within those limits farther than the Constitution has left them unrestricted, but—as being common sufferers with the people of the South. For they perceive themselves, by reason of their vicinity to the Slave States, and the channels of commerce, with which they never can become actually alienated; when not actually alienated, are debased by prejudice, and which, under every circumstance of improvement which philanthropy can achieve for them, must forever remain a separate caste in the community, competing for employment with the genuine members of the State, and subtracting proportionally from the general prosperity. Such considerations, combined with the enthusiasm natural to freemen on every question connected with the abstract rights of man, must always keep our northern brethren in a state of great excitability on the subject of our slaves, and I feel confident in asserting that, though much misunderstood and passionately or maliciously misrepresented in relation to it, they are disposed to abate the nuisance by all amicable means.

On the other hand, the people of the South, looking upon Slavery as an irremediable habit in the body politic, content that to tamper with, would be to aggravate its ills. Their opinions are formed on better opportunities for understanding the character of the black man, as disclosed among strangers to that portion of our country, and with the firmness of conviction, and sensitiveness proportioned to their deep interest in the matter, they denounce all interference with the existing state of things, as unjust to themselves who had no direct agency in establishing, and fatal both to the objects of the contemplated benefit, and the continued peace of the Union.

Intermediate between these, in their views of this subject, is, in geographical position, are a decided majority of the people of Maryland. With the baneful effects of Slavery constantly before our eyes, and the comparative prosperity of our neighbors, who are exempt from the curse, stimulating our emulation, we have conceived the hope of one day ridding our soil of its present burthen and disgrace, and placing Maryland in the enviable rank of a non-Slavery State. At the same time, we hold with our brethren further South, that all means in relation to the subject must forever remain exclusively within our own control, and that the white and colored races cannot co-exist, within our borders, on any other terms, than the complete subjugation of the latter. On the first of these propositions it were waste of time to dilate. The second demands some illustration.

Were the general conclusions of experience insufficient on this point, we should find abundant confirmation of our doctrine in the actual condition of the black man, in those portions of our country where he has been supposed to possess the warmest friends. You have, it is true, in New England, for instance, enfranchised him. He may acquire and hold property, real and personal, among you; which, by the way, he has long been permitted to do in Maryland. Let us now frankly own, that you have done all in his behalf that man can do; and that your further progress in his improvement, is stayed by nature herself. You receive his vote at the polls;—would you tolerate him as a candidate? You entrust him with your confidence in humble services of various kinds;—do you admit him to your society? You will stand in loco parentis towards him, as his legal guardian;—will you give him your daughters in marriage?—Natura expellat furca, usque recusat!

Turn your eyes to what is, at this moment, passing in Connecticut, where an individual

(Miss Crandall) defies the legislation of the State, and the legislature seems to infringe the Constitution. Remember what passed in New Haven but a few years ago, when the citizens, in town meeting, declared that they would not allow a college for the blacks among them. Why, Sir, enough has been brought almost under my own personal observation, during a hasty tour through that State, this very summer, to decide the argument. Near Hartford, I was shown a house where a white man was slain, in an affray with blacks, but a few weeks before; and on the Sabbath evening that I passed in that city, two very respectable (and, as I learned, habitually quiet and unassuming) colored servants, of the excellent hotel where I lodged, rushed home bleeding from wounds inflicted without provocation by whites. At New Haven, I was told of very recent armed assemblages of blacks, to prevent the removal, under the mandate of a judge, of a fugitive Slave from a white man accused of instigating those proceedings, from an infuriated mob of his own color.

If such things can be in the land emphatically of law and order, in a State which, I believe, is unstained with the guilt of the slave trade, and which has certainly long maintained a very decided attitude on the subject of slavery, what, we need not ask, would be the case, under similar legislation, in communities where the colored population is not, as with you, an insignificant fraction of the whole, but where their numbers often balance, and, in particular districts, exceed those of the whites? We say in Maryland, turn loose our slaves among us, and but one alternative would await us. Either they would relapse (the stimulus of coercion ceasing) into primitive indolence, and its concomitant wretchedness and crime; a consummation desirable neither by philanthropists nor statesmen, or, roused by freedom, they would advance in prosperity, improve in character, attain a higher grade of intelligence and knowledge, and then, a struggle (already rashly announced by a few misguided zealots) would commence for equal, civil and political rights, which, if withheld, keep us in perpetual agitation, if granted, would render every election a scene of violence and bloodshed! Do we not see continually, influence of party spirit in rendering the bonds of consanguinity, or long-continued friendship? Is it not admitted by deliberate thinkers (who foresee with the advancement of society in refinement, a progressive increase of the elements and tools of faction,) to be the principal danger that impends over our political experiment?

Were we not emphatically warned against it by the parting voice of "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY?" and would any American be rash enough to add to the countless sources of division which already embarrass us, one founded on natural distinctions? I cannot suppose, nor have I ever met an intelligent or candid man, who could go to the length of requiring it of us. Thus then we find ourselves encountered with a population, which we do not desire, which we consider absolutely injurious to us, yet to retain which, in any other relation than that of subordination to the whites, we cannot think of. We do not wish to consign this race to protracted slavery in the South, although by doing so we should replace an immense capital which we are prepared to sink entirely. We do not wish to deluge our Northern brethren with a flood of ignorance, pauperism and crime, nor would you permit it if we would.—What alternative then remains for the man of color? I answer, colonization. Here, he is not wanted. Here, he cannot stay but in perpetual subjection. Here, it is impossible to elevate him above the present grade on the moral and intellectual scale, and could he be so elevated, it would only be to accelerate his extirpation, in an unavoidable contest with a more powerful race, before which all others seem destined to give way.

And here I would notice a fatal delusion which has occupied the minds of some of the blacks whose influence with their brethren is extensive,—that, in a contest with the whites of the Southern sections of our country, they would be sustained by the sympathies and resources of the North. Superstition! As if the men of the North, who depress in every relation of life the few blacks that are among them, and would gladly rid their land of all except perhaps a few for menial offices, would co-operate to annihilate their white brethren, and establish in their stead a different race! As if the men of the North would co-operate to destroy this Union, for which they have done so much,—endured so much,—in which they have so deep an interest, to which they are attached by so many holy considerations, to continue their National career alone, with a heterogeneous and disorganized people at their side, or in the hope to patch up a new Confederacy, pregnant with tenfold sources of discord beyond what now exist! No Sir, men at their firebrands will talk angrily of a state of politics they condemn and deplore. Fervent politicians will vent their spleen in idle menace. A fanatic will trumpet forth his doctrines as if inspired from Heaven—and a few wretched panders to the misguided passions of the blacks will make profit of their credulity by the advocacy of doctrines fatal to their welfare, tho' altering to their pride. But let a blow be ever apprehended against the organized ascendancy of the whites sufficient to extend alarm beyond the sphere of local police, and the concentrated force of the Union, would, at once, be volunteered to put down a servile war. Such a catastrophe, however, need not be apprehended, nor would it require so energetic a remedy. The police of the Southern States is in perfect and vigorous, and the condition of the slave too helpless, to cause the least alarm in the breast of the most timid—and, as to what might be considered, a first step more debatable ground, in Maryland for instance, where the blacks are numerous and intelligent, and the discipline relaxed and mild, there was more danger, at the time of the South Hampton disturbances, of our whites falling upon the blacks, than of the blacks rising against the whites.

But to return—we in Maryland consider the slave an injured being, and an injurious member of our community. We desire his emancipation, that a blot may be wiped from our escutcheon, and that we may stand forth before the world not professors merely, but practitioners also, of the doctrine "that all men are born free and equal." We desire his removal from among us, that labor may be honorable in every one, and the ennobling spirit of our institutions pervade all classes, unrestricted by fear. But we may say, to release and retain him amongst us, were to render his presence more injurious than before. To sell him to the South, were to consign him to an almost hopeless doom. To drive him to the North were basely shifting a burthen from ourselves to others, in violation of the obligations of justice or friendship, and continuing upon our country the evil of an alien population. Such an attempt moreover, would speedily rouse your own countervailing legislation, to prevent his ingress to your borders, as we saw in the movements of Pennsylvania but

two years ago. What then must he do? linger here forever in bondage, or depart from the land altogether?

Such were the considerations which induced many to engage in the scheme of African Colonization when first proposed. The original actors in that enterprise, were, however, influenced by the most opposite motives. Gentlemen from the South, embraced the measure as tending, while it should improve the condition of emigrants, and introduce civilization and Christianity into Africa, to remove a portion of their population, which was considered by some, dangerous to the tranquility of their slaves, and thus to perpetuate the security of that description of property. Northern gentlemen took up colonization as an introduction to more enlarged views in relation to the whole African race,—tending to demonstrate their capacity for self government and social improvement,—as facilitating the benevolent designs of individuals towards particular slaves, whom they might be willing to emancipate consistently with the good of the country, but whom they could not conscientiously turn loose upon society at home—and finally, as smoothing the way to the general release of the blacks at some future undefined period, when in the good providence of God, it might be practicable without impairing the rights, or disturbing the peace of any portion of the community. How such an enterprise could eventually be achieved, by nobody, however, would manifestly be done towards it, by removing the insuperable barriers to such an undertaking—the necessary continuance of the black and white men on the same soil.

Thus, if I understand the matter, colonization was adopted by both parties as a Benevolent Project—advocated by the South for the perpetuation of slavery, by the North as leading to its extermination. Which party was in the right, as to ulterior views, is not the subject of my present inquiry; though it seems to me that the attitude of Maryland, at the present day, contrasted with what it was ten years ago is decisive of the question, and affords grounds for a confident hope that (if left unmolested to the quiet operation of unobscured circumstances,) other Southern States will fall into our course, as they successively become frontiers in relation to this subject, pressed by the ceaseless progress of liberal opinions, and new considerations of policy, through contact with others cultivated by free white labour. Be this however, as it may, we desire in Maryland to try an experiment for ourselves. We have a free colored population, capable of occupying, with every advantage, a large portion of the African coast. We have thousands of intelligent and moral slaves, whose owners are ready to release them, on condition of emigration, and no other. The feeling is contagious. It obtains already, in no trifling degree, among the communities of the South, though the difference of our circumstances has developed it in Maryland, to a much greater extent. To borrow the splendid quotation of the younger Pitt, on a kindred subject:

"No primus Phœbus equis affluat anhelis,  
Hic sars rubens accendit luvula Vesper."

We could even now, perhaps, procure a protective emancipation law, were an asylum abroad in readiness for our blacks, were they willing to go to it, and were it expedient, or even necessary for our purpose, to force legislation in advance of an equally diffused public opinion. With these elements of power, we have commenced our enterprise, by prohibiting forever the ingress of the colored race within our borders; and by appropriating a large sum for the transportation of emigrants, elsewhere, with their own consent, such as are now free or may hereafter become so. This last mentioned act of a State already burthened down with taxes for internal improvement, is, of itself, a sufficient pledge of our sincerity, and sends additional light on our pecuniary views, when contrasted with the legislation of Virginia on the same subject. The law of Virginia, as I am informed, (for I have not read the act) merely provides for the removal of such as are now free, thus adhering, as I understand it, to the original Southern principle mentioned above. Our act contemplates all now or hereafter to become free, shewing unequivocally that the object of Maryland is emancipation.

In furtherance of this policy, we have found it expedient to establish an independent State Colonization Society, incorporated simultaneously, with the appropriation above mentioned. This Society, of which I am a manager, has, by the resolutions which I herewith enclose to you, recently determined to found a new Colony at, or near Cape Palmas, a site supposed, upon many considerations of very ample and intelligent testimony, to present attractions to settlers equal, if not superior to those of any portion of the neighbouring coast. This measure was indicated by the necessity of the case. It was obvious that Maryland could receive the assistance of the Parent Society in her enterprise, only so far as might consist with its obligations to other portions of the country, whence it received contributions, and also with the well being of the Colony at Monrovia itself. Hence it might happen that emigrants might be ready to leave the State, but prevented for want of departure to receive them in Africa; and thus our principal object be greatly delayed, and our sides, we think the prosperity of an infant settlement be promoted by congenial sentiments and habits among the settlers, and that a Colony from Maryland will possess these in a greater degree than one composed of emigrants from different States. We regard the interests of agriculture as paramount in new countries, and we hope to secure these by sending out in the first instance, chiefly farmers, directing the first efforts of the young community to clearing the country and providing an abundant supply of the first necessities of life.

Another feature in our plan is to establish the Colony on the Temperance principle, and receive no emigrant who will not engage to abstain from all use of, or traffic in, ardent spirits. A similar pledge will also be a qualification for office while the Colony remains under our patronage. All these views, it will be perceived, are incompatible with dependence upon another society whose duties are of a diversified character, which represents different interests, and is obliged to work with heterogeneous materials. We shall, therefore, act in our undertaking alone, but in the most harmonious spirit with the Parent Society, to whose beneficent influence we owe in a great measure, our present happy prospects. Many of us are members of it, and shall remain so as our means permit. We consider its continued prosperity and high stand in public confidence of the greatest importance. It has a most interesting and delicate duty to discharge to the country at large. It should maintain with the utmost caution the neutral position it has hitherto occupied between the opposing views of the North and South.

The moment it abandons this object, ground, as a society for any object beyond the establishment of a free and happy colony on the coast of Africa, it ceases to exist. But,

working with a single eye to that end, it constitutes a point of union between benefactors of the colored race, however different their circumstances or various their motives. It is a school of wise and humane counsel to the black man—an arena, for friendly competition in the eloquent expression of christian sympathy with a wretched portion of the human family. Above all, it is a receptacle for scattered charities, and preserves an opening for manumissions, in States which cannot be expected to have colonies of their own for many years to come, and from which it might not be convenient for settlements from other States to receive emigrants. Thus, though the necessary and proper tendency of colonization is to fall, eventually, under separate State management, the American Colonization Society, if discreetly governed, will long, like the Temple of Jerusalem, remain a bond of national faith, among all the worshippers of Liberty who go up to its porches.

In the meantime we, of Maryland, pursue our own ends, and in our own way; nor has any one a right to take exception at our proceedings. But by ourselves, we cannot succeed. The removal and establishment, in a distant land, of a population of one hundred and fifty six thousand blacks, is beyond our unassisted strength. Even our State appropriation (munificent as it is) is applicable by law only to the transportation and first reception of emigrants in their new home. For every thing beyond these objects, however essential to the prosperity of our colony, schools, meeting houses, fortifications, roads, police, &c., we must depend on individual contributions. For these, we shall shortly call upon the north, and we shall do so with the utmost confidence; because our project is one, which you must all approve, and which you are likewise interested to promote, unless you would incur a vast accession to your colored population, or resort to countervailing legislation; removal from Maryland being henceforth a condition of all manumissions. We shall ask your aid, in vindication of your sincerity in all that has been said, in favor of the black man, by your writers and orators. We shall ask it, as you will desire to see one more added to the phalanx of non slave-holding States, whose example, if successful, will press most forcibly upon the neighboring communities of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which, we are assured, are nearly ripe for similar operations.—Is not the experiment worthy of a fair trial? will you not co-operate in it, where you can be encountered by neither jealousy nor fear? We leave it to common sense to say, whether, in the attempt to clear this overgrown forest of slavery, it is wiser to operate in scattered spots, or concentrate your energies on this little corner, to which we invite you.

I remain with great regard,  
Your friend and classmate,  
WILLIAM GEO. READ.  
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1833.

The subjoined curious particulars are extracted from the last number of Professor Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.

#### TO PROFESSOR SILLIMAN.

Dear Sir.—It is now more than twenty years since I have been in the constant, I may say daily practice of making experiments on the decomposition of water, by mixing with its vapor that of spirits of Turpentine, and a great proportion of atmospheric air. In this decomposition by explosion, the object was to obtain, for mechanical purposes, a new and fast moving power that should be perfectly safe, and altogether lighter and cheaper than that from steam. With a much less proportion of air, the object was to furnish a steady and pleasant flame like that from oil or gas, in both of which objects I have succeeded.

The evidence I often observed in the effect of water in combustion made it very certain in my mind that it would be of immense benefit to the community if it could be effected in a way that would be regular, simple, and free from difficulties. It was this, together with an unconquerable inclination and determination to follow it through life if I did not succeed short of it, which made me persevere for so great a length of time. This resolution was perhaps imprudent; it certainly would have been so had I not supposed I had the means within my own reach. I have no doubt that I have tried lamps, stoves, and machines in more than four thousand different forms for effecting these purposes, and yet not many months have elapsed since I have felt entirely satisfied.

The experiments which I have made, have proved practically, that an engine with a power equal to driving a boat four miles per hour, and a rail road car twice that distance in the same time, with ten or twelve passengers, may be made for one hundred dollars; and that the engine with its preparing vessel, (a substitute for the boiler in the steam engine) need not weigh one hundred pounds, and the expense of working it will not exceed one or two cents per hour. There are no difficulties to be removed. These facts have been verified practically and repeatedly before hundreds of people.

Some recent improvements in the mode of constructing lamps for burning water, to produce light and heat have perfected the operation for these purposes. It now carries demonstration in every form. For instance, when you put but one-fourth of a gill of spirits of turpentine into the lamp and as much water, and raise the temperature to less than that of boiling water, the vapor that comes over will be in the ratio of about equal parts of each; if, in the combustion of those vapors, a due proportion of air is mixed and inflamed, it will in a few minutes boil a two quart copper tea kettle. If small brass wire is brought over and in contact with the flame, it instantly drops in pieces—small copper is readily melted—fine iron wire, if the proportion be right, is instantly inflamed—and thin sheet copper with a small piece of silver or silver solder on it with borax, being exposed to the flame, the silver melts in a few seconds, and the copper very soon; and this is done while the vapor is not concentrated in any way, and issues only with a velocity about the same as that of gas in lights.

This discovery gives every promise of supplying a much cheaper fuel, (as a fuel,) exclusive of a clear saving of light than any one now in use. It is my intention to introduce my lamps, &c. into use as soon as I conveniently can, this must be postponed, until I can again leave home, which I trust will be early in the ensuing summer.

Oxford, April 14, 1833.  
Remark.—We have seen some of Mr. Morrey's experiments, and can testify to the correctness of his statements, as regards the amount of heat and light evolved by combustion of the vapor of water mixed with that of spirits of turpentine or alcohol and duly modified by common air. The results are very striking and beautiful, and we can see no reason why they should not prove of great practical utility.—Ed.

The Captain of the Red Rover, arrived at New York, reports the loss of the ship Yaidra,

of New York, for Cadiz. She foundered 100 miles west of Cape St. Vincent, on the 1st of September. The captain and crew took to their boats, and arrived safe at Cadiz on the 4th. The Journal of Commerce states that the Yaidra is insured at various offices in Wall street to the amount of \$80,000, viz. on the cargo of Cocoa \$30,000 on Gold and bullion, \$30,000, and on the ship and freight \$20,000. The amount on the ship is less than her value, and that on the cargo, though covering cost, is not half equal to what the value would have been, had the cocoa been landed.

#### BAG OF GOLD.

The following well told story, by the poet Rogers, will be read with interest even by those who have seen it before. We should deem it susceptible of a fine effect upon the stage.—N. Y. Mirror.

There lived in the fourteenth century, near Bologna, a widow lady of the Lampertini family called Madama Lucrezia, who, in a revolution of the state, had known the bitterness of poverty and had even begged her bread; kneeling day after day, like a statue, at the gate of the cathedral—her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity—her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonsnets as Petrarch had written on Laura.

But fortune had at last relented; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Appennines, where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The house was still standing, when in my youth I passed that way, though the sign of the White Cross of the Hospitaliers, was no longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a maternal uncle, a grand master of that order whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate. A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin—a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her, when an event took place, which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was a moon day in September, that three feet travellers seated themselves on a bench under their vine trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice. In his demeanor he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence; for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues were many a soldier's oath. In their hats they wore a medal, such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery; and the slain, as on an opera stage, were up & fighting tomorrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks; and with their gloves tucked under their belts, continued for some time in earnest conversation.

"At length they rose to go; and the Venetian thus addressed their hostess:—'Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof for a day or two?' she replied gaily. 'But remember, we fasten only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village; and if we had, where would be your security?'"

"In your world, lady."

"But what if I died to night? where would it be then?" said she, laughingly. "The money would go to the church; for none could claim it."

"Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgment."

"If you will write it."

"An acknowledgment was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician, who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day, the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to no two but the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing that they new of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia; and they were now on a scent that promised more.

"They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying 'Give me leave to set my seal on the bag as the others have done; and she placed it on a table before her. But in that moment she was called to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and when she came back the bag was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her knees; 'what will become of us? Are we again to be cast out into the wide world? Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born! And all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due, and there were no tidings of the thief; he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defence could she make—how release herself from the obligation of the bond? Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all; and inevitable ruin awaited her!

"Go, Giannetta," said she to her daughter, "take this veil which your mother has worn and veiled under so often, and implore the counsellor Calidario to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door; Mondali cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel as you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

"Alas," she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had given; but all bade them despair. What was to be done? No advocate, and the cause to come to morrow!

"Now, Giannetta had a lover; and he was a student of the law—a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Mortelli. He had studied long and diligently, under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreati; who though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the arch doctor, the rabbi of doctors, the light of the world. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch; and also under his daughter, Novella, who would often lecture to the scholars. When her father was otherwise engaged, placed herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts; a precaution, in this instance at least, unnecessary; Lorenzo having lost his heart to another.

"To him she flies in her necessity; but of what assistance can he be? He has just taken

his place at the bar, but he has never before, and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced?"

"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said she, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Giannetta; and may the Friend of the friendless give me strength, that hour!—Even now my heart fails me, but come what will, while I have a last share, you and your mother shall never want I will beg through the world for you."

"The day arrives, and the court assembles. The claim is stated, and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment. Silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises, and thus addressed them: 'I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her, and I will not keep you long. Much has been said; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. But what we solicit, what we require, is from whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? 'Not to one—not to two—but to three. Let the three stand forth and I claim it.'"

"From that day, (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage feast, or who sat beside him."

AN ENTERPRISING LADY.—In one of the towns of Connecticut somewhat remote from the silk districts, a farmer in moderate circumstances owns a small mulberry orchard, which was left to him by his father, who died a few years since, before the same had become old enough for use. It had been entirely neglected until during the last season, when it was discovered by, and attracted the attention of, a young lady from Mansfield, a town already distinguished for its rich productions of silk, who applied to the owner for the use of it this season. A bargain was finally concluded, upon the proposal of the father, applicant—the business being conducted on shares. She was to bring her worms from Mansfield, to do all the work, and the owner of the mulberry trees to have one half of the product. At the proper period, the necessary fixtures were arranged, the worms hatched, and the operations commenced. During the first three weeks, the worms requiring only a small share of her time, she contrived to "change work" with several families in the neighborhood—arranged her bargains so as to have the work returned when she required assistance—providing also for her board during the time it would be necessary to remain in the place. In this way she managed to accomplish the whole enterprise without any expense out, and at the end of six or seven weeks she had produced 54 lbs. raw silk, worth in cash \$4 per lb. which being divided according to contract, left her share 27 lbs. She thus acquired for her month and half's services, a net proceed of \$108.—Palm Sentinel.

NEW INVENTION.—A gum elastic cloak, lined with silk, has been invented in Baltimore. It is intended to be thrown over the shoulders in wet weather, and will effectually shield the person and clothes of the wearer. When not wanted, it can be folded up into a very small bulk, and on this account must be very convenient. We mean to have one ordered for our own use, so as to be ready for the next fall election.—Cin. Rep.

#### BEE HOUSE.

We have seen a bee house, the method of constructing which was introduced into our country by Mr. Eber Wilcox of Salem, and which is said to be a very valuable improvement. Several individuals have tried it with entire success. It consists of a house of brick or wood, (if wood, standing on stakes,) say of the size of a common smoke house, with a door to admit of the entrance of a man. The inside is merely furnished with shelves like an ordinary pantry. The bees pass in and out through several apertures resembling spouts, arranged in rows on each side. The spouts project six inches, and the hole is perhaps two or three inches wide by from one eighth to one half an inch in height. The benefits of the method are said to be these: the bees never swarm, but continue filling up the house; the honey may be easily taken out, when the bee retire to the bottom of the combs in cold weather; and it is said to be an infallible preventive to the worms, and the little fingers of the night gentry.—Cortland Advocate.

Carelessness.—Yesterday morning Mr Henry Hutchings, one of the agents employed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, presented himself at the counter of Messrs. J. D. Beers & Co. in Wall st. with a package of bank notes, directed to that firm which he had found in one of the store houses at Amboy, carelessly lying among a heap of rubbish. It appears that it had come from Philadelphia on Saturday in the Steamboat Trenton, and had been thrown ashore at Bordentown by one of the firemen who found it lying on a bench on deck, and who supposed it to be a sample of goods. There it was picked up, and it being directed to this city, it was given to the driver of a baggage car, who conveyed it to Amboy, and in emptying his pockets, he pitched it carelessly aside. Hundreds of strangers passed hourly through the building where it lay, and it is almost a miracle that it was not stolen. Thirty six hundred dollars was the amount in the package.—N. Y. Standard.

From the New York Mercantile, Oct. 26.

#### COURT OF SESSIONS.

This Court has been occupied for a week past with the trial of Obadiah Penniman a merchant at Cincinnati, Ohio, charged with obtaining goods from merchants of this city under false pretences. The charges were preferred against the accused by Mr. John C. Morrison, who alleged that from the representations of Penniman, he had trusted him to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, and that he (Morrison) subsequently ascertained that the representatives of Penniman as to his solvency, &c. were untrue. In the month of January last, upon the testimony of Mr. Morrison, the grand jury of the city and county of New York, founded a bill against Penniman, and upon a requisition of the Governor of Ohio, the accused was brought to this city and put upon his trial. The cause of the case was sustained by Ogden Hoffman, Esq. District Attorney, with whom was associated David B. Ogden, S. A. Foote, and William M. Price. The prisoner was defended by S. P. Staples, Hugh Maxwell, Charles C. King, and Mr. Curtis.

From the distinguished counsel on both sides, the trial excited much interest—and for the last four days and evenings, the large Sessions has been filled with citizens, listening to the display of legal learning and eloquence,



which the trial called forth. The cause was summed up by Messrs. Maxwell and Staples, for the accused, and by Messrs. Foote and Ogden, for the people, in a very able manner. At 2 o'clock yesterday, his Honor the Recorder recapitulated the evidence, and stated the law to the jury, who retired, and after an absence of a few minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, 1833.

**THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.**—The working men of the city of Baltimore, held a meeting last week for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President, two Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries—a large committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of probably upwards of fifty members, for the purpose of preparing resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for its action. The resolutions, (which were adopted, according to the published proceedings of the meeting,) among other things, proposed the nomination of Judge McLEAN as a candidate for the Presidency, and recommended that the consideration of the subject of the Vice Presidency, be postponed.

We extract the following from the account given by the editor of the Republican, who, it seems, attended the meeting:—

"After the address was concluded, a preamble and resolutions, proposing John McLean for President, and expressing the opinion that it was inadvisable to nominate any candidate for the Vice Presidency, were read, the question was then taken upon the adoption of the whole together, and as near as we could judge from the sound, where we stood, which was in about the centre of the meeting, it was decided in the negative by at least two to one. The chairman, however, declared that he was unable to decide which side had the majority, and a division being called for, those who were in favor of the resolutions were requested to walk over to the other side of the street. Very few persons moved; and the chairman, having remarked that he believed he was on the wrong tack, requested those who were opposed to them to walk over to the other side of the street; and again, they all retained their places. The chairman then remarked that as neither those who were in favor, nor those who were opposed to the resolutions had gone across the street, he supposed, the meeting desired that he should decide the question, and accordingly declared the resolutions carried. A number of voices, however, called out no, no; and others requested that the question should be taken upon the preamble alone; and the question being put accordingly, was lost, and the chairman took his seat."

A writer in the Baltimore Gazette, calls public attention to the claims of Col. WILLIAM DRAVON, of South Carolina, to the support of the country, for the office of President of the United States.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session will be constituted, in regard to its politics, as follows.

Democrats. N. Rep. Anti-masons.		
In the Senate	21	4
House of Representatives	61	14
	84	18

From the Kentucky Argus.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The subject of the next Presidency is beginning to excite deep interest throughout the Union.

It is feared by many that the election will be again thrown into Congress, and the people thus deprived of their choice. Others apprehend that the conventions, which will be called to select suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, will disregard the voice of the people, and be controlled, in their selection, by intrigue and management. No patriot will deny the importance or the difficulty of the subject. The Richmond Enquirer, that distinguished print, has recommended an amendment to the Constitution, by which the people would have the invaluable, and we might say, unalienable right, to vote directly for the persons of their choice as President and Vice President, instead of having to make the election through the medium of electors, or of Congress, by which operation the country may be greatly convulsed, and its liberties, at some future date be jeopardized.

This amendment, as proposed by the Enquirer, would preserve the relative power of the States, would avoid the evils arising from an election by Congress, and supersede the necessity, in most cases, of a convention.

But as vain efforts have been made to amend the Constitution of the United States in this particular, the subject, for the present, will be considered in relation to a National Convention. We take it for granted that no very substantial objection can be made, in this crisis of our country, to this mode of selection or nomination of candidates for those high offices; but the fear is that the voice of the people may be disregarded by the convention. Every friend of liberty and free government, would deprecate and lament this evil. In favour of Andrew Jackson the popular voice was so loud, and powerful and unanimous in the democratic, Jackson convention, that there was no danger of this evil. It can scarcely be hoped that this will be the case with his successor.

We know that this state would go for our fellow citizen, Col. Richard M. Johnson; New York for her distinguished citizen, Martin Van Buren, and Virginia would probably divide upon some three or four of her distinguished citizens, and thus divide and conquer herself. But we are more or less in the dark as to the views and wishes of the other states, or most of them, and yet they have equal claims to be heard, and it is desirable that they should be heard.

There is but one mode left under our present constitution to remedy the evils of misrepresenting the voice of the people in a convention, and that is for each state in the Union to express its choice of candidates. This may be done as the people of each state may prefer. Either by their legislatures or by conventions chosen by the people expressly for that object.

We emphatically ask if any candidate can object to this course? Is it not fair and honorable?—Should the result prove one candidate to be stronger than any other for the Presidency, the task of the convention would be easy. So also with respect to the Vice Presidency. If, on the contrary, the result should prove that no one man stands far above his fellows, then all will see, that it will be the duty of the convention, to settle this doubtful question, and when thus settled, all true men will acquiesce.

Let all the democratic republican friends then unite, and urge the people of each State, separately, to express their preference for the man they desire should be the successor of General Jackson. It is the duty of the States to speak loudly to each other, and, when they have responded, to settle the question, in good faith and with cordiality. In this way all cavellings and objections to a convention will subside. This will disarm our enemies of the cry of favoritism and that the convention will be a packed jury. And what is still more desirable, it will satisfy the fears of many of our own friends, and induce them to yield their own preferences for the good of the democratic republican cause. Honesty is the best policy. Our cause is good and we have nothing to fear by fair play.

## From Bell's Weekly Messenger. CONGRESS OF THE SOVEREIGNS AT TOPLITZ.

It appears by the foreign journals, that the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, are all on their road to Toplitz, that they may enter upon a conference respecting the actual state of Europe, and may jointly take such resolutions, and adopt such precautionary measures, as the safety of their several states may seem to require. There is a very general opinion that the northern states of Sweden and Denmark will be represented in this conference, and that even the United States will so far take a part, in the general object of the measure, as to endeavour to procure a settlement of the long disputed question of the British right of search and of seizing their own men on board American ships. It would be absurd, however, to entertain any apprehension that the government of the United States would make any common cause in the general object of a monarchical confederacy, could become members of an alliance against the rights and liberties of mankind.

So far as regards the mere professed object of this conference, which is that of checking the progress of liberalism, and stopping that career of irreligion which now threatens to desolate Europe, we should feel ashamed of ourselves, as Christians and Englishmen, if we did not feel a hearty and sincere sympathy with all those, who really entertain this object in simplicity and truth; that is, who do not use these terms as a mere cover to maintain their own despotism, and to shelter their own systems of tyranny against the progress of truth and knowledge. It is impossible, indeed, to look around us without being compelled to adopt the conclusion, that the moral elements of society are indeed disturbed and broken up in every kingdom of Europe, and that in the rapid progress of irreligion, and in the clamor against all ecclesiastical institutions, we are about to lose that sure and safe base, that sound and solid ground upon which, from the commencement of Christianity, the whole social structure, the whole system of law, morals, and manners, have been built, and have so long and firmly rested, in every state and kingdom in Europe. Every thing that we now see in law, morals and domestic manners, in the admitted principles of action, and in the practice of daily life, proceeds either directly, or by the device of course of insensible influence, from the fountain of Christianity, and we shall no sooner cut ourselves from this source, and betake ourselves to another means of supply, than we shall not only incur the loss of all that we now possess, but shall enter upon the fearful experiment of expecting to uphold government without religion, or society without morals, or what is the same thing, of religion without establishments, and morals without sanction. If we are sure of one thing more than another, it is, that the certain result of such a state of opinions must be in its first stage anarchy, and in its catastrophe, the conversion of all the Governments into so many military despotisms.

So far, therefore, as the professed object of the allied sovereigns is their sincere purpose—so far as they really propose to check the frightful career of irreligion and immorality, so far do our wishes concur with their object. But when we look at the constitutions which these kings and emperors have conferred upon their own people, and when we see how little they have conceded of their own ancient despotic power, it is impossible not to suspect that their more immediate purpose is rather to uphold their own despotism. It is impossible, we would say, to feel much sympathy with an emperor who has treated the Poles like the Emperor Nicholas, and who, in the face of all Europe, vindicates his right to deal as he pleases with a people whom he calls his own by inheritance. Perhaps, of all the flagitious acts of modern times, nothing ever exceeded the conquest and partition of Poland by the Empress Catherine, the Emperor Joseph, and the King of Prussia; and as Justice, however slowly she proceeds, still keeps onward in her pursuit, by night as by day, moving by a principle as sure as time, and as certain as death, the period perhaps is now approaching, when the successors of those conquerors shall have to pay the reckoning of their atrocious pillage. The very name, therefore, of these princes is sufficient to extinguish all inclination to sympathy; and perhaps a century or more may pass, before the very name of a Holy Alliance, and one too composed of such parties, will be tolerated in Europe. It is a subject of more interest to throw a cursory glance over the states of these sovereigns, and inquire what are the circumstances in each which excites the manifest apprehensions of these emperors and kings.

The first state is Austria and Germany.—Austria has two causes of alarm at present in operation—the unsettled minds of the Germans generally, and the obvious views of Russia upon Turkey. The State of the press; the general cry for a representative constitution, the general cry against the clergy and all ecclesiastical institutions, are among the causes which at present agitate Germany, and we understand that the agitation exists in a degree of which we have a very inadequate notion in England. It pervades the universities and public schools in particular, and it is said that all the youth universally are infected.—There is every where a cry against the inveterate abuses of the existing institutions in church and state, and every where an open and undisturbed scorn of those ancient principles, and hitherto national feelings and prejudices, upon which all the German governments are founded. In such a state of things, and in such a condition of general sentiments and opinions, it is no reasonable subject of surprise that the Emperor of Austria should feel much alarm, and should deem it prudent to resort to timely precautions.—His very throne is concerned in repressing the progress of such principles and maxims.

The same circumstances apply to the case of Prussia, and to his Prussian Majesty's cause of alarm. But in Prussia there is this material difference—though Prussia is a military monarchy, and a state always in camp, the military system has been so adapted to the taste of the people, and such care has been taken to commit as little violence as possible upon domestic habits and natural feelings, and this not only in the actual condition of the

soldier, but even in his forced service and compulsory enrolment, that king and subject are bound together in a kind of family compact, and there certainly exists a stronger attachment between the people and their sovereign in this kingdom than in any other state in Europe. We have never seen a Prussian who is not personally attached to his King. In truth, therefore, the King of Prussia, singly of all other Kings and Princes of the present age, excepting William the Fourth of England, has nothing to fear from his own subjects.—has no cause of apprehension from within his own empire. His object of jealousy is in Poland and Turkey. He fears and with reason, the restless disposition of the French, and the deep and rooted hatred, which increases, instead of diminishing, against him in Poland. He fears still more the visible ambition of the Emperor Nicholas, and the new food and fuel to cherish and inflame it, which are rising up in Turkey.

Sweden and Denmark are the appendages and vassals of the Empire of Russia, and must follow its enigm withersoever it may lead them. Bernadotte holds his crown only at the will of his powerful neighbour, and must render feudal service, and an ever ready obedience, to be tolerated from day to day.—Denmark must also serve in order to be allowed to retain what she still possesses. The object of the United States is to avail themselves of a state of peace to procure what ought to be conceded to them, namely, the British claim to search their ships at time of war. We say again, it is a claim against all right and reason on the part of our government, and we heartily wish to see it abandoned. It is an intolerable imposition upon the feelings of a people and government as free and high spirited as ourselves.

## From the Providence City Gazette. THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

About a week or ten days since, we published an account of an attempt that had been made by some cowardly incendiary, to destroy ex-Lieut. Gov. Wilcox, of this state, by sending him an "infernal machine," loaded with gunpowder and missiles of destruction. The wickedness of the act, and the strangeness of the whole transaction, as it was detailed to the public, through our information derived from the most respectable source, induced some to doubt the reality of the transaction.—As we found ourselves unpleasantly situated in relation to the matter, we resolved that we should take unwearied pains to adduce ample proof of the correctness of the story. In pursuance of this intent, we have availed ourselves of the kindness of G. R. Burlingame, Esq. of Westerly, R. I., who has politely furnished us with the facts embraced in the following letter.

WESTERLY, Oct. 19th, 1833.

Dear Sir—Since my return home, I have enquired of Col. George Brown, Jr. and of J. H. Cross, Esq. respecting the Gov. Wilcox trunk. They went down and opened the trunk—and say that it came to this place in the sloop New York, Capt. Robert Brown, Jr. and was taken from on board by E. W. Babcock, who is grandson to G. V. Wilcox, and by him sent in the mail carriage to the Governor, who, with his wife, put the trunk on the table.—They then took the letter, which was fastened on the top of the trunk, directed to Gov. Edward Wilcox, Charleston, R. I. (with care and this side up.) and opened it. The letter was in substance as follows:—

Dear Grandfather—I have sent you a present—open the trunk and keep it till I come, &c. The Governor unlocked the trunk, and his wife proceeded to throw back the cover, when they found it would not readily open, and after one or two pulls upon the cover, it opened enough for them to look in, when they saw the instruments of Death!

The Governor, then, or soon after, came to the village, and informed his grandson, E. W. Babcock, that his brother Benjamin Babcock, in New York, had sent him the trunk, as described. E. W. Babcock went home with him, and readily discovered the letter to be a forgery. The whole affair remained a secret till within a few days, when it was thought best to make a new attempt to open the trunk.

Col. Brown, says, he took the trunk and carried it into the garden, and opened it so as to look in; took a pair of scissors, and cut the strings, attached to the triggers of the pistols, and opened it;—says one of the strings was shorter than the other, and was a weaker one, and in the first attempt to open it, they broke two of the strings, consequently it stretched enough for them to look in, before it had begun to move the stronger one; which if it had, it must have destroyed house and all in it, and the powder had been weighed and found to be twenty five pounds. The pistols were both loaded with balls.

These are the facts that have come to my knowledge; I need not tell you that I have written in haste.

Very respectfully,  
I remain your obdt. servt.,  
R. G. BURLINGAME.

We are happy to state, in addition to the foregoing letter, that prompt steps have been taken by the New York police, to ferret out the incendiary who forwarded the trunk to Governor Wilcox, and that there is now some prospect of their meeting with merited success. We should be rejoiced to know that the villains had been detected, and brought to that punishment that they so richly deserve. The risk incurred by Gov. Wilcox and family has been very great, and it makes one shudder to think of it. The enormity of such a crime should not escape unpunished.

## CAPITAL TRIALS.

Baltimore City Court has been engaged since Monday morning in the trial of Aurelia Chase, a negro woman, charged with the crime of wilfully killing Mrs. Elizabeth A. Durkee, wife of Dr. Robert A. Durkee, of this city, by administering to her poison in the form of Arsenic. The woman was employed as a cook in the Doctor's family, and the poison was given in a bowl of soup which the cook had prepared for her mistress, on the 20th of May last. Immediately after taking a portion of the soup, Mrs. D. became sick, and declared that she had been poisoned. She lingered four or five days and then expired. The woman was subsequently arrested, and at the present time was brought to trial on the charge, as above stated. After a patient examination of the testimony, the Jury, was addressed at length, and with much ability and eloquence, by Wm. H. Norris, Esq. on the part of the State; J. M. Campbell and Alex. Cheves, Esqrs. on behalf of the prisoner; and finally, by R. W. Gill, Esq. Deputy Attorney General. The case was given to the Jury about half past 8 o'clock last night, and at half past nine they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

In the same Court last week, Nelson Wallace, a man slave belonging to Mr. John Kirby, of this city, was tried for the crime of rape, committed some months ago, under most outrageous circumstances, on the body of a white orphan girl of the age of about thirteen years. He was pronounced guilty by the Jury without leaving the box.

The sentence of the law will, we presume, be passed on both criminals in the course of the present week.—Balt. Amer.

## PRINCE FREDERICK, CALVERT COUNTY, MD.

October 27th, 1833.  
Mr. Hughes:—Permit me to address a few words to the public, through your columns. I have but a few days since ascertained that a statement recently appeared in some of the political journals, purporting "that the two Jackson men elected from Calvert to the next Legislature, are pledged to support the present Executive of Maryland." So far as I am concerned, (and I am one of the individuals referred to,) I deem it due to myself and to the vindication of the motives of those honorable men, who at the late election, so triumphantly sustained me, to say that the above statement is totally destitute of truth. Whoever originated the report on which it is founded, has fabricated a falsehood.—Whoever has given it currency, has either been deceived himself or has been the willing instrument in deceiving others.

Very respectfully,  
Yours, &c. F. SMITH.

Colonel Jose M. Tornel, well remembered and highly esteemed in this city as a long resident here, in his quality as Mexican Minister, and who manifested great to the University of Maryland of a valuable work, in several hundred folio volumes, was mentioned with just gratitude in the public papers, some time in June 1831,—has, since his return to Mexico, written a pamphlet in defence of his political conduct, and giving a narrative of his diplomatic career. A copy has just been put into our hands by a friend, and we take pleasure in quoting his warm acknowledgments for the "uniform kindness, exceeding his expectations" with which he met in the United States. To our citizens of Baltimore,—with whom he was intimately associated,—he pays the following liberal return of thanks:—"To the inhabitants of the fine city of Baltimore, where I lived about two years, is due a particular expression of acknowledgement, for having cordially treated me as one of their own citizens. Heaven grant them such of good fortune as I wish them."—Balt. Amer.

## NEW YORK RACES—2nd Day.

J. C. Stevens's b. Medoc, 4 years old	3	1	1
R. L. Johnson's g. to Montre, 4 y. old	4	2	2
R. L. Stevens's m. Celeste, 6 y. old	1	2	0
R. F. Stockton's b. m. Miss Mattie, 5 years old	2	0	0
G. Gibbons's h. Sir Charles, aged	5	0	0
S. Lamb's b. h. Henry Arley, 3 y. old	6	0	0
C. Vanderbell's b. h. John Henry, 4 years old	5	0	0
Time—1st heat, 5m. 51s.; 2d heat, 5m. 52s.; 3d heat, 5m. 47s.; 4th heat, 5m. 59s.			

The Rector of St. Michaels Parish expecting to be absent on Sunday November, 10th, there will not be Divine Service at Mr. Willis's on that day.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday last by the Rev. Doct. Spencer, Matthew Spencer, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Royston A. Skinner, Esq. all of Talbot county.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Adino McKnett, to Miss Margaret P. Clayland, all of Talbot county.

## DIED.

In this county on Monday night the 28th ult. Mr. George Stevens.

In Caroline county, on Saturday the 26th ult. Miriam Ester Smith, in the fourth year of her age, grand daughter of the Rev. Thomas Melvin, and only daughter and child of Hutchins Smith.

Departed this transitory life, yesterday morning, (11th inst.) after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BAKER, in the 30th year of her age.

## BALTIMORE PRICES, Nov. 1.

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, bush.	\$1	15	a 1 25
do. best red.	1	11	a 1 14
do. ordinary to good (Md.)	90	a 1 08	
Corn, white	60	a 63	
do. yellow	65	a 67	
Rye	68	a 70	
Oats	34	a 35	

## NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

## GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full sets of Dining and Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

## A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

nov 5

## Notice.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, at eleven o'clock, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November.

Should the day not be clear and calm enough to permit the attendance of the distant managers, the meeting will be deferred to the first favorable day after the 13th.

By order of the President.

nov 5 2w

## MANLOVE HAZEL.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS

suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

## FALL SUPPLY.

## SAMUEL MACKEY.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

## FRESH AND FASHIONABLE

## GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

## DRY GOODS,

## GROCERIES.

China, Glass, and Queens-ware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

nov 5 3w

## Grand Luck at the Easton Lottery

## Office again.

In the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, Extra Class No. 14. Sold to a gentleman in the country, 6, 31, 56, a prize of \$1000.—also, in the same Lottery Extra Class 15, to a gentleman in town 2, 5, 18 a prize of \$100. Also in the Extra Class, No. 16,—42, 49, 70 a prize of \$100, sold to a gentleman at the Trappe.

Also, in the drawing of the N. Y. Lottery, extra class No. 31,—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 scheme.

To be drawn in Baltimore the 9th of November. The Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 22, for 1833.

## SPLENDID SCHEME.

Prize of	20,000	5 prizes of	1,000
1	5,000	10	300
1	2,000	10	200
1	1,500	10	150
1	1,372	24	150

No prize less than \$5. Tickets \$6. Shares in proportion at the truly Lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKET, Easton

## nov 5

## NEW STORE

## AT THE OLD STAND.

JOHN T. GOLDSMITH

HAVING taken the Store Room at the corner of Washington and Court streets, formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, where he has just opened

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## DRY GOODS AND

## GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEEN'S WARE.

selected with great care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, earnestly requests his former customers and the public generally, to give him an early call, as he is disposed to sell as cheap as can be purchased in this market.

Easton, Oct. 22. 3w [G]

## 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 CASSI

NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,

AND BAIZES, AND ENGLISH

MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style)

BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,

MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS,

CASHMERE & VELENCEIA 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

## NEW FALL GOODS.

## WILSON & TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened at their store opposite the Court House, a fresh and very handsome

## ASSORTMENT OF

## FALL GOODS.

among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels,

Blankets, Baizes, English Merinos,

new style Calicoes, Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Woollen & Cotton

Hosiery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. The public are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, Oct. 22



### PROTRACTED MEETING.

By Divine permission, a protracted meeting will be held at Greensborough, in the Presbyterian Church, commencing on THURSDAY, the 11th 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.

Oct 22

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

#### Tailoring Business.

in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been reported, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.

The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.

J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 22

#### 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 next, 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, 11 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, or in 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 judgments, and for officers fees, due in 1833 and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Oct. 22

#### 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, in which they wish to embrace the Latin and French languages, but more particularly the latter. To such a gentleman a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made (post paid) to James Parrott, Esq. Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Also, a Lady to teach Music, Drawing and Painting, to whom a liberal salary will be given if immediate application be made as a bore.

Oct 1

#### 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 accordingly 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

#### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Woodruff. 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, Centerville, or to the subscriber.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Talbot county, May 28th 11

### 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 30 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 Sw

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

M. E. B.

#### Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.

Oct 4—22 St

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

M. E. B.

### 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 the parents committing their sons to his care. 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 advertisement.

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.

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 Westminster 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

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 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, 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 Pittsburgh 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 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 a bout 24 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high; has a small scar near the right eye, scar on the right arm by a burn, scar on the left arm by 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

### 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

tf

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,

GLASS, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Seudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Eucaine, Strickland's Cornine, Strickland's Cornine, Solidified Opium, Oil of Cantharidin, Denaturated Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of

PATENT MEDICINES,

and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 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

Easton, Dec 18

Easton, Dec 18

Easton, Dec 18

Easton, Dec 18

Easton, Dec 18

### 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



### 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 unimpaired 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 ob't. Serv'ts.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON,

THOMAS HARPER.

Easton, Aug. 13

### 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, Eng-

lish Grammar, & Mus-

ic Work including the

above branches, 4 ditto

Geography, with the use

of Globes and maps, As-

tronomy, History, Com-

position, including the

above branches, 5 ditto

And if sufficient encouragement be given,

the following will also be taught at the follow-

ing prices:

Embroidery, and Emboss-

ing work, &c. \$5 extra do.

Musical instruction use of Pi-

ano, &c. 12 do

Drawing and Painting 6 do

Theoretical painting on Vel-

vet 5 do

Also the Latin and French Languages.

Twelve weeks in a quarter.

A liberal Salary will be given to a Gentle-

man 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 Mon-

day in September next.

N. B. Accommodation at Mrs. Nicols's

can be had at moderate prices for 10 or 12

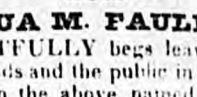
young ladies, who will be under the immedi-

ate supervision of Miss Nicols.

July 9

### 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 Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. 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 Ostrers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to and from 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 Easton 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

### 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. The stand to be occupied is not surpassed by any in town. Apply to

WM. VANDERFORD,

Sept 17

### 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

### 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.

### PETER W. WILLIS,

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKER.

AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

DENTON, Maryland.

Will repair the short

test notice, Chronometers,

Lever, Lepine, Horiz-

ontal, Duplex, Repenting

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. Willis can furnish to order any kind of

time piece on the most accommodating terms,

and at the shortest notice.

March 23 11

### NOTICE.

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

Easton, July 23, 1833.

11

### 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.

MINLOVE 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 merit 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 Eastern 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.

### THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOODCOCK,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDEN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chertown—returning will leave Chertown 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.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

### 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 settle the amount of their Taxes when called on, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law will be his guide.

PETER TARR.

april 9

### 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.

Oct 29 Sw



John Catnip, Jr.

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 10.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1833.

WHOLE No. 287.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.  
(During the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-  
sidue 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 ar-  
rages 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.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE WEST.

From the Louisville Herald.

Mr. Tannehill.—I have been favoured with  
the enclosed number of reminiscences respect-  
ing western affairs. If it will gratify your  
readers, I shall be happy to have been the  
means of furnishing it, and I fondly hope of  
inviting other contributions to the curiosity of  
the public from its venerable author.

Through the liberal courtesy of Governor  
Breathitt, and at his special request, examina-  
tions have been requested of the government  
of Virginia, into its own archives, in order to  
elucidate the perilous mission of Major Rogers,  
detailed below; and to remove the obscurity  
which hangs over many other interesting pas-  
sages of Kentucky history.

It is known from other testimony, as men-  
tioned in the "Louisville Directory," that  
Col. Gibson and Lynn returned from New  
Orleans in the spring of 1777, with 156 kegs of  
gunpowder for the supply of our troops at  
Pittsburgh. The ammunition they brought  
round the falls, and conveyed safely up the  
river. Col. John Campbell, mentioned below,  
is the same gentleman who owned the thou-  
sand acres adjoining the lower part of this city,  
and indeed claimed the proceeds of the upper  
thousand, now embracing the site of the city,  
as the mortgage of Dr. Conolly.

Respectfully,

MANN BULLER.

Expeditions of Major David Rogers, from  
Pittsburgh to New Orleans, in 1778.

When I commenced the numbers of Specta-  
tor, I had no intention of making mention of  
myself as connected with any particular or in-  
dividual transaction. But as I have often  
times seen witnesses brought into a court of  
justice, whom it was impossible for the attor-  
neys examining them, and even the admo-  
nitions and reproof of the judge to induce to  
relate facts within his knowledge, without  
dragging into his relation much irrelevant mat-  
ter, and only relating to himself; so it appears  
to me, that in relating some scenes I cannot  
avoid occasionally introducing myself. As I wish  
as much as possible to speak of matters not  
generally known, I shall now attempt to give  
some account of an expedition or voyage un-  
dertaken and performed by Capt. Wm. Lynn  
and others to New Orleans as early as the year  
of 1778. This Captain Lynn, with a select  
company of men, was dispatched, as I have  
reason to believe, by the State of Virginia to  
New Orleans. For what particular purpose  
I did not then know, nor have I had full in-  
formation since. I knew Captain Lynn and  
many of his men both before and after their  
return. When Lynn left Pittsburgh, there  
was not a white settlement from that place to  
New Orleans, except a small station at Wheel-  
ing, and a few inhabitants at Natchez and  
its vicinity; but these latter were then in al-  
liance with Great Britain, as part of the province  
of West Florida.

When Capt. Lynn arrived at New Orleans,  
having sailed a course of about two thousand  
miles, through a wilderness and hostile country,  
lined on both banks of the river with numerous  
hosts of savages, he found some difficulty  
in effecting the purpose of his expedition, and  
to obviate which he determined to send to the  
State of Virginia to give information and ob-  
tain assistance or instruction, or both. For  
this purpose he selected two of his men, Tho-  
mas Wilson, (who has been already named in  
a former number,) and Ebenezer Corn.—  
These two men, to accomplish their journey,  
crossed the Mississippi to the western side,  
made their way through the Opelousas, Red  
River and Washita country, crossing in their  
course the whole of what composes the Terri-  
tory of Arkansas and State of Missouri, and  
arrived at St. Louis or St. Genevieve, on the  
Upper Mississippi. They found that the  
river into Illinois, and came on to Kentucky,  
where they for the first time saw an American  
citizen after they left their companions at New  
Orleans. Kentucky itself had but few in-  
habitants, and these residing at different stations,  
scattered from the Falls to Kentucky river.—  
From Kentucky they continued their course  
by land up the river to Pittsburgh. These  
men, although at first they were furnished with  
horses, (whether to ride or only to carry their  
baggage, I do not know,) were soon deprived  
of them, having been stolen by the Indians,  
and travelled this immense distance on land  
and on foot. Often in their course for miles,  
even days together, through cane brakes; and  
growing on the ground thicker and much taller  
and stronger than hemp in the fields—  
passing in their course through some twenty  
nations of Indians, many of them hostile. It  
is true that the settlements of hostile Indians were  
avoided, otherwise they could not have suc-  
ceeded; yet from 6 to 700 miles of their route  
(from St. Genevieve on the Upper Mississippi to  
Pittsburgh,) they were momentarily exposed  
to meet with parties of these savage enemies;  
and although the Indians on the route from  
New Orleans to the Upper Mississippi were  
not open enemies, (having scarcely ever heard  
of such government as that of the United  
States,) yet every one who is acquainted with  
the character of those of the forest, knows  
how precarious travelling among them must  
be, where the travellers have no sufficient  
force to protect themselves. In connexion  
with the existing relation of Captain Lynn,  
Major David Rogers, also, of the State of  
Virginia, was dispatched with another, and  
somewhat larger company of men to New Or-  
leans.

When Rogers arrived at the mouth of the  
Ozark, (now called Arkansas) river, he sailed  
up that river some 12 or 18 leagues, to the  
head of the back water or overflows ground,  
and there he deposited his boats or a greater  
part of them and also stationed his men, ex-

cepting six or seven which he took with him  
and descended immediately to New Orleans.  
When he arrived at New Orleans he met a  
British sloop of war and her crew in that port,  
—the British and Spanish Governments being  
then in the state of perfect friendship. The com-  
mander of the ship, having learned of or  
suspected what the business of Capt. Rogers  
was, watched him very closely, and greatly  
interrupted his business—for although the  
Spanish authorities showed the greatest friend-  
ship to Captain Rogers, and appeared willing  
to forward the object of his mission, yet un-  
willing to violate their neutrality, being bound,  
as well by the law of nations, and fearing no  
doubt of having to answer for their conduct to  
their own government, made them extremely  
cautious on the occasion. The situation and  
standing of Major Rogers in this dilemma, was  
very critical—himself in a foreign city among  
strangers. The representative of a govern-  
ment not yet acknowledged by any other  
power; carefully watched by the crew of a  
ship of war belonging to an enemy. His men  
in a wilderness far from any civilized country  
—being a distance from the city by water, of  
more than five hundred miles—there surrounded  
by hosts of savages. In this predicament  
Major Rogers found himself under the neces-  
sity of sending despatches to this country.—  
For this service he selected Robert Benham,  
then an active young man, and one of the six  
he had taken with him to the city, when he  
deposited the rest of his men on the Arkansas.  
Mr. Benham came afterwards well known  
in the Indian wars in the western country, and  
was the father of Joseph S. Benham, Esq.,  
now of Louisville. Of Captain Benham I  
will probably speak more fully hereafter. He  
is still well recollected by thousands in the  
states of Kentucky and Ohio.

Mr. Benham and companions took their  
route also on the western side of the Missis-  
sippi—traversed the same countries that Wilson  
and Corn had done the year before, and arrived  
at St. Genevieve on the Bank of the Upper  
Mississippi. But a great change had now ta-  
ken place, and instead of having to travel six  
hundred miles further as his predecessors had  
done, had only four miles to Kaskaskias, where  
he found a company of American troops in  
possession of the garrison, town, and surround-  
ing country, with Col. Geo. Rogers Clark at  
the head of them. Captain Benham, therefore  
halted there for some time. Whether he  
heard of Col. Clark's success before his arrival  
at Genevieve, I cannot tell; but it is proba-  
ble he had heard of it before he left the city;  
as the trade and intercourse down the river  
was even at that day brisk—for although a  
boat ascending from New Orleans to Illinois,  
then was on her voyage the space of three  
months, yet the down river voyage was per-  
formed frequently in the course of as many  
weeks. Col. Clark left the falls of Ohio on  
his way to Kaskaskias in the month of June,  
1778. Rogers passed that place on his way to  
Genevieve in October following. Benham ar-  
rived at Kaskaskias in the spring of 1779, and  
when a suitable occasion presented, returned  
to the mouth of Ohio, and continued up that  
river to the falls, where by this time there was  
a considerable settlement. Whether Captain  
Lynn was in company with Major Rogers  
when he arrived at the falls I cannot say;  
it strikes me, however, that he had some time  
previously arrived, having got to the upper  
country by the same course that Major Rogers  
afterwards did. After a short delay at the  
falls, Major Rogers set out again for Pitts-  
burgh, with two large keel boats under his com-  
mand, with about seventy men in company.  
Several of his company on this occasion had  
not been with him on the former part of his  
voyage. On passing up the river a little ab-  
ove where the city of Cincinnati now stands,  
Major Rogers and company discovered a num-  
ber of Indians on rafts or canoes, and perhaps  
both, coming out of the mouth of the Little  
Miami river, which was then high from the  
rains that had recently fallen, and which shot  
its waters, and consequently the Indians, on  
their rafters, nearly across the Ohio river. On  
seeing the Indians, Major Rogers ordered his  
men to land and arm themselves and to at-  
tack the Indians, thinking that he would be  
able to take them by surprise.

But in this he was greatly mistaken. For  
on landing at the lower end of the sand bar,  
(which is now visible in low water from the  
city,) and on marching up through the vil-  
lage with which the bar was then covered,  
before they arrived at the place where they  
expected to meet the Indians, they found  
themselves surrounded by near five times their  
number of the enemy, who immediately de-  
parted most of the boat's crew. The remain-  
der endeavored to retreat to the boats; but the  
Indians pursued them, shooting, tomahawking,  
and stabbing them. One of the boats was  
under the immediate command of Major Rogers  
himself, the other was commanded by Capt.  
Benham, whom he had again taken on board  
at St. Genevieve. This latter boat Benham,  
when landing his men, had taken the precau-  
tion, notwithstanding the confusion that must  
necessarily have taken place on the occasion,  
to make the rowers slack their oars on their  
approaching the shore, to prevent their keel  
from diving into the mud and sand and every  
one knows that if such a measure is not at-  
tended to, the getting off a large boat often ca-  
suals the loss of much time and trouble. Those  
who made for the boats of Capt. Benham  
commanded got off with little trouble, and six  
or seven men got aboard of her, pushed out  
into the river, and arrived shortly after at the  
Falls of Ohio—while those who attempted to  
get into the other boat failed to accomplish  
their purpose. The boat with all its contents  
therefore fell into the hands of the enemy.—  
Major Rogers himself and nearly the whole  
of his men, amounting to about 70 were killed;  
six or seven made their escape in the boat  
as already stated; two or three were taken  
prisoners, who afterwards returned, two were  
wounded and left on the ground, being dis-  
covered by those eagle eyed savages. Among  
the prisoners who were taken was one John  
Campbell, (commonly called Big John Camp-  
bell,) of Fort Pitt, an Irishman by birth, a  
man of considerable genius and extensive in-  
formation,—who had located himself at the  
last mentioned place as an Indian trader, some  
years before the commencement of the war.  
He was not connected with the expedition of  
Rogers or Lynn, but had been in Kentucky,  
where he finally settled, on a mercantile or  
land speculation or both, and had embraced  
the opportunity of Rogers' ascending the river,  
to return to his residence at Pittsburgh.—  
He was carried to Detroit and there closely  
confined, I think in irons, for a long time,  
but was afterwards released and returned home  
before the war was over. By being so closely  
confined and hardly treated, it is very proba-  
ble that the British authorities at Detroit, to  
many of whom Col. Campbell was well known

personally, had it in contemplation to try and  
punish him as a traitor to his late liege sover-  
eign George the third. The writer hopes he  
may be indulged in calling the attention of the  
reader a few minutes longer to the story of  
Col. Campbell, a man who, by no means free  
from fault, was somewhat singular in his hab-  
its, yet at the same time possessed of many  
amiable qualities. And the writer having  
himself, at an early period of the revolution-  
ary war, received a considerable favor from the  
hands of Col. Campbell, feels a pleasure in  
making his name known to posterity. He  
was one of the first legislators that ever took  
a seat in a legislative body, from the west of  
the Alleghenies, being elected to the Senate  
of Virginia, under her former republican con-  
stitution, as early as the year 1776; and what  
is somewhat remarkable his competitor for  
that office was the same David Rogers who  
commanded the expedition up the river in  
which the one was killed and the other with  
so much difficulty escaped with life. Colonel  
Campbell was, at the commencement of the  
war, by some, strongly suspected of being fa-  
vorable to the British cause; but, in the opin-  
ion of the writer, without any probable ground.  
Indeed, the only cause for such suspicion was,  
that so many of his acquaintances and fellow  
traders had abandoned the American cause  
for the British standard. As the M'Rees, the  
Ellis, the Simons, Girty, and Major John Con-  
nelly, a countryman of Campbell's. Colonel  
Campbell, after his return from captivity, was,  
I believe, without all suspicion of friendship  
to the enemy. He afterwards settled near  
Louisville; was a member of the Senate in the  
first legislature of Kentucky, after she became  
an independent Republic. He afterwards set-  
tled in the neighborhood of Lexington, where  
he resided until his death, which happened  
some fifteen years ago. He left a considera-  
ble fortune, which is possessed, as I under-  
stand, by his brother's and sister's children,  
he having never married himself.

The boat that escaped returned to the Falls  
of Ohio; but the defeat and death of Major  
Rogers rendered abortive all the expense, the  
labor, and toil of himself and Capt. Lynn and  
their respective men. Indeed I doubt whether  
any man living knows fully the extent of  
the objects they have in view, or how far they  
had been accomplished. A principal reason  
that I have for supposing that these matters  
were never fully understood, is, that a few  
years after the conclusion of the war, I think  
in 1786, I was at the house of a Mr. Samuel  
Due, in Virginia, and with me a delegate in  
the Virginia Legislature, and shortly after a  
member of the convention of that state. Mr.  
Due, in a conversation with me, remarked  
that he had lately been on a visit to Patrick  
Henry, then Governor of that state. That  
Governor Henry had spoken freely of the em-  
barassed situation of the commonwealth, and  
the heavy taxes that the citizens had then to  
pay in consequence of the expenses incurred  
during the war, and instead of a remission of  
these heavy taxes, he expected they must be  
increased. Assigning as one reason that Ma-  
jor Rogers had borrowed at New Orleans a  
large sum of money, on the credit of the state,  
and that he had with him at the time of his  
defeat and death, about one of the boats, as  
much as a bushel measure of gold in a leather  
bag, as he, Gov. Henry had been informed,  
and that he was constantly expecting that the  
payment would be called for; adding that this  
would greatly increase the public burden and  
require a heavier tax to be laid. I had long  
supposed that the above statements were cor-  
rect, (and no doubt Gov. Henry thought them  
so) until upwards of 20 years afterwards, when,  
in conversation with the late Capt. Benham,  
I observed to him that for the last 20 years I  
had been examining every wash bank, and the  
root of every tree that I had seen blown  
up to find the bag of gold you lost; what gold  
said he; that which was lost at Roger's de-  
feat. I then related to him the conversation  
that Mr. Due had with Gov. Henry, Captain  
Benham assured me, that it was entirely a  
mistake; that there was no money, or at least  
no gold on board, without some of the crew  
might have had small sums in their pockets.  
That the pretended bag of gold was nothing  
but a bag of metal buttons, which had been  
procured at New Orleans as part of an exten-  
sive assortment of military clothing and trim-  
mings. Capt. Lynn, who had made the first  
voyage to New Orleans, was some time after  
Roger's defeat killed by the Indians on Bear  
grass near the Falls of Ohio, so that nothing  
was to be feared from him respecting these  
laborious and adventurous undertakings.—  
Thus the whole affair, except the toils, dan-  
gers, and sufferings of those who were engaged  
in it, has nearly sunk into oblivion. When  
the memoirs of the late Mr. Jefferson was  
first published, I embraced the earliest oppor-  
tunity to consult him, hoping to find some-  
thing to cast light on the mysterious affair; I  
could however find nothing on the subject but  
what I had already learned from other sources.  
In a letter from Colonel George Rogers  
Clark to Mr. Jefferson, dated at Kaskaskias,  
the 9th of April, 1779, Col. Clark mentions the  
subject, stating that Rogers left all his men  
except six at Ozark (now Arkansas) and with  
these he had gone to New Orleans; where he  
then was. In the above letter Colonel Clark  
mentions that Rogers was in great want of  
provisions. This concurs with what Captain  
Benham also related to me on that subject.—  
He observed that when it had been deter-  
mined that he was to come through the wilder-  
ness to carry despatches, all the provision he  
could procure was Indian corn, and that he  
was obliged to have it boiled in lye to prevent  
the weevil from devouring it on the journey.

A SPECTATOR.

From Mrs. Carmichael's Domestic Manners and  
Society in the West Indies.

THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY.  
One morning my attention was arrested at  
Laurel Hill (Trinidad) by a number of black  
birds whose appearance was foreign to me;  
they were smaller but not unlike an English  
crow, and were perched on a calabash tree  
near the kitchen. I asked D—, who at  
that moment came up from the garden, what  
could be the cause of the appearance of so  
many black birds. She said, "Misses, don't  
be a sign of de blessing of God—day are not  
de blessing, but only de sign, as we say, of  
God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noon  
time, how de ants will come and clare de  
house." At this moment I was called to break-  
fast, and thinking it was some superstitious  
idea of D—, I paid no further attention  
to it. In about two hours after this, I observ-  
ed an uncommon number of Chasseur ants  
crawling about the floor of the room, my chil-  
dren were annoyed by them, and seated them-  
selves on a table, where their legs did not com-  
municate with the floor.

They did not crawl upon my person, but I

was now surrounded by them. Shortly after  
this the walls of the room became covered by  
them, and next, they began to take possession  
of the tables and chairs. I now thought it ne-  
cessary to take refuge in an adjoining room,  
separated only by a few ascending steps from  
the one we occupied, and this was not accom-  
plished without great care and generalship,  
for, had we trodden upon one, we should have  
been summarily punished. There were sever-  
al ants on the step of the stair, but they were  
not nearly so numerous as in the room we had  
left; for not only were the floor and walls cov-  
ered like the other room, but the roof was  
covered also.

The open rafters of a West Indian house at  
all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of  
insects, most particularly the cockroach; but  
now their destruction was inevitable. The  
chasseur ants, as if trained for battle, ascend-  
ed in regular thick files to the rafters, and  
threw down the cockroaches to their com-  
rades on the floor, who as regularly marched  
off with the dead bodies of the cockroaches,  
dragging them away by their united efforts  
with amazing rapidity. Either the cockroach-  
es were stung to death on the rafters, or else  
the fall killed them. The ants never stopped  
to devour their prey but conveyed it all to  
their store house. The windward windows  
of the room were glass, and a battle now en-  
sued between the ants and the jack spaniards  
on the panes of glass. The jack spaniard may  
be called the wasp of the West Indies; it is  
twice as large as a British wasp, and its sting  
is in proportion more painful. It builds its  
nests in trees and old houses, and sometimes  
in the rafters of a room. The jack spaniards  
were not quite so easy prey, for they used  
their wings, which not one cockroach had at-  
tempted. Two jack spaniards hotly pursued  
on the window, alighted on the dress of one of  
my children, I entreated her to sit still and re-  
main quiet. In an almost inconceivable short  
space of time, a party of ants crawled upon  
her back, surrounded, covered the two jack  
spaniards, and crawled down again to the  
floor, dragging off their prey, and doing the  
child no harm. From this room I went to the  
adjoining bed chamber and dressing room, and  
found them equally in possession of the cham-  
bers. I opened a large chest of military lin-  
ens, which had been much infested; for I was  
determined to take every advantage of such  
a chance; I found the ants already inside;  
I suppose that they must have got in at some  
opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linen  
on the floor, and with them hundreds of cock-  
roaches, none of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the  
chambers, built at a little distance; but these  
were also in the same state. I next proceeded  
to open a store room at the other end of the  
house, for a place of retreat; but to get the  
key I had to return to the under room, where  
the battle was now more hot than ever; the  
ants commenced an attack upon the rats  
and mice, and strange as it may appear, they  
were no match for their insignificant foes.—  
They surrounded them, as they had the insect  
tribe covered them over, and dragged them  
off with a celerity and union of strength, that  
no eye who has not watched such a scene can  
comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat  
escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried  
off during a very short period.

We next tried the kitchen—for the store  
room and boy's pantry were already occupied;  
but the kitchen was equally the field of battle,  
between rats, mice, cockroaches, and ants  
killing them. A buckster negro came up sell-  
ing cake, and seeing the uproar, and the fam-  
ily and servants standing out in the  
sun, he said—"Al! Misses you have got  
the blessing of God to day, and a great blessing  
it be to get such a cleaning." I think it was a  
bountiful when I first observed the ants, and  
about twelve the battle was formidable; soon  
after one o'clock the great strife commenced  
with the rats and mice; and about three the  
houses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour  
more, the ants began to decamp, and soon not  
one was to be seen within doors, but the grass  
round the house was full of them; and they  
seemed now feasting on the remnant of their  
prey, which had been left on the road to their  
nests—and so the feasting continued till about  
four o'clock, when the black birds, who had  
never been long absent from the calabash and  
pois deux trees in the neighbourhood, darted  
down among them and destroyed by millions  
those who were too sluggish to make good  
their retreat. By five o'clock the whole was  
over—before sun down the negro houses were  
cleared in the same way—and they told me  
they had seen the black birds hovering about  
the almond trees close to the negro houses as  
early as seven in the morning. I never saw  
these black birds before or since, and the neg-  
roes assured me that they never were seen  
but at such times.

## MILITIA.

A Correspondent of the New York Journal  
of Commerce thus humorously sets forth the  
humors of a Militia Muster, in that city. We  
have not since the days of Col. Pluck, seen  
a real militia marching, in Philadelphia. The  
Hollow Guards, of course are an exception.  
"Passing through John street last Friday I  
witnessed one of the most ludicrous scenes.—  
Approaching a large collection of people I  
found that the gathering was on account of a  
militia training. I understood that the officer  
had experienced no little difficulty in ex-  
cusing his company to halt. This word 'halt,'  
which should render a soldier instantly station-  
ary, only failed to produce that effect upon the  
troops but on the contrary rather accelerated their  
march. The officer followed on crying 'Halt,  
Halt, HALT,' but without effect; until getting  
out of patience he exclaimed, 'If you don't  
halt I'll march you five miles!' This pro-  
duced the desired effect, and the company halt-  
ed,—though pretty much out of a line.

When I came up the orderly Sergeant was  
doing his best to call the roll. In this how-  
ever he found it next to impossible to proceed;  
for no sooner was a name announced than the  
crowd one and all responded 'HERE!' and the  
orderly was unable to determine whether or  
not the man was on the ground. Finding it  
necessary to adopt some other course, he told  
the men that when a name was called, if the  
individual wished to avoid a fine, he must im-  
mediately march in front of the company.—  
But no sooner had he announced this mode of  
proceeding than a hurrah was raised, so loud  
that the orderly could not even hear his own  
voice. At length a name was heard, and  
there was a general rush towards the front.  
The movement completely disorganized the  
company and mingled soldiers and citizens all  
together in one general hurly-burly.

At this juncture a council of war was held,  
and the conclusion seemed to be that the offi-  
cers should make the best of their way off and  
get the men to follow. It was amusing to

hear the soldiers giving advice to their supe-  
riors. 'Come Captain, says one,—"Why don't  
you send up to the Police office and get an  
officer to take care of these folks, for they  
will run over us, sure as a gun." One advised  
to find this thing, another to that until the offi-  
cers found themselves about as much inclined  
to do one thing as another.

As the corps had no music, no time was  
lost, and of course each one marched on 'his  
own hook.' The captain was not in uniform,  
and seemed to possess much less authority,  
than the Orderly, who was completely accout-  
ered from top to toe.

His new cap all polished and shining, some-  
how during the rushing and pushing of the  
crowd, received a bayonet entirely through it,  
and the mischievous boys as they happen-  
ed behind him, amused themselves by pull-  
ing the skirts of his military coat. Indeed it  
was only by the dint of watchfulness that he  
was enabled to preserve his perpendicular ele-  
vation; for various assaults were attempted  
upon his limbs, with the intent of bringing  
him down to the level of those who were so  
unfortunate as to find themselves upon the  
pavement.

A grand effort was at length made to take  
the company to some more quiet part of the  
city, where they might enjoy the benefit of  
being drilled without interruption. To this  
end the military skill and authority of the offi-  
cers was exerted to form the ranks. Two  
or three were formed, and the plan was about  
to succeed, but it unfortunately happened that  
just then a coachman drove up and ordered  
the company out of the road. 'I tell you,' said  
the officer, 'you cannot pass.' 'I tell you,' said  
the coachman, 'that I can pass.' Turn about  
continued the officer, 'I tell you again you  
shan't go through.' 'Shan't ha?' replied Coa-  
chee, 'I'll see if I shan't.' So each party pre-  
pared for the onset. Muskets glistered, bay-  
onets, horse pistols, rifles, and other deadly  
weapons were raised to stop the enemy.—The  
officer looked as if great consequences were  
suspended upon the issue of the contest.

"Firm paced and slow, a horrid front they  
form,  
Still to the breeze, but dreadful as the  
storm."

The coachman, confident of the superiority  
of cavalry over infantry, gave orders for a  
charge, and cracking his whip, the long lash  
of which drove back the soldiers, and urged  
on the horses, who being good metal, broke  
through the thick array, and left the ranks in  
fragments. When the coachman had got  
fairly through, he paused to enjoy his triumph.  
The discomfited officer shook his head and  
looked things unutterable; while the multi-  
tude on all sides, led by the conquering hero,  
gave three cheers, and the victor passed on.  
The farce at this stage was quite beyond de-  
scription.

A retreat, the last resort of the brave, was  
now meditated. Hard as it was, it appeared  
the only alternative. Accordingly a push was  
made for Broadway, some in the road while  
others preferred the side walk. I understood  
that when opposite the American Hotel, the  
company were seized with a glow of enthusi-  
asm, and gave three cheers to Henry Clay.

What other deeds of valor they performed I  
am not able to say.  
H. B. S.

The Proclamation of Governor Smith of  
Maine, designating a day of Public Thanks  
giving and Praises throughout that State, is  
expressed in the following terms. The exam-  
ple of the New England States is worthy of  
imitation, especially in the middle section of  
the Union, where the blessings of health, abun-  
dant and good order have been experienced  
in an extraordinary degree.

The approaching close of another year, en-  
riched by the usual beneficence of a bountiful  
Providence, again reminds us of our innumera-  
ble obligations to that ALMIGHTY BEING,  
whose guardian care regulates the Seasons,  
and liberally provides for the wants of all his  
creatures. To him we are indebted for an abun-  
dant Harvest, the general prevalence of  
Health, and an uninterrupted continuance of  
National Peace, Order and Prosperity. To  
His favor we would also gratefully ascribe the  
origin and continuance of our Republican Con-  
stitutions of Government, our civil and reli-  
gious privileges, our unequalled advantages  
for early Education, and all those inestimable  
blessings, associated with the endearing rela-  
tions of domestic life.

That the people of this State may have an  
opportunity untied to present their devout  
and grateful acknowledgments to ALMIGHTY  
God for the manifold mercies He has con-  
ferred upon them individually and as a com-  
munity, by the advice and consent of the Ex-  
ecutive Council, I appoint Thursday, the twenty  
first day of November next, to be observed  
throughout this State, with the usual solemn-  
ities, as a DAY OF PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND  
PRAISE.

And while on this occasion we penitently  
deplore our ingratitude for the past benefits  
we have received, let us devoutly supplicate our  
HEAVENLY FATHER, that He would still con-  
tinue to visit us with His favor; that He would  
preserve us from every evil and mercifully  
supply our wants; that He would smile upon  
our Country, promote its interest and preside  
over our National and State Governments; that  
their several departments may be adminis-  
tered with justice and wisdom; that He would  
bless our Schools and Seminaries of Learning,  
give all needful support and assistance to the  
Ministers of Religion and the teachers of  
youth, and cause the exertions of the Benevo-  
lent for the suppression of Intemperance, and  
for the more general diffusion of Christianity,  
Knowledge, and the useful Arts, to be signa-  
lly successful in promoting the improvement  
and happiness of their fellow men.

May the oppressed and afflicted, the sick,  
the friendless and the destitute, be not only the  
subjects of our sympathy and prayers, but re-  
ceive consolation and relief from the efforts of  
active Charity. Guided by the precepts of  
Christian duty, may it be the endeavor of all  
to comfort the afflicted, feed the hungry,  
clothe the naked, instruct the ignorant, re-  
claim the vicious, and according to their abil-  
ity, to leave unimproved no opportunity of  
doing good. So will they most effectually  
manifest their faith in the Holy Religion they  
profess, and not only by their lips but by their  
lives, show forth the praises of their SAVIOUR  
and their GOD.

## ALL BUT MURDER.

In the Naturalist's Library, now in the  
course of publication in England, the follow-  
ing relation is given, of the chase and destruc-  
tion of a gigantic specimen of the red Orang-  
Outang on the coast of Sumatra. Naturalists  
it is often said, are hard hearted, and the ex-  
periments of "Spalanzani and Majendie,"

though undertaken in the cause of science,  
and for alleged benefit of humanity, might be  
adduced as a proof of the charge. In the  
case before us, we do not wonder at the mis-  
giving of the hunters; though we do at their  
persevering, after such misgivings.

"A boat party, under the command of  
Messrs. Crayman and Fish, officers of the  
brig Mary Ann-Sophia having landed to pro-  
cure water at a place called Ramboum, near  
Toumanra, on the north west coast of Suma-  
tra, on a spot where there was much cultivated  
ground and but few trees, discovered on one  
of them a gigantic animal of the monkey tribe.

On the approach of the party he came to  
the ground, and when pursued sought refuge  
in another tree at some distance, exhibiting  
as he moved, the appearance of a tall male  
figure covered with shining brown hair,  
walking erect with a waddling gait, and some-  
times accelerating his motion with his hands,  
and occasionally impelling himself forward  
with the bough of a tree. His motion on the  
ground was plainly not his natural mode of  
progression, for even when assisted by his  
hands or a stick, it was slow and vacillating;  
it was necessary to see him among trees in  
order to estimate his agility and strength.—  
On being driven to a small clump, he gained  
by one spring a very lofty branch and bounded  
from one branch to another with the ease and  
alacrity of a monkey. Had the country been  
covered with wood, it would have been al-  
most impossible to prevent his escape, as his  
mode of travelling from one tree to another is  
described to be as rapid as the progress of a  
swift horse. Even amidst the few trees that  
were on the spot, his movements were so quick  
that it was very difficult to obtain a settled  
aim, and it was only by cutting down one  
tree after another, that his pursuers, by con-  
fining him within a very limited range, were  
enabled to destroy him by several successive  
shots, some of which penetrated his body and  
wounded his viscera. Having received five  
balls, his exertions relaxed, and, reclining ex-  
hausted on one of the branches of a tree,  
he vomited a considerably quantity of blood.  
The ammunition of the hunters being by this  
expended, they were obliged to fall the trees  
in order to obtain him; and did this in full  
confidence that his power was so far gone  
that they could secure him without trouble; but  
they were astonished, as the tree was falling, to  
see him effect his retreat to another with ap-  
parently undiminished vigor. In fact they were  
obliged to cut down all the trees before they  
could drive him to the ground, and on the ground,  
surrounding whom he still exhibited sur-  
prising strength and agility, although he was  
at length overpowered by numbers, and de-  
stroyed by the thrusts of spears, and the blows  
of stones and other missiles.—When nearly in  
a dying state, he seized a spear made of supple  
wood, which would have withstood the  
strength of the strongest man and shivered it  
in pieces. In the words of one who assisted  
at the death, the actions of this animal were  
so near human, in endeavoring to ward off  
blows, and seeking to cover his wounds with  
his hand, and to staunch the flowing blood as  
together with his dying moans, to occasion  
misgivings among the assailing party as to the  
nature of the act they were performing, and  
measured when dead upwards of six feet.

## PRUDENTIAL MATCHES.

Mortals have a general love of taking des-  
tiny from the hands of Providence; but in no-  
thing does it show itself so strongly as in ma-  
trimonial affairs. It is a rare thing to find pa-  
rents wise enough to let the matches of their  
children entirely alone. No wonder girls  
think of nothing but beaux, when 'romantic  
conversations' and 'religious matches' are the  
everlasting theme of discourse. Love and ma-  
trimony are things that should come unlooked  
for, if they come at all. All rules, and argu-  
ments, and management upon the subject, are  
fatal to the delicacy and refinement of female  
character. A daughter should never hear her  
own marriage speculated upon at all. The  
fact is the young think too little of money in  
the concerns of the heart, and the old think  
too much, but the fault of the young is by far  
the best. The want of money is no doubt a  
very great evil, but assuredly love is better  
without money, than money without love.—  
Time and industry, and economy, will infalli-  
bly gain gold; but alas for the chained affec-  
tions!—their bondage is eternal. Yet I have  
known those who jeered at economy, as a  
most contemptible virtue, indicative of the ab-  
sence of all high and honorable feelings.—I  
have known such among the avowed advocates  
of wealth. As if there could be any bond-  
age so vile as the lifeless of a reluctant soul any  
bargain and corruption so mean and so de-  
grading as the sale of the affections!

After all, to look upon what are called pru-  
dential matches, merely as a matter of policy,  
do we find them usually successful? I do not  
say happy—do they answer the end for which  
they were so laboriously schemed?—Not in  
one instance out of



them not to mistake the violence of passion, and caprice of fancy, for pure and holy love—and when you have done this, trust the rest to God!

#### From the Baltimore American.

The essay of "Euriptides," upon the unhappy effects of labor saving machinery, requires us to explain more than we originally designed, the views we entertain on that subject, and the arguments on which they are founded. What we have to say, shall be as brief as we can make it, consistent with the nature of the subject.

The distinction which he draws between labor saving machinery and labor producing machinery, is vaguely stated, and in the sense used, involves several contradictions. Labor saving machinery is labor producing machinery, but it ought to be kept distinctly in view, that the saving is in the method of process to which the machinery is applied, which is immediate—the produce is in all other branches of industry except that in which the present labor is diminished; and the result is to increase the demand for labor and employment, even in that.

In the case of a work requiring the industry of ten men, it is obvious that if any contrivance can be introduced by which one man can do the whole, there is added to the work itself the saving of the labor of nine. The amount of production being the same, the support of nine men is saved to that particular branch of industry, and so far the contrivance is a labor saving machine. But it cannot be overlooked, that nine men are added to the effective force of the country. These must have some employment in other branches. Of the distress to them individually in this change, we shall not now speak; but for this part of the view it is sufficient to point out the clear consequences, that the labor of these nine men, in some other employment, is gained to the community. The contrivance we have spoken of, in this sense, a labor producing machine. It gives a quantity of product equivalent to the labor of nineteen men instead of ten; ten representing the produce of the machine, and nine the produce of the labor which it has made available for other purposes. This is the first productive effect of the saving of labor. The nine men displaced, may not, at first, earn so much in any other employment, as before. The change is an evil to them, but to the mass of laborers it is a gain, inasmuch as there is a greater portion of commodities earned by labor, to be divided among all who labor.

The productive effect does not however end here.—The machine having saved the expense of the cost of supporting nine laborers is able to produce the same commodities cheaper than before. This is a clear gain to all laborers in enabling them to purchase more of the comforts of life, and in consequence, the production will be increased in quantity. More labor must be put to the work than a machine with the power of ten men can perform. Some of the men, who were originally displaced, come into another branch of the same employment again, and thus the saving of labor produces employment for labor. Such has been the experience of all machines and machinery.

Some familiar instances of the most remarkable examples of this process are worth quoting. Cotton spinning is the most striking illustration, and the most appropriate, because it was met at the commencement with precisely the same objections as those advanced by "Euriptides" against labor saving machinery in general.

It is to be remembered that in one operation, destroyed in the benevolent but unwise fear that it would deprive the poor of bread.—When the inventions of Arkwright were made public, they were denounced by laborers as little less than contrivances of the arch enemy. The mills and machinery were torn down by the hand of the mob, and the poor thousands and tens of thousands were left almost destitute. But mark the effect. These persons procured employment of some kind—hard, indeed, and perhaps precarious and distressing—until they could accommodate themselves to the change. Improvement continued to be made in cotton spinning till, in the year 1825, it was estimated that one horse with the machinery then in use, could do the work of nearly eleven hundred men under the old system. Were then eleven hundred men displaced for the labor of every machine thus worked? Notoriety facts settle that point conclusively. In the single county of Lancashire, in England, as much cotton thread was produced, by these machines, as would have required the manual labor of more than twenty millions of people;—and that in spinning merely. More than four hundred millions of yards of cotton are consumed annually in Great Britain.—This is five hundred times as much as was consumed seventy years ago. Cotton manufactures have become an article of common use all over the world—a daily clothing for working men, and their families, instead of being, as less than a century since, a luxury for the rich. Where one person then consumed one yard of cotton, more than thirty persons now have sixteen yards a piece. The importation of cotton wool into England has risen from two millions to hundreds of millions of pounds and the value of the product from £200,000 to nearly £40,000,000, since 1750—and all by labor saving machinery. The employment of labor has advanced in proportion. It is a matter of record, that within ten years after the introduction of machinery, the labor employed in the different processes of manufacturing was increased forty fold.—This arose mainly from the fact of the extreme saving of labor in the processes of the manufacture, by which so much human labor was disengaged from an unprofitable employment, and from the vastly increased facility of production, diminishing price, increasing consumption, and thus enlarging the comforts of all classes, while it produced a demand for industry in an increased ratio. The substitution of human industry for part of the machinery used in cotton spinning, which in the sense of "Euriptides" would be "producing labor," would be followed by an increased cost of manufacture, an increased price, a diminished demand, a through a career of public loss both of comfort and property, according to the degree in which the labor saving machines were displaced for the less profitable employment of manual labor.

Cotton spinning may be said to be an extraordinary case, it is true. It is an extraordinary proof that the benefits of machinery increase to a prodigious extent with the improvement of machines for the saving of labor.

The silk manufacture is another instance in point. Until within a few years, silk was a luxury, employing few laborers, and from its great price attainable only by a few. Henry VIII. would be kept for great occasions. A pair of Spanish silk stockings presented to his successor, Edward VI. by Sir Thomas Gresham was considered worthy of especial acknowledgement; and Queen Elizabeth is re-

corded to have been so delighted with a pair presented her by Mrs. Montague, that she determined never to wear cloth again. It was not that silk was a new article in itself, for the use and manufacture of it, by human labor, had been known for many centuries. It made slow progress however, till machinery came to its aid, when silk stockings—a luxury to the greatest queen that ever sat upon the English throne,—were brought within the means of millions of subjects as a common comfort of life.—Where one individual had been employed a few years before in the manufacture at least one thousand are now engaged in some part of the process, or some branch of industry arising out of it.

We have no objection to add the case, suggested to us by "Euriptides," that of the steam spinning machine, and apply the same universal principles to that mode of saving labor.—We know nothing of the actual operations of that machine, but take the following from the essay of Euriptides:—

"This machine exclusive of Sundays and holidays, may do 310 days work in a year.—It is said to do as much per day as 30 men; this 310 days' work of the machine, being multiplied by 30, will be 9,300 days' work; thus the carpenter of Baltimore, who must work, are deprived by a single machine, of SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DAYS WORK in a year. This 9,300 days' work, being multiplied by \$1.25, the value of a day's labor, will amount to the enormous sum of \$11,625.

The amount of the saving of labor, "Euriptides" thus makes out to be nearly 12,000 dollars per annum, from this one machine. The result may be otherwise stated thus:—The productive power of the city of Baltimore is increased to the extent of more than nine thousand days of labor in every year; the people of the city obtain the product of this machine for twelve thousand dollars less than before, which sum is accordingly added to the accumulating fund out of which all other labor is paid. This is the plain statement of the case.

If the machine does the work of thirty men, all that the thirty men do is clear gain to the community of which they are parts. The mass of the comforts of life is increased in the aggregate—which is the interest of all. If the like improvements could be made to go to the circuit of the trades, the result would be seen to be, that every individual trade would gain by every improvement made in the others, and there would be only a partial loser in one case.—The gain would be positive, fifty times over—the loss temporary, and less than one fifth of the gain.—The principle is not altered when the improvements belong to one trade only. Fifty trades gain positively and permanently, by what is a temporary and merely comparative embarrassment to one. If by the effect of increased production, and reduced prices in the placing of boards, houses should be built cheaper, and more houses built, so that the working man will pay less rent, or perhaps own a house of his own, in that respect there is a direct gain of comfort, a general good to all classes. For this purpose more workmen in wood must be employed; carpenters are needed to build more houses, and do all that increased work, which the multiplication of uses of wood, by its cheapness will require. In due time, more carpenters will be required than before, and the material, and only material point,—that of enlarging the circle of human enjoyments, elevating the standard of the comfort of the laboring classes, and increasing the means out of which come all the wages of labor,—will be gained, with a little personal inconvenience to a small class who share finally in the general prosperity.

It is to be remembered that these things do not appear at the time that the distress of a class thrown out of employment is obvious and immediate, and the benefit doubtful and remote.—The answer is, that we argue from general principles that are tested by all experience; and that the same objection applies to every improvement whatever, in all branches of human employment.—It has been urged at every time, that the change, were this not available, the progress of society would be arrested at once, not only in future advance, but a retrograde must be made to older ages. We do not understand, however, that the opponents of machinery desire the destruction of any that has existed for any time. The reason for this exception must be found in the consideration, that the human race has arrived at a point of improvement, beyond which it is not desirable to proceed. No other philosophy can account for the desire to continue, now, the prosecution of the means by which we have arrived at that point.

We must now notice the remark of Euriptides disparaging the quality of the work done, and prophesying that the use of it will be abandoned. That would be precisely what he wants and what nobody can object to.—Because the best work ought to be preferred, other things being equal. But he cannot argue against a machine because it will supersede the use of others, and because it will not,—at the same time.

But is it true, as stated by "Euriptides," that "Labor saving machinery has ruined the working people, and all others of the Eastern Continent, except the aristocracy, the ancient feudal barons or modern nobles, who hold the laborious people of the same countries in abject poverty and the most degrading dependence?"

One would infer from this, that the servitude and poverty of the people of Europe had increased with the increase of machinery, and that freedom and comfort were more general in the feudal times than they are now. We pretend not to discuss the laws of distribution, but regulate the wages of labor, and support the products between the working men and the capitalists of Europe. That is a distinct question, totally different from that of the benefits of machinery. But that the condition of the working classes in general has declined, in consequence of labor saving machinery, is a position utterly contradicted by all facts. The cottage of the poorest laborer contains, at this day more of the comforts of life, than the palaces of kings contained in the middle ages, or than the wealthiest of the "feudal barons" could purchase at enormous cost, even in later days. Some of its furniture could not be had at all a few centuries ago.—Glass windows were almost unknown two hundred and fifty years since; and about that time the glass at Alnwick Castle, the seat of the wealthy Duke of Northumberland, was taken out for preservation, whenever he was absent, as too costly for common use.

The chairs and tables in a poor man's house, now, would have been rich luxuries, at the courts of monarchs, three hundred years ago. Chimneys were then rare, and the origin of the use of hangings to the walls of the nobility, is traced to the bungling carpentry which made them necessary to keep out the wind. Carpets, and indeed wooden floors, were such rarities that the celebrated Thomas à Becket came under the charge of effeminacy for having his floor strewn with clean straw every day. In the days of Henry VIII. Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar, described the floors of the English people as of clay. Scalliger describes them unacquainted with the use of wax stands, and intolerably filthy;—pottery was

unknown; and the great Duke of Northumberland dined upon wooden or pewter dishes. One of the tenures of an ancient English estate was, that the vassal should find straw for the King's bed! Compare these with the ordinary conveniences of the house of a workman in these times.

The difference in dress is also vastly in favor of the "working man" of this day over the "feudal barons" of old. The luxury of a shirt was totally unknown until the palmy days of the "feudal barons" were passed, and only two hundred years ago, stockings were not worn by more than one person in a thousand. In short, the more necessities of life, food, raiment, and lodging, within the reach of the ordinary working men of these days, surpass the luxuries of the most opulent "barons" of Europe four centuries ago. This elevation of the standard of comfort in all classes contradicts the statement of "Euriptides." The springs to which it owes its elevation, contradict his argument. The accumulation of capital, which is the result of labor and machinery, has enabled the whole community to divide among themselves a greater proportion of the goods of life. It arises from increased production, to which, especially within the last hundred years, machinery added an immense force.—Every new improvement, by which more can be done, with less toil, in less time, or with greater skill, adds new capacity to the powers of the whole community of laborers, and multiplies the commodities and enjoyments of the whole mass. The demand for a particular kind of labor diminishes, but the fund out of which all labor is maintained increases, and that increase is the final and triumphant result of labor saving machinery. The partial evil which it undoubtedly creates by affecting the demand for the services of one set of laborers for one generation, at farthest, is one separable from the nature of all employments, and cannot affect the universal truth of the principle.

This article has extended to such an unexpected length, that we are obliged to pass over one or two points in the essay of Euriptides, to which we intended to advert. We have confined ourselves to the general argument, purposely avoiding any reference to expressions which he has introduced, which imply some unkind feeling towards us. We regret that he should entertain any such, but will not allow them to influence our course. If there is any part of his argument, to which an answer is not found in these general remarks, or to which a more particular answer is requested, or if any of our views require further explanation, we have no objection to continue the subject, whenever desired, and room can be spared in the paper.

A full and conclusive investigation of the subject may be seen in a little work entitled "The Working Man's Companion," or ask at a cheap rate at any of the book stores of the city.

#### From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**  
By the packet ship Sully, Captain Forbes, from Havre, we have our files of Paris papers to the 1st of October. The Sully sailed on the 21st.

Mr. Livingston and suite, with the officers of the U. S. ship Brandywine, dined with the King and Royal Family on the 25th of September.

Prince Talleyrand had arrived in Paris from England.  
The voyage of the *Carlo Alberto*, from the Adriatic to Marseilles, appears to have been a very innocent one, notwithstanding the alarm which it created in the minds of the French.

This steamer, it will be recollected, is the one which, in May 1832, landed the Dutchess of Berry in France, and it is stated that the arms of the Princess and her son, are still conspicuous in that vessel.

Speaking of the groundlessness of the alarm just referred to, the *Gazette de France* says,—"While the *juste milieu* is setting on foot all its agents to watch the frontiers of Italy, because the Duchess of Berry has passed through that country, we believe we may affirm the mother of Henry V. arrived at Prague yesterday, the 23rd September, the eve of her son's becoming of age. The Dutchess is accompanied by the Viscount Chateaubriand."

Advices from Madrid are to the 18th of September.—The King of Spain was in enjoyment of perfect health. Gerona, many years the favorite of King Ferdinand, is dead.—Though in fact no more than a net of chambers, he had joined to his domestic station the office of Secretary of Commandments, private Treasurer, and keeper of the *Estampilla*, or Signet of the King.

The Cholera was raging with severity at Seville.

Mr. Harris, the Charge d'Affaires of the U. States at Paris, was presented to the King of France on the 25th of September, with the usual ceremonies, for the purpose of taking his leave. He introduced to his Majesty on the occasion the Captain and different officers of the Delaware, recently arrived at Cherbourg.

The Paris Monitor states that the effects of the late fire at Constantinople, have been greatly exaggerated. It moreover arose from accident, and not a political design.

The Bugia expedition sailed from Toulon for Africa on the 22d, under the command of M. Decloues, having on board 1800 troops.

Bugia, against which the expedition which has sailed from Toulon is directed, is seated about half way between Algiers and Constantinople, and a few leagues from the mouth of Zowah, one of the most considerable rivers of the Regency, and on the banks of which the city of Constantine is built. As a military station, according to the best opinions, it may be made a second Gibraltar. The Spaniards took possession of the Bugia towards the end of the sixteenth century.

The Northern Sovereigns.—The Emperor of Russia was on his way from Muenchen-Gratz to Berlin. He was gratified on his visit with hunting excursions and military reviews. Of the nature and consequences of the resolutions adopted at Muenchen-Gratz, it appears evident that nothing has as yet been communicated to the public on the subject. Many assert that the journey of the Emperor Nicholas was not so much owing to the invitation of the other Monarchs as to a wish of his own, and thence drew many inferences.

The Frankfurt Post Amt Gazette, says that all that has been done in the Conference of Thierschstadt, Schwedt, and Muenchen-Gratz, may be summed up in the following pacific formula:—"Maintenance and consolidation of the *status quo*. No more concessions to the propaganda."

The Swabian Mercury gives the following under date of Berlin, Sept. 17th:

"Great movements have been observed in the Russian army in Poland, showing that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is determined to be prepared for any event. Complaints are made of the deficiency of the harvest in the Governments of Orenburgh and Cassau.—Moreover, Orenburgh is ravaged by bands of brigands, the chiefs of which the authorities with all their vigilance have been unable to arrest."

**PARIS, Sept. 30.—Stock Exchange, Sept. 29, Half past four o'clock.**—In the early part of the day Stock was in demand for settling the account, and consequently there was a tendency to an improvement, but subsequently business became flat and the Three closed a shade lower than yesterday. Foreign securities have been sought after, and for money bargains they have improved. For Money the Three have fallen 5c; the Fives have risen 10c.

**EGYPT.**—By accounts from Alexandria, it appears that the Egyptian Government has issued an Ordinance prescribing as follows:—1. The prohibition of receiving Turkish coin in the government offices is renewed, and is to be strictly acted upon. 2. The officers of the Lazaretto are enjoined to seize all Turkish coin found among objects landed, or in the possession of travellers. 3. The authorities are to cease all intercourse with merchants who may import such coin into Egypt.

**GREECE.**—The Augsburg Gazette of the 24th September says:—"According to the last accounts from Candia, the Greek residents in that island are greatly dissatisfied, because they fear that the Egyptian monopoly system will be introduced there in which the chief productions of the island, such as almond oil, etc. would be bought up at a fixed price, and sold by the government. Their dissatisfaction has lately been increased by an Ordinance of the government, forbidding all Greek residents in Candia to sell their property.—The Greeks consider this a measure intended to force them to remain on the island."

#### From the New York Courier, Nov. 5.

##### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

At an early hour this morning, we received our papers by the London packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chidwick, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st ult. The London dates by her are to the evening of the 30th Sept, being one day later than before received.

The only item of news which they contain is the following:

"Private letters have been received this morning, brought by a merchant vessel, from Lisbon, dated the 19th inst. Up to that date affairs remained tranquil, no further attack or demonstration having been made by the Miguelists. It is likewise positively reported that the steam vessel, the Lord of the Isles, has been captured by two of the Queen's ships. The steamer has on board twenty seven French officers, who were going out to join Marshal Bugeaud, and was also heavily laden with ammunition and warlike stores. It is likewise stated, that a small schooner laden with shot had shared a similar fate.

**THE ENGLISH CHANCERY.**—It is stated, that in the case of Ross and Ogilvie, the costs in Chancery were recently taxed by the Registrars of the London Bankruptcy Court (by virtue of a late statute) at one million of dollars.

It is not many years since Mr. Baring of London in a speech on the Chancery in Parliament, related the particulars, which had come within his own knowledge, of a case wherein about \$500,000 were depending, which had been in Chancery from 1791 to 1825, the money having been all the while in the hands of the accountant general.

Several of the suitors meanwhile have been reduced from opulence to miserable poverty. At length one of the solicitors engaged had pointed out to his own Mr. B. asked him when the suit would end. The answer was, that some of the parties being dead, there was no prospect at all of a close, and that the Chancellor did decide it would probably be upon some quibble of the law. He then applied to the other solicitor, recommended a reference, procured a meeting of the parties, and finally, with the aid of another gentleman selected by himself, adjusted the whole affair to the satisfaction of all parties, in two sessions of an hour and a half each, on two consecutive days.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th September.

They furnish no political intelligence of importance, except it be a report that propositions had been made for an amicable arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal. These propositions, it is said, were forwarded to the British government, and until an answer was received, there would be a cessation of hostilities.

These reports are given as statements of passengers and private letters, by the Echo steamer, which arrived at Falmouth on the 21st, having left Lisbon on the 12th, and Oporto on the 14th Sept. The London Times of the 21st, in giving these statements says—"As we have no information from our Lisbon correspondents that any propositions for a capitulation had been made on the part of the usurper, we are not prepared to place much reliance on the reports which have reached us, that negotiations had actually commenced between the two conflicting brothers. But though we have no evidence that any proposals of accommodation have been actually made, or that any negotiation has been solicited, with the hopes of a speedy adjustment, we may add, that in our opinion, a termination of the present desolating struggle by pacific overtures on the part of Don Miguel is by no means improbable, as it would certainly be extremely politic."

Paris dates of the 21st had been received in London, by which it appeared, that a misunderstanding had arisen between the French King and the Duke de Broglie, in consequence of Louis Philippe having carried on a diplomatic correspondence without consulting with his Minister, who it is said rendered his resignation, but was induced to withdraw it at the solicitation of other Ministers. Misunderstandings are also represented to have existed between some of the members of the French Cabinet which threatened a change in the Ministry.

Our Minister, Mr. Livingston, we perceive, has arrived at Paris.

There is a report, says a correspondent in the Times, of a conspiracy against the life of Nicholas having been discovered at St. Petersburg, in which many Poles are unfortunately implicated. On their being arrested, papers have been seized tending to prove their emissaries sent to assassinate the Emperor by the central committee sitting at Paris. It is added that letters from Lafayette have been found upon their persons.

The Belgian papers state that the King of Sweden has proposed to give a large portion to the Queen of Portugal, in the event of her union with the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Views of family aggrandisement are his motives.

It is said that Charles X. and the Duchesse d'Angoulême have refused to receive the Duchess de Berri or permit her to reside for a time with her children. Her Highness has accordingly left Rome for Florence accompanied by the Count de Pali; but is said that she hopes, through the means of the Count de Chateaubriand, to overcome the scruples of her royal relative and to be permitted to join them at Prague.

The cost of the projected rail road from London to Brighton, is estimated £925,000 and the income at £125,000 a year.

It is said the British government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist Missionaries in Canada.

**Rhode Island Senator.**—A scene of an extraordinary nature will present itself in the Senate at the next meeting of Congress in relation to a member from the State of Rhode Island. The circumstances of the case were stated by us some time since, but as some of our readers may have forgotten them, it may not be amiss to repeat the statement. The charter of Rhode Island, like the constitutions of all the other New England States requires a majority of all the votes to constitute an election. At the election of 1832, there were three tickets for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, supported by the different parties of Jackson men, Clay men and Anti-masons.—The votes were consequently so much divided that there was no election. This was a circumstance wholly unprovided for by the charter, and when the time for the meeting of the Legislature arrived, the members of the former Senate attended, organized the house, and proceeded with the business of the body, the same as if they had been regularly elected; and as it was alleged that there was business to be transacted which would not admit of delay until after an election could be made, a resolution was passed by the charter, a resolution was passed by the two houses authorizing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Senators, to hold over until a regular election should take place. The meeting was held in January last, and as the term of Mr. Robbins in the Senate was to expire in the following March, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives to go into joint meeting of the two houses for an election of a member to fill the place; which was rejected by a majority of one or two votes. Subsequently, however, when some of the members who had voted against the resolution were absent, it was again taken up, passed and sent to the Senate where it was immediately adopted, and the two houses having met together accordingly, Mr. Robbins was elected, and some of those who were opposed to the proceedings entered a protest against them on the Journal of the House. At the last election a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate and a majority of the House of Representatives were chosen of the Jackson party.—The Legislature of that State held four sessions in a year, and at the first meeting under the new election a resolution was introduced declaring the election of Mr. Robbins void, but was laid upon the table; in which situation it was found when the present session commenced, and the resolution having been taken up and adopted by a majority of 16, a resolution was then adopted by a majority of twenty to go into a joint meeting for an election to fill the vacancy, and Eliza R. Potter was elected without opposition, but some of the members are stated to have entered a protest against it. The Senate of the United States will therefore be required to decide which of the two claimants are entitled to the seat; and the subject is one which, on account of the present state of parties in that body, will, no doubt, excite no little interest throughout the country.

**Florida.**—The subject of the propriety of applying to Congress for admission as a state into the Union, is beginning to be agitated in Florida. The editor of the Floridian expresses himself decidedly in favor of a speedy admission, but opens his columns to those who will not, in all probability, be many more years before we shall have three new states, Michigan, Arkansas and Florida. At the time of the last census the population of Michigan amounted to 31,639, that of Arkansas 30,588, and that of Florida 34,730. According to the present ratio of representation the number necessary to entitle each to admission is 47,700 which exceeds very considerably the amount of their population in 1830; but at the rate of increase which has since been going on, they will all of them no doubt be entitled to the privilege long before 1840, when the next census will be taken.—*Balt. Repub.*

#### A WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.

Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, Dec. 1st. 1837, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a corselet steel, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, it was thought they had become sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson, London, No. 1369," and the works were very much impaired.

On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker in Shore-ditch, recollected, that about two years ago, he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T. fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him.

Mr. T. is said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet 3 inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body, in the thickest part, 6 feet 9 inches; width of the jaw, when extended, 17 inches.—*Annual Register.*

**FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.**—A female, said to be about seventy years of age, who had undertaken to walk ninety six miles in the space of twenty four hours, commenced the feat on Wednesday evening last, at six o'clock, on the road leading from Paisley to Renfrew. A vast assemblage of people soon collected as spectators, and by nine o'clock the road, for a mile beyond the toll bar, the space chosen for the performance of the exploit, was entirely obstructed by the crowd. About four in the morning the heroine, who had walked forty five miles, and seemed in a fair way of accomplishing her undertaking, was apprehended by a warrant from the Sheriff of the county, and lodged in duurance; and so the affair terminated.—*Glasgow Courier.*

#### Education in New Hampshire.

From a discourse recently delivered by Mr. Boutin, before the New Hampshire Historical Society, we learn that the annual tax raised by law in that state for the support of schools, is \$98,000. This gives \$455 to each town, or about \$1 to every individual of suitable age to attend

school, and is more than is raised by the famous Connecticut fund, which last year produced but \$76,933. Besides this, there is a school fund in land, or the proceeds of land, belonging to most of the towns; and also a general "Literary Fund" raised from the banks, which since 1829, has amounted to \$10,000 a year. There are 38 Academies, of which two have a fund over \$10,000, and which have an aggregate of 1500 students. Exeter alone has instructed this number within 40 years, and among them are Webster, Mason, Woodbury, Cass and many others of our first men. Dartmouth College has educated about 1700 young men. The authors of some of our best school books are New Hampshire men—Pike, Bingham, Adams, Blake, Hale, Farmer, and Upham may be mentioned among the number.—*Boston Journal.*

**Dreadful Accident.**—A young man engaged in one of the factories at Pawtucket, R. I. while employed in running some ribbons, became suddenly entangled in one of the belts, and was repeatedly carried round the drum, which performs a hundred revolutions in a minute. He was literally torn to pieces, one of his arms being separated from his body and thrown a distance of ten feet, while fragments of his clothing were scattered in every direction. The scene was witnessed by his two sisters, whose piercing shrieks are represented to have been truly heart rending.

**Curious Historical Fact.**—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid—but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brew house, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her, but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

**A Challenge.**—The owner of the celebrated horse Bertrand, Jr. the southern hero, has published a card offering to run him over the Charleston, S. C. course against Woodpecker, the Kentucky, or any other horse, for 5,000 or 10,000 dollars, half forfeit, to come off next February.

**Abraham Brogard died in New Orleans on the 14th July last, aged "one hundred and eighty four years!" He never drank a drop of spirits, and was never sick.** The above is from a southern paper—there must be some mistake in this.

A man and his wife, named Richvillair, died of the Cholera last summer, in the vicinity of Troy, Ohio, and on opening a bed belonging to the deceased, which had been sold at auction for 50 cents, it was found to contain a gold watch, several valuable medals, and other jewellery, which had been stolen four years ago. This fellow was appropriately named.

**Steamboat Accident.**—It is with much regret we are compelled to record the melancholy catastrophe which has recently befallen the steamer *St. Lawrence*. On the 20th of September, and within two miles of the Memphis, one of the boilers burst. The misfortune is attributed to the assistant engineer, James T. Andrusen who suffered the penalty of his negligence in immediate death. Nine persons jumped overboard, of whom only three were saved—the other six were drowned. One person was badly scalded, but his life is not endangered. The above facts have been derived from a letter received in this city from the principal engineer, Theodore R. Seowden.—The certificate of the captain, and of several passengers is appended, which leaves no room for doubt. The names of those who perished, excepting that of the assistant engineer are not given.—*Cincinnati Rep.*

**Georgia.**—The Milledgeville Federal Union furnishes us with a full account of the recent election of Governor in the state of Georgia, and of the vote for and against the ratification of the proposed alterations in the state constitution, giving the number of votes in every county. Mr. Lumpkin's majority is 2,408, and the majority against ratifying the alterations is 5,469. In Ware county Mr. Crawford did not receive a single vote, in Irwin but 6, and in several others but 7; and on the other hand Mr. Lumpkin received but 2 in Ellingham, 3 in Gilmer and 5 in Bryan.

**FIRE.**—On Wednesday last a large farm stable, the property of the late Capt. T. Hall, of this city, was discovered in full flame, and in the course of a few minutes was burnt to the ground. Capt. Hall's large farm dwelling was in imminent danger.—Providentially the wind set in a direction to carry the flames clear of it, or no human effort could have saved it. A house directly to leeward of the stable, owned by Dr. John B. Wells, took fire, and was considerably injured before it could be extinguished. Dr. W. is peculiarly unfortunate; he was one of the principal sufferers by the fire which took place last week, as he owned the house and shop that was then burnt, and which he had just spent several hundred dollars in putting in good order.

Some small boys had bought a parcel of those harmless play things called fire crackers, to amuse themselves with—the large stable, noisily empty was a charming place for their frolics. The shop keeper, who keeps the article for sale, made an excellent profit on them.—*Ms. Rep.*

**From the Norfolk Herald.**  
The fire, which occurred on Saturday morning, swept off the entire range of old combustible buildings on the South side of Main street from Marsden's lane (opposite Johnson's Hotel), westward, a distance of 225 feet, leaving a prodigious gap in one of the busiest parts of the town. The fire broke out in the work shop of Mr. John Roberts, tin plate worker and brass founder, in nearly the centre of the range of buildings destroyed, about 1 o'clock, A. M. The houses themselves were of little value, but serious damage has been done to the occupants of them. The names of individuals are Mr. J. Roberts, Tinner; Mr. Loring, Carver; Mr. C. Pittman, Saddler; Mr. Robert Chapman, do.; a colored woman keeping a small fruit shop, occupying tenements belonging to Miles King, Esq. Mr. Eymarie, Tinner; Mr. R. Gordon, Watchmaker; Mr. C. Brandt, Jeweller; Mr. Henry Rolland, Accountant; Robinson, Hair Dresser, occupying tenements belonging to Dr. T. F. Andrews, all under the same roof; Mr. Samuel Hullman, Brushmaker; S. Stubbs, Esq. Attorney's Office; Mr. B. Raux, Grocer, occupying



tenements belonging to the estate of Nathaniel Boush, Sr.; Messrs. Mayer & Hodges, Saddlers, Mr. Thomas Fitman, do., occupying tenements (in a two story building) belonging Mrs. Amy Blanchard.

#### THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most fearful ever known in this often devoted city occurred here on Friday last. It is not yet ascertained whether it came from accident or design, but it is remarkable that it broke out in the full day in the Government market factory, on the Turkish Sabbath, the only day on which the workmen were not in their places. On proceeding to the place I saw that the market factory had caught fire, and that the flames were spreading with rapidity in consequence of a strong westerly wind, which blew directly up the hill side with a velocity that was inconceivable. As no means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapsed before that dignitary made his appearance were sufficient to involve one of the finest quarters of Constantinople in destruction, and before 4 o'clock the flames had complete mastery of an immense circuit commencing at the water's edge, extending on the right towards the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomed, on the left to the mosque of Sultan Suleyman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of last month had stopped.

The houses being all wood, dry as tinder from the summer heat, afforded a ready prey, and it was the most fearful sight I ever witnessed to behold the fire rushing as if in streams over hundreds of roofs, or darting in tongues of flame at every separate building within its reach. The wind coming from the harbor directly into the city spread the blaze with the same violence at every side, and I could trace it driving up the hill, or spreading on either side in so equal a manner that I suppose that not less than 2000 houses were consumed—and then the flames became so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen assembled in large numbers, each four bearing a hand pump, the streets being too narrow to permit the movement of engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in three cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to £200 or £300 to save his mansion. This was effected by their throwing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and keeping the carpets constantly wet by the action of their pumps; and in so many instances, was this plan successful, that now, amid the general desolation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been injured.

The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, as you may conceive, general at Constantinople. It also spread round the whole neighborhood, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were seen rushing to the side of the Bosphorus to watch the progress of the destruction, each one calculating that his own particular district would be next exposed. The people of Pera were in the greatest alarm, and hundreds assembled in the "Fields of Death," or grave yards, the only open places to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being parties to by the interposition of the harbor.

From one of these heights it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedented fury, and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I believe a sublime and awful picture was never before exhibited. It is only at Constantinople where such a terrible display can be beheld, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immortalize the scene, as his imagination, gifted as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a subject for his pencil.

About seven o'clock the whole of the houses in the valley were consumed, and the fire then mounted the hills which rise at either side, and spread to the rear, in the direction of the sea of Marmora, making a circuit of nearly two miles. There it was most curious to behold it varying its form every half hour, lying on the whole expanse at one time like a sea of flame, or separating into burning steeples at another, which at the distance from which I beheld them, appeared like so many volcanoes. About 9 o'clock the full moon rose, and at the same period a heavy storm began to gather in the southward, and then a scene was presented to us, to which nothing can do any thing like justice. At one view we saw the Scragloo, with its beautiful white towers and lofty turrets, shining tranquilly in the moon light, the centre of the city blazing with numberless fires, and at the other extremity of Constantinople the atmosphere hung with massive clouds, or the heavens opened with repeated flashes of lightning.

We saw the sea of Marmora like a placid lake in the distance, the towers of the Scragloo reflected in the Bosphorus, and the burning piles glowing in the waters of the harbor.

About 10 o'clock the wind fell a little, and as the smoke was not blown against the hill side, the progress of the flames became more distinct from the position which I occupied at Pera. It was then we observed the curious effects of the flames on the mosques and minarets which lay in their course. It was beautiful to behold an immense dome similar to that of the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, standing in dark relief in the middle of flame, and the slender white minarets shining like pillars of silver in a field of fire. Each dome appeared like a fountain of white flame, as the lead with which it was covered melted, strangely contrasting with the ruddy blaze of the burning timber, and the tops of the minarets from the same cause, burned like one of those wax lights which are borne in procession in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. About 30 of the smaller mosques were destroyed, but none of those of Royal foundation, which are the pride of Constantinople. The progress of the flames towards the two superb buildings which I have before mentioned, was watched with intense interest, and I observed an exultation in the crowd when that of the Sultan Mahomed, which was a long time obscured with smoke, was saved by a sudden shifting of the wind.

The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the inhabitants of Pera remained watching it till after midnight, and then the greater part retired, giving up Constantinople as totally lost, and not expecting to see a trace of it in the morning. Happily, however, at one in the morning the wind considerably lessened, and the fury of the fire was by degrees abated. It ceased towards the Southward about 3 o'clock, and on the hill to the rear it was stopped at the same hour, for want of wood, as it reached exactly the ground where the late fire in the beginning of August was arrested; thus cutting the city in two, and making a blank from the harbor to the sea of Marmora. On the north, where it still lingered, it was more

resolutely dealt with by the fireman, as it climbed the hill where the palace of the late Janissari, now the residence of the Comer Mufti, stands, in consequence of the Sultan's declaring, some say in person, others through the Grand Vizier,—that he would order every one of these gentry to be strangled if that place was not saved.

Alarmed by the threat, the firemen set to work with energy, and, covering the mansion of the Mufti with carpets, did not allow it to be even discolored, and at the same time they overcame the flames on every side of it so rapidly that, by the break of day, the fury of the fire was stopped as if by miracle. It is curious to see that mansion overlooking the hill side overlooking the valley, which is a mass of ruins, and to behold in the rest of it the immense aqueduct which supplies the city with water, and which before was scarcely noticed, in consequence of the houses which blocked it up at all sides now standing in high relief; every arch being counted at some miles distance. Some persons say that one fifth of Constantinople has been destroyed; but if I do not go that length, I am certain that a circuit of 3 miles, comprising 12,000 buildings, and making houseless 50,000 persons, has been devastated. It is now three days since the fire occurred, but the ruins are still smoking, and if a wind arise, which happily has not been the case, the safety of the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

The damage has altogether fallen upon the Turks, and it is wonderful to see the patience with which they brave it. A person who was at Constantinople during the fury of the fire, assures me that he saw several owners of the burned houses smoking their pipes in the neighbourhood of coffee houses with the most perfect indifference. This conduct is strangely contrasted with about 300 Jews, apprehensive that a quarter in which they had property should be attacked, who screamed and tore their garments.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 12, 1833.

The Gazette of Saturday comes out in a long article on the subject of the next Presidency in which the writer says, "we do not like the plan of putting Mr. Clay aside for 'mally and publicly' we would prefer to let 'him rest upon the level with those distinguished men from whom we would desire a 'choice, and let that choice be directed by the 'popular national sentiment. We will not say 'that we prefer Mr. Clay to all others, but, until the people make their selection, we will 'steadfastly resist the occultation of Mr. 'Clay.'

In regard to the last sentence of this quotation, we presume no one will attempt to suspect the honesty of the writer. Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party, nor has he ever been. He was taken up before, by them, because they dare not bring forward an uniform federalist; and the Gazette only wishes him now retained upon the level of candidates, with the view of taking him, should it be found that Mr. Webster will not do. Mr. Webster is emphatically the federal candidate, and they would not give him up for any man that could be named, if they thought he would have any chance of success. The time has been when Mr. Clay was looked upon by the federal party as one of their sternest foes, and although he has since gone almost as far with them as they could ask, in the establishment of federal principles in the administration of the government, yet they have recollections of his former course, which can never be forgiven by them. They recollect when Mr. Clay hesitated not to assert that he considered the legislative halls of our country polluted by the presence of certain federalists, then and now regarded by that party almost as demi gods. No, Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party—the organ of the federal party here, says he is not; and no one will dispute but that the author of the article in the Gazette speaks the sentiments of the federal party.

We have, however, another object in noticing the article in the Gazette, than calling attention to the confession of the writer, that Mr. Clay is not the choice of the federal party. We wish to say a word to our Democratic friends. We wish to caution them against suffering the federal presses to gull them into a commitment of themselves to any candidate, until it is known what democratic candidate will be brought forward. If we are true to ourselves as a party, we have nothing to fear. A candidate will doubtless be found, who is in favor of a strict construction of the constitution—who is opposed to a protective tariff, and to a system of internal improvements by the general government—who is opposed to oppressing one portion of the people for the benefit of another—one who will regard the States as possessing rights, and will resist all encroachments on them, by the general government. Who this individual is to be, we know not. Mr. Webster does not profess to be a man with these principles—and Mr. Clay has too long advocated the right of the general government to these extensive powers, to be thought of, for a moment, by those who, twelve or fifteen years ago, looked upon him, as he really then was, one of the most powerful champions of the constitution and the States.

The object of the federal press in endeavoring to get up an united excitement against Mr. Van Buren, we suspect is not so much a real opposition to Mr. V. B. as to democratic principles.—If they can succeed in inducing certain of the democratic party to carry their opposition to him so far as, not only to pledge themselves against him, but in favour of some individual sustaining their principles, they will have gained all they desire. They are exceedingly free in recommending Mr. McLean as a suitable successor to the present incumbent, and on this account we would admonish our friends to act with

caution and deliberation—his being in such good odour with the federalists, is enough to cause democrats to hesitate before they take him; on the score of his principles, we say again, we are not satisfied—he may be a good and consistent democrat, and we know not that we should have ever doubted him, but for the federal presses.

We repeat again, let the democratic party not act with precipitancy. Congress will shortly meet; when we hope our friends will be able to come to some conclusion as to the best course to be pursued.

We assure our friend of the United States Telegraph that democratic principles are gaining, once more, a respectable standing in this community—the little jealousies that have obtained among us, growing out of the recent divisions of party, are yielding gradually to a determination to rally upon principles well known, clearly defined, and fully tested, by the experience of nearly forty years. We have, it is true, subtle foes to contend with, who are desirous of concealing their real principles under the more specious, but still not less definite, name of National Republican; but we have little to fear.

#### From the Cambridge Chronicle.

Thousand Dollar Prize.—It will be seen by the annexed, that it is proposed to raise a sweepstake of one thousand dollars, by fifty gentlemen subscribing twenty dollars, which is to be awarded to the subscriber who shall make the greatest product of Indian corn from one acre of ground. We like the proposition, and hope it will not be proved to have been made in vain. Such procedures are calculated to begot a wholesome emulation among farmers, and to tend to the good of our agricultural community. It is hoped every competitor for the prize, will furnish an account of the manner of culture, the species of corn planted and the kind of manure used, &c., and such, we dare say, was designed to be a requisition.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES. A sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on a continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

Dorchester County Court adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of eight days. Gilles Kinnakin, was convicted of passing, in December last, counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; and consequently, sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of seven years.

James Orem, Jr., stood indicted for a similar offence, but his trial was ordered to be removed to Somerset Court.

A negro man named Joshua Graham, (whose trial, we believe, was removed from Somerset to this Court,) was also sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, the crime of which he was found guilty being theft.

Cambridge Chronicle.

We mentioned that Nelson Wallace and Julia Chase, the two negroes recently convicted of the crimes of rape, and murder by poisoning were sentenced on Monday by Baltimore City Court to undergo the severest penalty of the law—death by hanging. The discharge of this solemn duty, as may well be imagined, was not performed without deep emotion on the part of the Bench, nor was it witnessed by the crowd of spectators without a strong corresponding feeling. Apparently the least concerned in the scene, were those who were in fact the most interested in it. During a part of the address, we learn, the male culprit evinced some emotion, but the female is said to have preserved throughout a department indifference of either decided indifference or confirmed hardihood.—American.

The Sentence and accompanying Address of Chief Justice Brice were in the following terms:

Prisoners.—The Jurors to whom the trials of your respective cases were submitted, after a very patient investigation thereof, having given a verdict of guilty against each of you, you are now brought into Court to receive such sentence as the law has annexed to your crimes.

The Court might with propriety have taken an earlier day for the discharge of this solemn duty, especially as the testimony in each case was of so conclusive and satisfactory a nature as to leave no doubt in the mind of any person who heard the trials, of the correctness of the verdicts, but they preferred its postponement to this late period, not only to afford to your counsel an opportunity to avail themselves of any defects they might discover in the proceedings, but especially to indulge you both with more time than you would otherwise have had, for the penitential and devotional exercises suited to your present condition, and calculated to prepare you for that awful change and existence which you will shortly experience.—And we should have had no objection even to a further delay for these purposes, if circumstances permitted;—but as the Court is now drawing to a close, and your counsel have not suggested any reasons why sentence should not be passed, it becomes my painful but indispensable duty to perform that solemn office; and therefore, I pronounce, that you Nelson Wallace, negro, be removed from hence to the jail of Baltimore County, the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And that you, Aurelia Chase, negroess, be removed from hence to the Jail of Baltimore County, the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck till you be dead.

My official duties here terminate; and you must now await the decision of the Governor of the State, whose province it is to order the time for the execution of the sentences. But I cannot suffer you to depart without offering

to your serious consideration some few remarks and admonitions which the occasion naturally suggests. In doing so, becoming respect for the bystanders and the public at large, obliges me to pass over in silence the many disgusting circumstances disclosed on your respective trials, and to confine myself to such remarks only, as have relation to your moral condition, and future destiny.

Neither of you, I presume, is so uninformed as not to know, that you are shortly to pass from hence into the world of spirits, and that if you die as you have lived, in impenitence, and alienation from God, you will there undergo a punishment of endless duration.

It is therefore your duty, as well as your interest to prepare to meet your God, and by using all the means of grace that your limited time here on earth, will allow you to practice, to avert His just displeasure and obtain His pardon.

Let me, then, urge you to apply yourselves with unremitting perseverance and deep humiliation of soul, to devout prayer and supplication to Almighty God for mercy and forgiveness—which, through Jesus Christ and faith in his blood, is freely tendered to all who sincerely repent and turn unto him with full purpose of heart. And let not the magnitude of your sins deter you from these efforts—but let them rather serve as incentives to your devotion; and remember, during your struggles, the consolatory invitation of Jesus Christ—"come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

As the prayers of the righteous avail much, let me also recommend you to seek the assistance of pious persons, in whom you have confidence, and with them unite in your penitential addresses to the throne of grace—and if sincerely accompanied your devotions, you have a right to hope that God will have compassion on you and grant His gracious pardon.

To the kind offices of these friends I must now recommend you, with the most sincere confidence, that your and their exertions may be attended with success, and that you may not only meet your fate in this world with composure and resignation, but before you depart, obtain a humble hope of a favorable reception in the world to come.

#### UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

From the Military and Naval Magazine for November.

List of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and their present duties.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Albert, Chief of the Bureau.

Lieut. Geo. D. Ramsay, 1st reg. As'ts.

Lieut. Artillery.

Lieut. Col. J. Mackay, 1st do. As'ts.

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, engaged on a survey of the Shore of Lake Huron and Michigan.

Lieut. S. P. Heintzelman, 5th reg. As'ts.

Do Benjamin Pool, 3d Artillery As'ts.

Do A. M. Lea, 7th Infantry As'ts.

Lieut. Col. J. Kearney, charged with the construction of the Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington city.

Lieut. J. M. Berrien, 5th reg. inf'y As'ts.

Do E. M. White, 3d reg. art'y. As'ts.

Do W. Hood, 2d reg. inf'y. As'ts.

Do W. Hughes, Civil Engineer.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, on Furlough.

Lieut. Col. P. H. Perault, waiting orders.

Majr Hartman Bache, at Philadelphia, preparing maps and reports of surveys for a rail road from Williamsport, Pa. to Elmira, N. Y. and Burlington Bay, Vt.

Lieut. Geo. W. Ward, 2d reg. art'y. As'ts.

Do.

Captain W. G. McNeil, engaged on the survey of Throp's Point, East River, for the military defences of New York.

Lieut. Geo. W. Whistler, 3d reg. As'ts.

Do.

Do Augustus Canfield, 4th do. As'ts.

Capt. James D. Graham, engaged on a survey for the military defence of Cape Cod and vicinity.

Lieut. J. F. Izard, 2d reg. inf'y. As'ts.

Do T. J. Lee, 4th do. art'y. As'ts.

Do J. N. Macomb, 4th do. As'ts.

Captain William Turnbull, charged with the construction of the Potomac Aqueduct at Georgetown, D. C.

Lieut. M. C. Ewins, 4th reg. art'y. As'ts.

Captain W. H. Swift, engaged in the survey of the coast.

Lieutenant W. G. Williams, 7th reg. infantry, engaged at Washington in preparing maps and reports of his survey of a canal route from Mobile Bay, Alabama, to Pensacola Bay Florida.

Lieut. Thos. F. Drayton, 6th reg. As'ts.

Do.

Do H. G. Still, 1st do. art'y. As'ts.

Lieutenant A. J. Center, 5th reg. infantry, engaged on the survey of the military road from Fort Howard, Green Bay, to Chicago, and from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford Prairie du Chien, Michigan.

Lieut. John Mackay, 3d reg. artillery, engaged on a survey of the Savannah river, Georgia.

List of Civil and Assistant Engineers, under the orders of the Topographical Bureau.

Win. Howard engaged at Baltimore in preparing maps and reports of a survey of a road from the vicinity of Memphis to White River, in Arkansas Territory, and the survey of the Monongahela River, assisted by Charles N. Hagner.

De Witt Clinton, engaged at New York, in making a report of a reconnaissance of a Rail road over the southern part of Vermont.

Geo. W. Hughes, Assistant to Lieut. Col. Kearney.

Howard Stansbury, charged with the survey of the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail road.

W. B. Gulon, engaged on a survey of a Rail road from Pearl River to Yahoo River, State of Mississippi.

#### WILMINGTON, NOV. 1.

We learn that a most atrocious and appalling murder was committed on Friday night last, near Frederica, in Kent county.

The particulars, as we have heard them, are as follow: The perpetrator of the deed, George Bonwell, lives on the Dover road, about three miles this side of Frederica—the victim was his own daughter—a young girl of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had returned home in the evening, and found one of the younger children crying, and upon inquiry was informed that it had been corrected by the elder daughter. Without further inquiry, he attacked his daughter with savage ferocity, knocked her down with a heavy stick, and literally crushed her ribs by stamping on her with his feet. She died in about 30 minutes. The innocent victim of this appalling crime, we are informed, had lately finished her education at the boarding school of Mr. Samuel Hilles, in this city, and was an amiable and deserving girl. Bonwell is in good circumstances. He has been committed to Dover jail to await his trial.—Del. Jour.

Perpetual Motion, &c. discovered.—A correspondent in North Berwick writes us as follows:—Mr. William Buckle, a respectable

tradesman of this place, has after many years' close study and observation of the celestial bodies, discovered the perpetual movement.—He has not only discovered wherein longitude consists, but longitude itself, to an azimuth; he has prepared tables by which his calculations can be carried to any extent, and by which he can at any time, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, ascertain the longitude with the same facility and correctness as latitude is at present by the nautical instruments now in use. These latter are entirely superseded by the use of an instrument constructed by himself, of a simple description.—He has every confidence in being able to explain and defend the principle and correctness of his discovery to any one, and is at this time endeavoring to bring it under the notice of government.—English paper.

We observed an article in Saturday's Intelligence in which notice is taken of a rumored deficiency in the funds of the Post Office Department.

The administration of the affairs of that Department, by its present Chief, has been distinguished by a rapid extension of small routes to every quarter of the Union; and by such improvements upon the great arteries of communication as have secured to the principal cities opportunities of more frequent and rapid correspondence with each other.

By the last Congress an act establishing an unusually large number of post roads was passed.—This threw upon the Department a load, which, with the unexpected increase in the price of contracts for the eastern section of the Union, was shown in the last annual report of the Postmaster General to amount to a heavy sum, the most of which was exclusively for the new routes, which are always unproductive at the beginning.

The heavy and unavoidable expenditure, with the cost of the great improvements before made, the productiveness of some of which has not answered the expectations of the Postmaster General, were found during the present year to have carried the expenses of the Department beyond its receipts, though it is believed not much beyond its actual credits, if the sums due to it could be promptly collected. Yet, as this cannot be done, the Postmaster General has applied himself with energy to the business of curtailing his expenses in a way, which together with the great saving effected in the contracts just let in the South, will soon bring them within the current revenues of the Department.

In the meantime the credit of the Department is unshaken; and the annual report which the Postmaster General is shortly to submit to the President, will fully exhibit its condition, and we believe, will fully satisfy the public, with the faithful and correct administration of its concerns.—Globe.

#### EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

The ship Jupiter arrived at Norfolk from New York on the 20th ult. to take in emigrants and passengers for Liberia. The Lynchburg Virginian contains the following information on the subject of emigrants from Virginia:

"The Staunton Spectator of the 25th inst. informs us that 14 colored persons left that place on the preceding Tuesday for Liberia—8 emancipated slaves, and 6 free persons. Of the slaves, two were liberated by Mr. Theophilus Gamble, two by Mr. Robert Coirer, and two by Mr. Silas Henton, of Augusta county, one by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of that county, and one by Mr. Abraham Carpenter of Lewis county. This makes 44 that have been sent off through the agency of the colonization Society of Augusta. Had information been received by the Lynchburg Society in time, 8 or 10 emigrants, liberated by the Rev. Mr. Hanks, of Franklin county, would have gone from this place."

The working men of Massachusetts have nominated Samuel C. Allen as their candidate for Governor. The people of that state have now a National Republican candidate, a Jackson candidate, an Anti-masonic candidate and a Working men's candidate, all regularly nominated.

The Working-men of New York were making arrangements to get out an Assembly ticket. A new section of parties was also announced, "Americas adopted sons."

Md. Republican.

Resources of Mississippi.—A writer in that state, estimates the export of cotton at 200,000 bales; which at forty dollars a bale, amounts to \$8,000,000. The entire agricultural interest of the state, is yearly about ten millions.

WARIKE.—It is stated in the Augusta Chronicle on the authority of a passenger just arrived from Alabama, that 600 of the settlers were armed at Pole Cat Springs, waiting the approach of the U. S. troops, which (consisting of 150 men) had moved on toward that place, with the determination to expel them by force.

At the end of the present year, there will probably be not less than \$19,000,000 in the Treasury after the National Debt has been paid. In the ensuing Congress—now distant only about seven weeks this surplus revenue may originate some discussions relative to the tariff duties, or how the superabundance may be best disposed of—and also may renew the debate relative to the public land.—Phil. Sentinel.

#### NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy, on the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

nov 12

#### An Overseer wanted.

WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, nov 12 (G)

#### For Sale, Cheap.

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

#### MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month, from seventy-five to one hundred MULES, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase, will please make application to,

ASBURY JARRETT,

No 20, Market Space, Baltimore.

nov 12 Sw

#### Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the seat of Samuel Hambleton, Esq. on Thursday the 14th November, at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order,

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,

nov 12 Secretary.

#### CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county, near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal installments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

P. PAGE, Trustee.

nov 12 Sw

The "Gazette" and "Whig," Easton, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

#### Lectures on Astronomy.

MR. McKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesday and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M., during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth.—The Solar System.—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Moon.—The changes of the moon.—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq.

Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

Nov 12

#### Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

#### MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

Her stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's & Road, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining



## POETRY.

### NIGHT.

Night is the time to rest;  
How sweet, when labors close,  
To gather round an aching breast  
The curtain of repose:  
Stretch the tired limbs and lay the head  
Upon our own delightful bed!

Night is the time for dreams;  
The gay romance of life,  
When truth that is and truth that seems  
Blend in fantastic strife;  
Ah! visions less beguiling far  
Than waking dreams by daylight are!

Night is the time for toil;  
To plough the classic field,  
Intent to find the buried spoil  
Its wealthy furrows yield;  
Till all is ours that sages taught,  
That poets sang, or heroes wrought.

Night is the time to weep;  
To wet with unseen tears  
Those graves of memory, where sleep  
The joys of other years;  
Hopes that were angels in their birth,  
But perished young, like things on earth!

Night is the time to watch;  
On ocean's dark expanse,  
To hail the Pleiades, or catch  
The full-moon's earliest glance,  
That brings into the home sick mind  
All we have loved and left behind.

Night is the time for care;  
Brooding on hours misspent,  
To see the spectre of despair  
Come to our lonely tent;  
Like Brutus midst his slumbering host,  
Startled by Caesar's stalwart ghost.

Night is the time to muse;  
Then from the eye the soul  
Takes flight, and with expanding views  
Beyond the starry pole,  
Desires atwist the abyss of night  
The dawn of uncreated light.

Night is the time to pray;  
Our Saviour oft withdrew  
To desert mountains far away,  
So will his followers do,  
Steal from the throng to haunts untrod,  
And hold communion there with God.

Night is the time for death;  
When all around is peace,  
Calmly to yield the weary breath,  
From sin and suffering cease;  
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign  
To parting friends—such death be mine!

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

### SLEEPING PREACHER.

A little girl of eleven or twelve years has created some talk among the people of New Haven for several weeks, on account of her propensity to sermonize in her sleep. Dr. Griffith has taken an opportunity to be present at one of her lectures, and publishes the particulars in detail. Her language of exhortation is really astonishing for one so young, and the curious would like to know if she exhibits as much power of mind when awake. After closing her sermon she repeated a hymn, and reclined, appearing utterly exhausted and remained quiet till, as she appeared to pronounce, the hymn was sung. She rose and pronounced the benediction in a deeply impressive manner.

Soon after she closed, she awoke with a kind of convulsion, and was very much astonished to find so many persons around her, and wished to know the cause, and when she was told there had been a meeting she was much grieved and mortified that she should have been asleep all the time. She has been ignorant of the fact that she herself was the preacher.—*Boston Traveller.*

### Notice.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, at eleven o'clock, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November.

Should the day not be clear and calm enough to permit the attendance of the distant managers, the meeting will be deferred to the first favorable day after the 13th.

By order of the President.

nov 5 3w

### NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,

among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

### 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 flatted 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. HADDADWAY.

oct 29 3w

### 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.

### 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.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

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.

oct 29 3w

**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.

oct 29 3w

**MAN LOVE HAZEL**

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**GOODS,**

suitable for the present, and approaching seasons;

which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

**FALL SUPPLY.**

**SAMUEL MACKEY,**

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

**FRESH AND FASHIONABLE**

**GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

China, Glass, and Queens-ware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.

nov 5 3w

**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 CASSINETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

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

**NEW FALL GOODS.**

**WILSON & TAYLOR**

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened at their store opposite the Court House, a fresh and very handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

**FALL GOODS,**

among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Baizes, English Merino's, new style Calicoes, Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Woolen & Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. The public are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, Oct. 22

### A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

JAMES FARROTT, Sec'y.

nov 5

**CABINET MAKING.**

**JOHN MECONEKIN**

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 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, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

### 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 opponent, but that he still lives, to give the 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

### 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 delinquent will pay up—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, Shd.

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, 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

### 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 perch, delivered at Easton Point.

Orders may be addressed to Mr. James G. Elliott, near Wye Mill.

FRANCIS GORDON, Port Deposit.

Oct. 29, 1833. 3w

**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 his patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md.

Oct 29, 1833. 3w

### 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, situated 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, situated 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. Nind'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

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.

oct 4—22 8t

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

M. E. B.

**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.

oct 22

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

**Tailoring Business,**

in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH.

The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.

J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 22

**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 dispatch.

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.

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

**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 at the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

may 29

### 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



John C. Cate

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 11.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 288.

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 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.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Eastern Gazette.

A paper read before the Agricultural Board by a member in reply to a part of the interrogatories heretofore published by the Board, which paper is now presented for publication.

The questions submitted to the members of the Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore of Maryland in relation to manures, rotation of crops, modes of cultivation, breeding, treatment of stock &c. are highly important to answer them fully would require a treatise, and much practical knowledge. My experience is limited that I fear I shall incur the charge of presumption in attempting to answer them; and my first decision, after reading them, was to remain silent. Under the impression, however, that each member should contribute as much as he can to the stock of agricultural information, I have resolved to throw in my mite, not doubting its favorable reception.

1st. Natural sources of Manures.—Salt Marsh, heads of Cereals, Bank shells, Pine leaves and swamp earth are all the natural sources of manure I have discovered on my farm. The River gives me now and then, a few loads of sea-weed. My shores do not lie favourably for collecting that valuable material, of which the quantity is yearly diminishing; but in marsh I have a good substitute—requiring, however much more labor to apply it. I cannot state the number of loads proper for an acre—generally, in hauling out any of the above mentioned manures drop them on every fifth corn land, tilling when the heads of the corn reach the load previously deposited. It is best first to give a dressing at this rate by shells, and then, as soon after as convenient, with marsh or swamp earth. I have never used Pine leaves until they have gone through the stables or farm yard, and do not believe they would be of much use.

2nd. Means and method of making manures.—My principal reliance, for making manure, is on the farm yard, stables and hog pen. I have two yards for cattle, one of them a treasuring yard, and the other a stable yard. The urine &c. of cattle which are penned on it all summer. I have it littered frequently with leaves and dressed over with rich earth, rotten straw, &c. My treading yard is occupied by them in the depth of winter. Both yards have sheds which the cattle use at pleasure. With plenty of rough provender—corn shucks first, then straw and corn tops, cattle do well in this mode. I begin to pen about the first of December and continue, night and day, until April. My calves get milk three times a day, about half, night and morning, and at 12 o'clock they can draw. I adopted this mode without precedent, and am well satisfied with it. In the winter I keep them separate from the grown cattle, giving them nearly the same fare, except in hard weather, when they get a small allowance of blades or hay—and, now and then corn, split by driving a spike into the ear. I consider it highly important to keep them well the winter after which they require no particular favour.

I stable my horses at night, summer and winter, and in winter, night and day—they do well on wheat straw with a few ears of corn night and morning, my sheep are driven into the cattle yard every night in summer, and into their house in winter, where they are safe from dogs and aid in the accumulation of manure. My steady adherence to this plan, with attention to litter of all kinds, a vast quantity of manure can be made at small expense. The winter manure is used on the corn field—the summer manure on the Wheat field, or is kept over, in heaps, for corn.

I have never made regular compost-beds, considering the labour too great. If a piece of land requires different kinds of manure, I endeavour to drop it in suitable portions on the land at once. I generally every winter burn shells in kilns, and spread them, where wanted, from the cart tail. I consider lime, in some shape, all important, the proper ingredient of a system of improvement. In the use of manures, I have not been able to adhere to a system, my rule is to use it where most wanted, and I believe it good economy to use it, as far as it goes so liberally as that clover will grow well after it. This I sow on my wheat every spring and generally graze it as soon as it begins to blossom. I say generally for I am not so wedded to system as to deny my cattle food when I see them suffering from hunger. The consequence is that I sometimes turn them in too early, which should be avoided if possible. I have never had any of my cattle *hosen*. To avoid this I turn them on the clover, for the first time, from pasture, about mid day when they are not ravenously hungry.

I turn my hogs on the clover at the same time with my cattle, where they do well with a small allowance of corn.

4th. Modes of planting and cultivating corn.—I have tried several modes of raising corn, and all things considered, prefer the old fashion, both as to cultivation, and gathering, and securing blades and fodder. The ridge cultivation on our flat soil is decidedly better than the mode practiced in Pennsylvania, which I tried with considerable loss.

5th. Of third crops, I know but little, never having tried any but oats, which did not pay well, owing, perhaps, to the stiffness of my soil. I have never tried root crops—my bread and meal which will purchase anything, and I thus have leisure to get out manure. A variety of crops takes up too much time, and makes the business of the labourer more complicated than is desirable. They should be kept, as much as possible at some steady business, without interruption. It appears to me that a standing truck patch, or

kitchen garden, of about four acres, in which might be raised various articles for the table, and for cows and hogs, would answer a valuable purpose. But I object to the practice of enclosing, yearly, a pen for the cultivation of such articles.

6th. As to laying off farms it is difficult to answer this question satisfactorily. Every one must be governed, as to enclosing, by the form of his farm and various circumstances. He should be as sparing of fences as possible, as they are expensive and require annual repairs at a season when labour, for other purposes, is demanded. I think four fields, with one well set in orchard grass, for permanent grazing, sufficient. Less than four fields precludes the advantageous use of clover. A few acres of the corn field, to receive all the summer dung of the farm yard, should, I think, be left out every year for fallow.

7th. As to threshing out I do not feel myself competent to answer this question. A common stock of horses will soon tread out a crop. I think it probable that we shall, however, before long be able to get machines at a moderate price to supersede this mode.

8th. As to diseases of stock. The health of stock is best preserved by keeping them in good plight, and I am of opinion that it is not good economy to keep any portion of it otherwise. To enable us to do this, attention must be paid to them—a proper quantity of provender must be provided, and not too many kept. None should be kept but those of the most hardy and thrifty kinds.

9th, 10th, 11th. Treatment of colts, calves, hogs. I have no particular mode of treating my colts, calves and hogs different from the usual practice, unless that respecting calves be so. My care is to dispose of them in such a way as to give the least trouble and to keep them in growing order. My colts are stabled in winter. My calves have a shed to use at will, and my hogs some kind of shelter in winter—they all run together large and small. They would do better if separated; but the trouble would be too great.

12th. Kinds of sheep. The Merino and common sheep, mixed, are excellent for general purposes; so are the Bakewell and Merino. No one in this part of the country can keep large flocks exclusively for gain from wool. In that case, Merinos would certainly be preferable to any other kind.

13th. Milch cows in winter. I pass over this question, having no particular knowledge on the subject.

14th. Use of oxen, mode of breaking and feeding them. I prefer oxen to all other animals for the cart. The best essay on breaking and using them, I have ever seen, is to be found in the American Farmer, vol. 1, page 314. When at work I give them corn in the ear, in addition to the straw and fodder. No people understand the use of these valuable animals so well as our New England brethren. A first rate yoke of oxen, with them will command from 100 to 120 dollars.

15th. Drenches for horses. I am not able to answer this question, and have seldom had occasion for medicine.

16th, 17th. System of farming and its effects. My opinions on these subjects may be gathered from the preceding articles, which gives good crops and at the same time admits of the improvement of the Land. The four field system with clover, and strict attention to manuring from all possible sources, ought to effect all that can reasonably be expected. A system of farming, the execution of which is left to unskilful agents, to be good must be simple. It is therefore, that I exclude a variety of small matters, because of the interruption they occasion, and because the system would be too complicated. When not engaged in the cultivation of the principal crops, I employ my labour as much as possible in manuring.

I cannot think that the present modes of farming impoverish our lands as much as those used formerly. On the contrary, we see them generally improving, and we all know that the old modes have generally brought them to the lowest state of degradation.

## ELECTRICITY.

It is very common for a lecturer upon electricity, after explaining fully to his class the fact, that when a communication is formed between the inside and outside of the jar, the fluid passes from one to the other, to request the learner to form a line by joining hands and to allow the charge to pass through them all, so as to observe who feels the effect soonest. But when the line is formed, and one extremity is connected with the outside of the jar, and the individual who stands at the other extremity, touches the knob connected with the inside, the start of the whole line is precisely simultaneous. At college this experiment is sometimes tried with some hundreds of students arranged in a long line in the college-yard. The one at the extremity most remote from the jar takes hold of a chain which, supported at intervals, returns to the jar, and thus the fluid has to pass through a distance of many hundred feet, but no perceptible difference in time is to be observed.

Another interesting way for exhibiting the instantaneousness of the motion is this:—A wire connected at one end with the outside of the jar, is passed around the room, by fastening it against the wall, so that at last the other end returns near the table. At any remote part there may be a short interruption across which the electricity will pass by a visible spark, at the precise instant in which the fluid end of the wire is connected with the knob of the jar.

Some English philosophers tried this experiment on a still larger scale. The extended wires, supported by silken strings which they fastened to stakes set in the ground, several miles in length. The discharge was effected through these, and not the slightest difference between the entrance of the fluid at one end of the wire, and its return through the other, could be perceived, though in the interval it must have passed six or eight miles. The motion of electricity may, however, be progressive, it may consume time, and yet not be perceptible in so short a distance. Light requires time to pass across any space. This time is very perceptible in its crossing the earth's orbit, but in going ten miles, it would occupy only the two millionth part of a second—a period altogether imperceptible to man.

The following extracts from the Article on Electricity, contained in the English Library of Useful Knowledge, state some interesting particulars in relation to this part of our subject.

By accurate experiments, it appears that the force of the electric shock is weakened, that is, its effects are diminished, by employing a conductor of great length for making the discharge. But it is difficult to assign a

limit to the number of persons through which even a small charge of electricity may be sent, so that all shall experience the shock; or to the distance along which it may be conveyed by good conductors.

At an early period of electrical inquiries, much interest was attached to the determination of these points. The Abbe Nollet passed an electrical shock from a small phial through a hundred and eighty of the French guards in the presence of the king; and at the Carthusian convent in Paris the monks were formed into a line above a mile in length, by means of iron wires held between them; on the discharge of the jar the sensation was felt at the same moment by all the persons composing this vast circuit. Many experiments were made both by the English and French electricians with a view to ascertain the space which a discharge can be made to traverse, and the velocity with which it is transmitted. Of these the most ingenious and satisfactory were the experiments planned and executed by Dr. Watson, with the assistance of the leading members of the Royal Society. A circuit was formed by a wire which extended the whole length of Westminster bridge, at a considerable height above the river; one end of this wire communicated with the outer casing of a charged phial or jar, the other being held by a person on the opposite side of the river, who formed a communication with the water by dipping it into an iron rod held by the other hand. The circuit was completed by another person who stood near the phial, and who likewise dipped an iron rod into the river with one hand, and was enabled by means of a wire held in the other, to effect a contact with the knob of the phial. Whenever the discharges took place, the shocks were felt by both persons; thus proving that the electric fluid must have been in motion along the whole line of the circuit, including both the wire above and the river below.

In another experiment, made on Shooter's hill, at a time when the ground was remarkably dry, the electricity was made to perform a circuit of four miles; being conducted for two miles along wires supported upon baked sticks, and for the remaining distance also of two miles, through the dry ground. As far as could be ascertained, no loss of any kind was observed, the time in which the discharge was transmitted along that immense circuit was perfectly instantaneous; nor has any other trial that has yet been made afforded the least approach to a measurement of the velocity with which electricity moves.

On this subject, however, an important distinction should be made between the actual movement of each individual parcel of electric fluid, and the transmission of an impulse along a series of such particles, for the one may bear hardly any proportion to the other, just as we find that sound proceeds with a velocity incomparably greater than that of the particles of air which are concerned in its propagation. In like manner the portion of blood, which raises the artery of the wrist, where the pulse is felt, is not the identical portion of blood, which is thrown from the heart by the contraction of that organ producing the pulsation; the impulse in all the cases being propagated by the same particles of electric fluid, which enter at one part, have traversed from one end to the other of the whole line of conducting substances.

There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that the same particles of electric fluid, which enter at one part, have traversed from one end to the other of the whole line of conducting substances.

From Skinner's American Turf Register, for October.

## WILD HORSES—THE GAME AND SPORTS OF THE WEST.

From Gibson, Aug. 1, 1833.

Mr. Editor—Although the "blind goddess," in her capricious dispensations has not deemed me worthy a high place among the jovial fraternity of sportsmen of the turf, an inherent fondness for the horse, and the interest awakened by a recital of his gallant achievements, have made me a regular reader of your excellent work.

I have observed the polite reception given by you, to all sporting notices and papers, contributed by different gentlemen, on the subject of hunting and the various animals with which they have come in contact.

Having very recently visited the Grand Prairie, southwest of us, where the lovers of genuine field sports will find an inexhaustible source of amusement, among game of almost every variety, and of the noblest species, I have employed a leisure hour in embodying a brief relation of the tour, which is submitted to your discretion, as the proper depository of sporting intelligence.

A detachment of infantry and rangers, amounting to about three hundred and eighty men, left this post on the 6th May last, charged with the duty of scouring the Indian country to the southwest, with the double object of preserving the friendly relations existing between the tribes in alliance with the U. States and of preventing the hostile incursions of their enemies, the Pawnees.

On the 7th of May we left the bank of the Arkansas, and advanced on our line of march, in a southerly direction, across the northern branches of the Canadian river.

The season of the year was most propitious to the purposes of hunting, as well as of military operation. Nature had fairly unfolded her vernal beauties, and we were traversing a lovely region of undulating prairie, mantled with green, and diversified by hill and dale, copse, grove and mound. It is deep solitudes occasionally enlivened by herds of deer, whose timid glance and airy bound, as the stirring notes of the bright fell upon their ear, spoke a fear and distrust of their civilized visitors.

It was not until we had advanced some ninety or one hundred miles from Fort Gibson that we fairly reached the game country. As we were now on a neutral ground, between the Pawnees and the tribes friendly to the U. States, and as the danger of hunting operates in some measure as a check on all parties, in resorting there, it results that the game (particularly the deer) is more plentiful in that section than it would otherwise be. The buffalo was here first encountered—a striking proof of the rapidity with which this animal recedes before the advances of civilization. Ten years since they abounded in the vicinity of Fort Gibson; and in the summer of 1822, the writer of this, with Major Mason of the army, and a keen sportsman, killed a considerable number of them near Fort Smith, about forty miles east of us. They have receded, it would seem, one hundred miles westward in the last ten years; and it may be safely assumed, that thirty or forty years hence, they will not be found nearer to us, than the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, unless the numerous bands of hunters of the Cheyenne, Cherokee and Creek

tribes, established in this country, should relinquish the chase for the arts of civilized life. On the 8th May we reached the main Canadian river, near the point where it enters the timber, bordering the eastern verge of the Grand Prairie, in its flow from the west.

The Grand Prairie extends to the Rocky Mountains, and presents to the eye a boundless expanse of rolling champaign country, occasionally intersected by small streams, thinly bordered by dwarfish timber. A formidable herd of about one hundred buffaloes was here discovered, and, as the command needed fresh meat, a hunt was ordered, and forty horsemen detached to attack them. They gaily moved off in a gallop, armed with rifles. As they neared the herd they quickened their pace to half speed, when they were discovered by the graceful buffaloes, who started off as fast as they could scamper, with their peculiar hobbling, bounding gait. The hunters now pressed them closely, and penetrated the moving mass at all speeds when each man selected his victim. The sharp, quick report of the rifle was now heard in rapid succession;—while the rush of the horses and buffaloes, the shouts of the party on the heights, and flashes and smokes of the guns, presented altogether one of the most animated spectacles I had ever witnessed.

The whole chase was visible for a long distance to the command, halted on the eminence; and so great was the interest excited, that numbers were unable to resist it, and dashed off at full speed, to join in the work of destruction. The pursuit terminated in the death of a large number of the buffaloes, whose huge carcasses lay strewn over the plain, like heroes on the battle field.

The buffalo is, when wounded and excited, a very dangerous animal; and there are many instances related of hunters, who, relying too far on their seeming stupidity and unwieldiness, have fallen victims to their ferocity. On one occasion, during our trip, two rangers, in the impetuosity of pursuit, drove a buffalo into a narrow pass, where, finding himself closely pressed, he made battle, going one of the horses in the thigh and overturning him and his rider. The horse of the other ranger stumbled during the conflict, and threw his rider on the back of the buffalo; which becoming aware of his new mode of attack, now set off at full speed, carrying the ranger with him about twenty yards, until the latter finding the gate not very easy, and likely to continue some time, rolled off the buffalo into the dust—each party mutually willing to dissolve the connection.

This reminds me of the anecdote related to me by Mr. A. S. C. of St. Louis, a gentleman of veracity. While on a trading expedition to Mexico, he had in his employ a mokey, but dating not of fellows, consisting of Frenchmen, Spaniards, half breeds and Indians, who were in the habit of bantering each other and boasting of the individual feats of prowess. On one occasion a Spaniard boldly wagered that he would ride a buffalo, which being taken up by one of the party, a suitable place for mounting was accordingly found, on an old trail that had been recently worn by the buffalo; "gentle men" were enquired and driven into this passage; and as he passed slowly through the defile, the Don made a spring and lit on his hump clinging with both hands to the hair of the shoulders, and pressing his knees to the sides in true jockey style. The old bull soon got into open ground, and commenced a series of curvets and caracoles, such as man never saw before, to the great edification of the spectators and trepidation of the rider. The Don a little while kept his seat like a knight of the olden time; but finding that truly possessed both wind and bottom, and that he was getting a little "tired of the sport," called out to his tickled companions to shoot the buffalo. They replied, they were afraid of breaking his leg. "Break the leg and be damned!" cried the impatient Don, when a volley brought down the bull and his rider together, the latter resolving that it should be his last attempt to ride a buffalo.

Progressing southwest from the Canadian river, we reached the head waters of the Blue water river—a beautiful limestone region of elevated prairie, abounding in game of all kinds. Buffaloes were astonishingly numerous here; and I shall not fear contradiction in saying that I saw, in one view, as many as two thousand head. The country lying between the head of the Blue Water and False Onacht rivers is particularly noted for the abundance and excellence of the wild horses which roam in its fertile prairies.

In one drove I estimated as many as one hundred and twenty head, most of them large and well formed. What struck me as peculiarly remarkable was the predominance of the grey color, by which I mean to say, there were more, as I thought, of that color than of any other single color. The same observation has been made, by oriental travellers, of the far famed stock of Arabia. Several horses were caught by the rangers; but they were not of course of the best class, which is seldom to be over-estimated; it being a natural impossibility that I should, on a journey, can carry one hundred and sixty or one hundred and eighty pounds weight, and outstrip a naked and untired animal of the same species of itself.

At our encampment on the Canadian, an incident occurred which very fairly tested the enduring qualities of the wild horse, and will enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of his general powers. There was a fine looking animal discovered near the camp by a party of rangers, and several of them gave pursuit. They ran him alternately a distance of about two miles, when they relinquished the pursuit. A third horseman then gave chase on a fresh horse, noted for speed and bottom in a company of one hundred men. The issue proved the vast superiority of the prairie horse, which at first ran before his pursuer at his ease; but being at length pushed for the distance of a quarter of a mile, evinced such prodigious speed and wind, that, in the words of the ranger, he "stood still and looked at him."

The wild horses and mares taken by the rangers, though small, were remarkable for the deep, hard, black hoofs, flat mincey limbs, full, live eyes, and large nostrils—four of the cardinal attributes of the courser.

Of all the varieties of sporting in which I have participated, I have certainly found none so amusing as the chase of the wild horse. There are two modes of taking them; one by throwing a running noose around the neck, from a coil held in the hand; and the other by fastening one end of the cord to the pommel of the saddle, and the other to a stick about eight feet long, in such a manner that the horse is always open and ready to put over

the horse's head. The first mode requires great practice and address. It is employed by the Spaniards of Mexico and South America, who can, it is said, catch a horse by any foot which may be named.

On the head of Blue Water, a party of four of us determined to take a run after wild horses. Having equipped ourselves with a noose and stick, tightened our girths, and tied up our heads, we rode forth into the prairie; and soon discovered a large herd of about one hundred head, quietly grazing and unaware of our approach. As soon as we approached near enough to be seen by them, and were gradually recognized, the whole body began to nicker, and was soon in commotion, stamping the ground with their fore feet; while a few of the boldest spirits moved towards us, slowly and doubtfully, eager to ascertain our character. Each rider now stooped on his horse laying his head close to his horse's neck; and in this manner we silently advanced, watching closely the movements of the herd, and making each a selection of such an animal as pleased his fancy. This part of the sport was very fine; and, in the present instance, so many elegant forms of both sexes, and all colors and sizes, presented themselves, that it required not a little promptitude to form a decision. We had not long deliberated, for, by the time we were within one hundred yards, the increased nickering and confusion showed they had winded us; and the whole herd suddenly wheeled round and dashed off over the plain, closely pressed by their eager pursuers. We ran them about two miles; but the rocky nature of the country and the number of deep ravines crossing our track in every direction, prevented our coming up with such ease as was desirable. Could we have had a clear run the whole distance, we should doubtless have secured some fine animals; as their numbers prevented their running to advantage—caused them to crowd and impede the progress of each other, by which the disparity as to weight, previously referred to would have been neutralized. On our return towards the main body of the troops, we saw a large stallion whose fore leg had been broken in the chase; yet, in spite of this he managed to hobble on to the remaining three very cleverly.

Nothing in natural scenery can surpass the beauty of the prairie when we visited it, and it may be imagined with what delight we stood on a mound, on one occasion, and took into one view the wild horse, the buffalo, the elk, the deer and the antelope, in their native strength and beauty, roving free and untrammelled as the air they inhaled. Of each of these different species, with the exception of the elk, a number were killed and taken by the party; in addition to bears, wild turkeys, one wild hare, and numbers of prairie dogs.

From this point we made a short detour southwest and thence turned northeast, on our return route, as our provisions of every kind were nearly exhausted; and we were, a short time afterwards, compelled to subsist on wild meats,—part of the time without salt,—for the period of thirty five days.

With what a purulent fancy did we conjure up in our minds the delicate viands, rich soups and broths. In our reveries by day, and dreams by night, we invoked the spirit of the immortal Ulysses, to gift us with the art of transmuting the odious buff jerk into something palatable and digestible.

Long privation had, by the time we reached the point of departure, sensibly affected our roundness. Our clothes hung in graceless folds on our gaunt and famished limbs, and we were nearly emaciated like Falstaff's troops—almost without a shirt among us; the "causers of a calm world and a long peace!"

## • A READER.

Old clothes converted into Sugar.—Some of the newspapers say, it is a fact well known to Chemists that by means of a cheap acid, old clothes, rags, &c. may be converted into elegant sugar, weighing even more than the very stuffs out of which they were made! We have no doubt of it; for far be it from us to distrust the authority of anything that appears in the newspapers, but at the same time, we confess to our own ignorance of this modern wonderment in chemistry. However, the truth is, that discovery and improvement now-a-days march to a tune of such treble quick time movement, that it is out of the question to keep up with it. A mad must wear seven league boots to travel within hailing distance of modern "improvement." The discovery now announced is exceedingly important, and we intend to look into it a little. If chemistry can extract one substance from another at this rate, it were worth attending to. Any man who can get a pound and a half of lead out of an ounce, for instance, is a benefactor to mankind, and his discovery ought to be patronized. *Magnus est confectio minus*, is a good axiom enough, but he who can make the minor quantity yield the major, will come within one or two points of being a wizard. We will employ him hereafter in selecting a battalion of three hundred able bodied men from a platoon of twenty four broken winded ragwads.

The classic distich of the three weights who all fell through the ice, while the rest of the same number run away, is nothing to the present achievement. But aside from this mathematical marvel of getting more weight out of a thing than its own specific gravity, there is something exceedingly interesting in the idea of extracting sugar from a bundle of old clothes. It surpasses the Alchymy of the honey bee. Only think of sweetening a man's coffee with a pair of old pantaloons! Who before ever heard of any thing so saccharine in a discarded waistcoat; or supposed it possible to frost a plumb cake with a superannuated pocket handkerchief? How delightful the idea that an old maid we wot of will be obliged to drink up all her old night caps by way of sweetening her Bohemian. A man now a days can transmute his underjacket into "kissing comfort" and offer his worn out dickies to his sweetheart in the "form and pressure" of sugar plums. Your ladies fond of lozenges can have them manufactured on shares out of cast off shawls. They can cut up a whole rag bag of confectionary in one evening! When the process becomes a little improved, as we dare say it will, we intend to have some "double refined" made out of a lot of old boots on hand. Nothing will be more comfortable and nothing more economical among our thrifty housewives, than this same metamorphosis of old clothing; it will be absolutely delicious to find something sweetened as it will be by the fragments of a dilapidated morning dress. There are various portions of a dismissed wardrobe, that would make exquisite sugar, but it being a delicate subject, we of course shall not allude to them; "sweet is the memory of the past" but there are certain particulars

in this philosophy which we touch not." It is matter of gratulation enough for us, that such a magnificent discovery has been made, and it becomes not us who are mere novices in it to descend into particulars. The old clothesman is abroad; and his mission is for ought we know, as much to be regarded as that of the "school master." At any rate we advise all persons having "lines in ruins," worn out Waterloos, soiled slippers, antiquated inexpressibles, and other curled up discredibles of a "certain age" to lose no time in carrying them to him who "sweetens all the ills of this life"—the manufacturer of lump sugar from old clothes.—N. Y. Courier.

## PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Extract from Dr. Channing's sermon on the Immortality of the Soul.

"I have thus my hearers, endeavored to show that our nature, the more it is inquired into, discovers more clearly the impress of immortality. I do not mean that this evidence supersedes all other. From its very nature, it can only be understood thoroughly by improved and purified minds. The proof of immortality which is suited to all understandings, is found in the Gospel, sealed by the blood, and confirmed by the resurrection of Christ. But this, I think, is made more expressive by a demonstration of its harmony with the teachings of nature. To me, nature and revelation speak with one voice, on the great theme of man's future being. Let not their joint witness be unheard.

"How full, how bright, are the evidences of this grand truth! How weak are the common arguments which scepticism arrays against it! To me, there is but one objection against immortality, if objection it may be called; and this arises from the very greatness of the truth. My mind sometimes sinks under its weight—is lost in its immensity. I scarce dare believe that such a good is placed within my reach. When I look of myself as existing through all future ages, as surviving this earth and that sky, as exempted from every imperfection & error of my present being, as clothed with an angel's glory, as comprehending with my intellect, and embracing with my affections, an extent of creation, compared with the earth which is a point, when I think of myself as looking on the outward universe with an organ of vision that will reveal to me a beauty and harmony, and order, not now imagined, and as having an access to the minds of the wise and good, which will make them, in a sense, my own; when I think of myself as forming friendships with innumerable beings of rich and various intellect, and of the noblest virtues, as introduced to the society of heaven, as meeting there the great and excellent of whom I have read in history, as joined with "the just made perfect," in an everlasting ministry of benevolence, as conversing with Jesus Christ, with the familiarity of friendship, and especially as having immediate intercourse with God, such as the closest intimacies of earth shadow forth—when this thought of my future being comes to me, whilst I hope, I also fear, the blessedness seems too great; the consciousness of present weakness and unworthiness is almost too strong for me. But when in this frame of mind, the wonderful marks of an Omnipotent goodness, to which nothing is impossible, and from which every thing may be hoped—when I see around me proofs of an infinite Father, who must desire the perpetual progress of his intellectual offspring—when I look next at the human mind, and see what powers a few years have unfolded, and discern in it the capacity of everlasting improvement; and especially when I look at Jesus, the conqueror of death, the heir of immortality, who has gone as the preserver of mankind, into the mansions of light and purity, I can and do admit the almost overpowering thought of the everlasting life, growth, and felicity of the human soul."

## THE CULTURE OF DOMESTIC AFFECTIONS.

The editor of the National Gazette, during the recent protracted rain storm, remarked:

"Such persons as cannot usefully employ themselves within doors during very inclement spells, are now indeed to be pitted; such as can cheerfully work at home, or find gratification in books for any length of time, or improve a period particularly favorable for moral reflection and the culture of the domestic affections, may make the worst weather an occasion of the richest harvest and the purest pleasure."

There is much excellent philosophy in the above quotation, and deep would be the obligations under which society would rest to editors, if they would use their influence to promote "the culture of domestic affections." It has appeared to us, that of all the shipwrecks of fame, fortune and social and domestic happiness, nine out of ten are referable to the neglect of the principles of affections. Those means of pleasure and profit are open to all, but which, like all of earthly and of heavenly pleasures, are mainly dependent upon culture. Where true affection—(we are not meddling with the novelist's passion of love)—where true affection has been brought into operation in a family, the vicissitudes of fortune are of little account. Sympathy for distress will be of course expected, but distress itself will be never lost; and its value is enhanced by the extent of its operation. The delights of the domestic circles are of course the dearest and most to be coveted; but the effect of their operation is to be marked beyond the "hearth"—the intercourse of society is touched with its influence, and the circle of benefits is widely extended. If the culture could be made general, we might look for its immediate and important influence upon society, an object greatly to be desired; but at home, the growth may be certain. The wish will produce the means, and perseverance will ensure perfection to "the culture of domestic affections."

From the Springfield Whig.

It is stated that the keeper of the Tigers belonging to the extensive Menagerie which was exhibited in this town a few months since, was torn to pieces and literally eaten up by them, a few days since in a town near New Haven, Conn. He had been in the habit of entering their cage and did so several times while they were here—at the evident hazard of his life. The day before he was killed, the Tigers having entered their cage at several hours, prevented his getting out for some time, and he was only rescued by administering to them, stupefying articles in their food. The following day, this bold individual again entered their cage, when they fell upon him and instantly tore him in pieces.



From the Richmond Enquirer.  
SKEETCHES OF VIRGINIA.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes among its "Correspondence," two letters from a gentleman who has resided several years in Virginia, and who is, without a very intelligent and careful observer. Other letters are promised to appear out of the same budget. How far the water is intelligent, and careful, or just and liberal in his notions, we shall leave our readers to decide from the specimen we submit to their notice. The writer has been kind enough to give us a gentle hint—but it is in no spirit of retaliation that we return the compliment. It is to do more justice to a State whose politics he professes to understand, but really perverts and grossly misrepresents.—We pass over the strictures he is pleased to offer upon our agriculture, our manners, and our slaves.—We confine ourselves to the key which he professes to give of our politics. He traces it all to circumstance, which never entered into our own heads.—He makes out, that our duties have been the great source of our State Rights Doctrines. But let us permit this intelligent and careful observer to speak for himself.

"In regard to all the leading measures of the government, the Virginia statesmen have taken their course in direct reference to the condition of Virginia as a slave holding State.—Louisiana was acquired, and slavery made permanent in it, with a view to maintain the preponderance of the slave holding interests. A long series of commercial restrictions, including the unconstitutional measure of an indefinite Embargo, were resorted to for the same purpose. On the same principle, Virginia has opposed a national Bank, and every thing that looks towards internal improvements; and she is almost the only State where opposition to the protective system has been uniform and consistent. In her opposition to internal improvements, she has till lately, been so far consistent, as even to keep her own highways as much as possible in a state of nature. Since the Northern States became so strong as to take their improvements upon their own shoulders she has, though slowly and reluctantly, followed their example. But still the work lags. The aid of Hercules she will neither accept nor grant to take the heavy burden of the security of her labor from her shoulders, by many deemed inexpedient, if not impracticable. I refer to these topics merely to show, that in the opinion of Virginia politicians, those measures of public utility which profit the non slave holding States, are a positive injury to the interests of Virginia as a slave holding State; for, by the slave system, she is debarred from all participation in the advantages of those measures, while her own relative strength and importance are diminished by the preponderance which they give to the Northern States. I have recently conversed with gentlemen here who maintain that the improvements now in progress and contemplated in this State, will not be of ultimate and permanent benefit to any large portion of the State; for, say they, though the works may stimulate industry and increase the amount of production, yet the surplus, be it large or small, will all be expended, as heretofore."

Now, we venture to assert, that there is scarcely one citizen of Virginia, if there be one, who has ever dreamt of her slaves or her interests in any way being at the bottom of her State Rights politics. The idea is one of the most ridiculous conceits, that ever entered into the head of man. What! to trace all the opinions of Virginia—her support of the Embargo—her opposition to a National Bank, and to internal improvements out of the Federal Treasury—her uniform and obstinate existence of Slavery!—What part of the State has this modern Solomon visited? With whom has he associated? What politician of Virginia has he derived his ridiculous notion? By what public Document; by what speech in the Legislative body; or by what Essay in the newspapers, does he support his contemptible theory? The fact is, that Virginia has never sacrificed her great principles to temporary calculations of interest. Much less, has she been constantly considering how this or that measure would affect the value of her slaves, or the profits of her labor. Those who know anything of her politics, ought to know, that she has been uniformly jealous of the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the Rights of the States; that while she has been as ardently attached to the Union, as any of her sisters, and as anxious to support the Federal Government in its limited sphere of action, she has never failed to insist upon the necessity of confining it to its limited power and its specified sphere. From the days of her State Convention in '89, her most distinguished politicians have been devoted to these principles.—Jefferson and Madison opposed the first Bank of the U. States, upon this ground, and not with any reference to slaves. The same spirit inspired her Legislature. The same called forth their opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws—and gave rise to that celebrated Report of '99, which has since formed the creed of her political faith, and contributed to add greater strength to the wise principles in which it emanated. When ever looks beyond those doctrines for a solution to her politics, is the slave of his own prejudices, and not the careful observer of truth.

We have but two more remarks to offer on the above extract. The support which Virginia gave to the system of commercial restrictions, arose from no sort of influence which the Slave interest exerted over her councils, but from her firm determination to support the rights of the United States against the aggression of Europe, without rushing into a war. And in the 2d place, the careful observer ought to know, that several of those Citizens who have been most opposed to the establishment of internal improvements by the funds of the Federal Government, have been most solicitous to create them by the funds of the State or of her Citizens. But the whole extract speaks any thing but the genius of a careful, intelligent or candid observer.

Samuel B. Chapman, of Burlington, N. J. has lately invented a machine for shaving shingles, which promises to be a great public benefit. By the old system an industrious man may by great labor, accomplish 400 in a day.—Mr. Chapman's machine shaves 800 in an hour, with ease, and does it better than it could be done by hand. One great advantage which the new mode possesses is obvious—it makes all the shingles precisely of a size—so that when laid upon a roof, there will be no crevices for the passage of water. We are not competent to describe the invention, not understanding the technical terms which are necessary to that end. We only know that it is worked by steam, horse or water power, and shaves shingles "as thick as thunder," and "as quick as any saw." It is now in operation at Mr. Budd Sterling's board yard, Burlington, where those interested in such matters may see and judge for themselves of its performance.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.  
SERIOUS RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat New Philadelphia, Rail Road Line, did not arrive at the wharf at Chestnut street last evening until about twenty minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail road seventeen miles the other side of Bordentown. As the cars were passing along the road at the rate, it is supposed, of twenty miles an hour, one of the axle trees of a centre car gave way, the car immediately fell from the rails, and it crashed into the rear car partially through the road, and the others rushing against it, it crashed into a number of pieces, injuring severely a great number of the passengers. One of them died immediately, and it was believed when the passengers left, that several others would never recover. The gentleman who died was a Mr. STEPHENS of North Carolina, who appeared to be travelling alone. Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Hightstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, that which succeeded the one which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, & escaped unhurt. Of the twenty four it is believed that two thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of them who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled. Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An Episcopal clergyman named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Such writing the above we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of THIRTY FIVE MILES AN HOUR. Can this be possible?

The U. S. Gazette furnishes the names of some of the passengers who suffered injury:

Mr. J. C. Stedman of North Carolina, was killed; Mrs. Bartlett and child—very much injured; Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, much hurt; Capt. Vanderbilt injured considerably. Dr. West had his leg broken, and several other persons, making in all ten or twelve, suffered more or less.

The Rev. Dr. West, whose leg was broken, suffered a simple fracture below the knee.—Dr. J. K. Mitchell set the limb, and authorities say that Dr. W. is doing well, and there is no doubt of his rapid recovery.

The Rev. Dr. W. is pastor of the Episcopal church in Newport, R. I.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Saturday morning.

The axle of one of the foremost cars gave way, either by the heat of friction, or the pressure upon it, and the whole train was thrown from the rails. The second car, containing twenty four persons, was overturned with great violence, and twelve of the passengers more or less injured. One of them, Mr. C. was instantly killed. The prostrate car, with its load was dragged nearly forty yards. The locomotive at the time, was going at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour.

We gather from the statements already published, that a Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New Lebanon, probably in Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed.—Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children, were injured.—Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs. Bartlett is the lady of Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall, in this city.—The Rev. Mr. West, of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at St. John's Hotel.

Mr. STEPHENS, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and the disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was among the passengers in the foremost car. He escaped without injury. A child had some of its bones dangerously fractured, and is not expected to survive. Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, was injured, though not dangerously; Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steamboat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman near him had both his legs fractured.

It is probable that an investigation of this sad occurrence will be made, and the particulars formally reported. The speed of the train at the time, was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once. Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresentation; but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition.

From the Baltimore American.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last contains a series of documents accompanied by the notices of additional facts, which afford a very cheering prospect of an amicable termination of the difficulties in Alabama. By the proper energy in the officers of the United States Engineer corps in making the locations, and the exercise of a discreet and forbearing temper, on the spot, to avoid any further cause of excitement, the apprehended collision between the authorities of the State government and the United States may be avoided.

The sources of difficulty were two fold; first, the conflict arising out of the refusal of the commandant of the United States troops at Fort Mitchell, to obey the writs of the State tribunals, by surrendering to the civil power the detachment employed in the service upon which Owens was killed, or to obey the process for contempt served upon himself;—and secondly, the resistance of the settlers, aided by the civil authority, to the forces of the Federal Government, sent to remove them, pursuant to the act of 1807, and the Indian Treaty of 1832.

Fort, had "not received any instructions" relative to the case of Owens, and, in consequence, assuming that the soldier who shot Owens was in the discharge of his duty, had refused to surrender him. Before these papers reached Washington, the Secretary of War had anticipated the case, by issuing orders to Major McIntosh to yield obedience to the civil authority. F. S. Key, Esq. of Washington, was appointed by the President to proceed to Alabama, and the following extract from his letter of instructions shows the views of the United States authorities in this part of the case:

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of War to Francis S. Key, Esq. October 31, 1833.

"You have seen by the letter addressed to Major McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper ascendancy of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of an act of Congress, in a specific object. In the execution of this, they will follow the direction of the Marshal, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty. Let all legal process, whether from the Court of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act should be done, to violate this great principle. But on the other hand, the Marshal and the Military force must be defended against vexatious proceedings; and you will therefore, without delay in every instance where there are instituted against them, have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for his determination."

In regard to the second point of difficulty, arising out of the vast numbers of the intruders to be removed, and the conflict of opinions to the right of the United States to remove them by force,—which threatened a disastrous collision between the two governments, and, what is of great moment, a large and almost incalculable amount of individual distress,—a simple plan of proceeding has been adopted, to supersede, if possible, the necessity of removal at all, or to reduce to the narrowest limits possible. It will be remembered that the obligation upon the government to remove intruders, expires when the reservations are made, and the Indian "locations" selected. The stipulation of the Treaty was, only for the interim, between the cession of the lands by the Indians and the final conveyance to them of the lots reserved. If the trespasses were removed immediately, under the binding compact of the treaty, they could return immediately after the selection of the Indian tracts, without being liable to any disturbance other than ordinary settlers without title; the contract on the part of government having been fulfilled. It will also be recollected that the Marshal of Alabama has heretofore given notice that the Creek settlers, who are not disturbed before the 15th of January. There is, therefore, nearly two months of interval, in which exertions can be made to bring the locations into such a state of forwardness as to obviate the necessity of removal.

In consequence, Col. Albert, Topographical Engineer, was despatched to Alabama with the most urgent instructions to complete the selections of the Indian lands, and to have full authority to employ as many men as possible, to accelerate the survey; and he is, in the strictest manner, to designate tracts of land within which they will be made. This, it is presumed, can be done very generally, so as to leave the portions of country from which the removal is imperative, very limited in extent."

Altogether, the aspect of affairs is much more peaceful than it has hitherto appeared to be. It is to be hoped that it will not be marred by the ill blood or bad conduct of any subordinate agent.

A daring bank robbery was committed in Philadelphia, between Saturday evening and Monday morning. We have the annexed particulars in the Philadelphia Gazette of Monday afternoon:

"The Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was yesterday entered by some adroit villain or villains, and robbed of about Four Thousand Dollars, in specie. There is no doubt that the act was perpetrated in the daytime, as the situation is carefully guarded by a special watchman during the night. The door was entered by a false key; and the robbers, after hastily striking a light, as the room was dark, and all the windows barred,—proceeded to break away a part of the wall, near the fire proof book case, which was undoubtedly broken for the purpose of getting in. In this, after removing a good deal of brick and mortar, they were doomed to be disappointed. They then passed to the rear of the clerk's desk, near the end of which was a pile of boxes, containing silver—each one holding one thousand dollars. Three of these boxes were taken away, and the fourth one emptied of \$995.—\$5 were left as change—the panic stricken robbers having probably been in too great a hurry to clutch the remainder.

No clue has yet been touched upon with reference to the robbers, though it is believed they are still in the city. A man was seen yesterday, about 11 o'clock, passing the new Exchange, with a silk handkerchief, apparently full of coin—the bundle was very large and seemingly very heavy. The thieves unquestionably had apparatus for striking fire, and implements for breaking open chests, &c. A candle extinguisher, was found near the fire proof book case. The endeavors of the miscreants to enter this, being futile, and their time being precious, they neglected the money vault, which was very near the desk where the boxes were placed. Heavy implements were in all likelihood taken and used; as there was nothing in the room with which the wall could have been so much damaged.—Diligent efforts are being made to secure the offenders—though their plunder being all in specie, will perhaps facilitate their escape. Nothing is known of their movements, but by the traces of their desperate work. It is ascertained that they entered the front door—but the rest of their manner of proceeding is as yet a mystery.

Curious fact.—Cut a couple of cards each into a circle of about two inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill.—Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper card. Try to blow off the upper card. You will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effects at first expected in this singular phenomenon, has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A model and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.—Sheffield Mercury.

From Baltimore American.  
SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A most sublime and indeed awful phenomenon was witnessed on Wednesday morning before day light. We did not see it ourselves, but the concurrent representations of those who did, describe the heavens as being filled with thousands of flying meteors or shooting stars, descending towards the earth with a profusion and continuity closely resembling a shower of fire. Occasionally a meteor would burst, precisely after the manner of a sky rocket, leaving behind it a stream of light. It is said that the meteors were seen to shoot soon after midnight, and that they continued to increase in number and intensity until they faded away before the light of day. The appearance of the heavens is described by all who witnessed the phenomenon as presenting a spectacle peculiarly grand and imposing.—A respectable correspondent, who saw it, describes it in the following manner:

Messrs. Editors.—My attention was arrested at about four o'clock this morning, by an unusual number of meteors, which I supposed to be flying horizontally, in all directions from one centre which appeared to be directly over the spot where I then stood; but on moving to a distance of about one and a half miles, I found the centre appeared still to be over me, and those meteors which appeared there left a much shorter train than those which appeared or were directed around me; from which I concluded that their course was perpendicular. Their number increased from four till half past five o'clock, when it seemed to rain fire, and while I stood at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, one very bright trail appeared to me directly over Charles street. At first it was straight, the two ends then curling towards the west, till they formed a neat figure of three, after which the ends uncurred, turning towards the east till they came together and formed a straight line which then spread into the appearance of a light cloud and disappeared, after remaining visible at least ten minutes.

THOMAS KENNEY.  
11 no. 13th, 1833.

A correspondent of the Patriot furnishes the annexed account of the phenomenon:

"Rising up this morning at five o'clock, I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles, which ever beamed upon the eye of man. The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch which hung over my mantel, and, supposing that there was fire near at hand, I opened the door, and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw flakes of snow or drops of rain in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of apparent fire, would be hurled through the atmosphere which without noise, exploded, when millions of fiery particles would be cast through the surrounding air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called, a raining of fire; for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance according to my time, was from the moment when I first discovered it, 20 minutes; but a friend whose lady was up, says it commenced at half past four, that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positive as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it rained fire 50 minutes. The shed in the adjoining yard to my own was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time."

In the above extract, which also we witnessed, in the most striking manner, the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observation of the phenomenon, and adds, that the fiery particles which fell thus descended in a sun then direction, and thus took a northern direction. The things it commenced earlier than the period at which I first witnessed it, and that it lasted longer, that when his clock chimed 6, there were still occasional descents of stars.

I have stated the facts as they presented themselves to my mind, and leave it to the philosophers to account for the phenomenon.

Yours,

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette speaks from a personal observation of this remarkable spectacle. His account of it is as follows:

A SHOWER OF FIRE.

While most of our fellow citizens were comfortably wrapped in the arms of Sleep, we beheld one of the most sublime and awful spectacles which nature can present. At 5 o'clock this morning the sky was perfectly serene, and not a cloud was to be seen. On a sudden, the heavens became illuminated by thousands of shooting stars going in the direction of the N. W. The phenomenon lasted without termination for nearly thirty minutes. The meteors were of various sizes, some larger, some smaller, some forming long trains, which remained for several seconds in the heavens.—They were observed, not in one part of the sky only, but the North, the South, the East and the West, were equally spangled. At twenty minutes past five a meteor, we would suppose, about six inches in diameter, exploded with considerable noise, almost perpendicularly over the N. W. part of the city. The blaze was splendid, so as to give the sky the appearance of sun rise. It shot in the direction of the N. W. leaving a stream of light, which assumed a serpentine form, apparently of 30 feet in length, and lasted more than one minute.

We were amused at the different effects produced upon the few beholders,—some in dreadful alight, predicted the end of the world, others of more serene souls were sure that it at least prognosticated some dreadful war; whilst the Philosopher, smiling at their simplicity, calmly viewed the Phenomenon, wonderful as it was.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

A SHOWER OF FIRE!

On Wednesday morning last, about half past four o'clock, our attention was arrested by something which appeared like what is called a falling star; pretty soon another, and another appeared, so as to produce the impression that they might be bright sparks from a neighboring chimney. Their number and magnitude increased gradually, till, upon going out into the open air, they presented one of the most extraordinary and sublime spectacles which we have ever witnessed. They appeared to shoot, generally, from a point a little south east of the zenith, diverging at various angles, in all directions, keeping up a continual shower; though they appeared also to move by fits, with intervals about such as usually occur between the flashes of a sheet of lightning; many of them being so brilliant as to cause a general illumination of considerable brightness. Many of them left their traces in the air, which hung like a sword of fire above the earth, for a minute or more. Ten or fifteen of these aerial weapons were often glancing at once. Some of them became crooked and irregular, before they disappeared. The air was remarkably clear and pure, and the stars shone with unusual brilliancy. This splendid exhibition, after attaining its height of grandeur, gradually

died away, with the increase of twilight, till it either ceased or became invisible.

There is no known cause sufficient to account for this phenomenon, but the electric fluid. The strong southern wind of yesterday may have brought a body of electric fluid, which, by the coldness of the morning, was caused to discharge its contents towards the earth. The directions of the shooting fire may be supposed to have been generally parallel; and, in that case, they were at a very small angle from the southeast.—By the laws of perspective, their starting distance from the earth must have been equal to their distance when they disappeared, as their last apparent distance from the zenith line was to their first apparent distance from that line. Many of them increased their apparent distance from the zenith line probably in a tenfold degree. Supposing then their last distance from the earth was five miles, their first distance must have been five times ten, or fifty miles. These measures are, of course, only relative.

Occurrences of this kind, since the days of Sodom, have been extremely rare, though a very few of them are on record. Had not the days of superstition transpired, this event might well add tenfold terror to the present political condition of the country.

Orange Court House, Nov. 1.—According to appointment, a large and respectable portion of the people of Orange, assembled on Monday last, being Court day, to take into consideration the propriety of instructing our representative in Congress to vote for the recharter of the United States Bank. About 1 o'clock, Governor Barbour addressed the people, from the Parlor of Orange Hotel. We were not present at the commencement of his address but understood that he poured forth all the rials of his indignant feelings upon the head of the President, for the removal of the deposits, and of the Secretary of the Treasury for declining to pass the order of removal represented him as a tyrant, who cut off the head of every officer who refused to conform to his wishes and caprices—as a dotard, utterly unfit for the management of public affairs—and as a feather blown in any and every direction, by the impetuosity of his passions. When we got there, we found him still denouncing our "venerable President," in the most bitter and unmeasured terms of reprobation. He incidentally touched on the Bank question, but in consequence of the late charges against that institution—finally moved to postpone the consideration of the instructions, until further developments were made by the Bank. We do not pretend to give an outline of his speech (which he closed, General Dade arose, and vindicated, in an able and eloquent speech the people's President, from the denunciations of Governor Barbour—adverted to the persecution that he had received, at the hands of the minority, from the time he was presented as a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He regretted that the Governor felt disposed to postpone the discussion—he, and others, had come prepared to discuss both the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank. He then proceeded to give his views on its constitutionality, and closed by calling on Mr. Patton, our representative in Congress, to give his views upon the subject. Governor Barbour replied in his usual eloquent and able style. He referred to the authority of Washington, of Madison, and others, to the experience and practice of the Government for 40 years; during which time we had done well with this institution, and to the short trial of five years without it, in which time we had lost \$24,000,000 of dollars, and there had been

no increase of revenue. He then contended that it was necessary to carry into effect the revenue power, and closed by urging in justification, and warning all young men to avoid that heresy, and the influence of names—He denounced the Press as profligate and abandoned, ready to traduce, slander and vilify all our distinguished men; and invoked the people to judge for themselves, regardless of the newspaper slang of the day—said that we had fallen upon evil times, and predicted that the government could not stand 40 years.—Mr. Patton arose, in obedience to the call of General Dade, and the known sense of many others, and submitted his views. He discussed the constitutionality of the Bank, in an able and masterly manner. He reviewed the authority cited by Governor Barbour; showed that Washington had but eleven days to consider the question; that after the opinions of Jefferson and Hamilton were submitted, one against, and the other for the power, he finally, in conformity to the advice of Jefferson, who was opposed to the Bank, and who had advised Washington if his mind was doubtful, not to exercise the veto power, gave his signature. He pointed to the language of Madison in giving his signature, and showed that Madison only yielded his opinion to the opinions of the other departments of the government. He referred to the opinions of Mr. Jefferson to the report drawn up by Mr. Madison, in '99 upon the Alien and Sedition laws, wherein the Bank is cited as an instance of palpable violation of the constitution—to the able and unanswerable speech of Mr. Madison upon that subject, and finally, after enumerating many other authorities, referred to the resolutions of the Virginia Legislatures in 1811, declaring the Bank to be unconstitutional, and instructing their Senators, &c. to vote against it, with the name of Robert Taylor, Speaker of the Senate, and that of James Barbour, Speaker of the House of Delegates, subscribed thereto. He then gave his reasons why he had come to the conclusion that the Bank was unconstitutional—said, however, that if he was instructed, or even if he was not, he should give the subject another and a deliberate consideration, and if, after that, he should still remain of the opinion, he should if instructed, retire from the elevated station to which the people had elected him, and give them an opportunity of selecting some one who could conscientiously give effect to their opinions. He concurred with Governor Barbour as to the influence of names, and regretted that the Government had not warned them against that of National Republicans. He, too, was opposed to nullification, but he was also opposed to consolidation. He closed by quoting Major Jack Downing, who had said that the young Federalists were all turning Republicans, and the old Republicans all turning Federalists.—Gov. Barbour made a short reply, in which he too disavowed consolidation. We do not pretend the above as the speeches of the three gentlemen. They were all able and eloquent efforts. All we have aimed to do, is, to give such of the heads as at present occur to us, to give some of the reasons of the gentlemen, and as to some we have mentioned. We should like to procure the speeches of all. The meeting dispersed without any vote being taken, though we believe, if a vote had been taken on the subject, there would have been an overwhelming majority opposed to the Bank and instructions.—Democrat.

The Philadelphia papers state that Mr. Lex of Lebanon, Pa., who was injured on the Camden and Anby rail road on Friday last, died at Hightstown a few hours after the accident occurred.

From the Washington Globe of this morning.

We republish, from a specimen number of the Globe, which we have sent as a sample to our subscribers at many of the Post Offices, the following notice of our intentions, with regard to the improvement of the present paper, and also the issuing of a new publication called the "Congressional Globe."—The sample sheet, from which we extract the article below, will be found to contain four columns more than this paper, and to be greatly superior in its quality. We trust that the subscribers to our Daily, Semi weekly and Weekly print, will find in the improved condition of the Globe as contemplated, after the 1st of December next, a motive to encourage us in extending the circulation of the old, and also obtaining subscriptions for the new undertaking.

Specimen number of the Globe.  
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very far to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution, and we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers. In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "a Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of discussion of every debated question. \$1 per session.  
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum.  
Semi Weekly Globe, \$5  
Weekly Globe, \$3 50 "  
For less than a year.  
Daily per month, \$1  
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

The gross amount of duty on insurance from fire, paid by 28 offices in London for the year 1832, amounted to £731,730, which shows that property to the extent of no less than five hundred millions is insured by them. The utility of insurance must be very apparent to every one.

A verdict was rendered in the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting in Boston, on Thursday, in favor of John Ames, of Springfield, against Howard & Lathrop, of the same place, for \$412 50; which being tripled according to law, is \$1,237 50 damages. The action was brought to establish the validity of a patent for the Cylinder Paper Machine taken out in 1832, but subsequently surrendered, and a new patent taken out. About five hundred of the machines are in use in this country (says the Transcript) and unless the decision should be reversed in another action, the plaintiff will recover from the owners of the machines, from \$400,000 to \$500,000!!! We learn that the manufacturers have determined to contest this patent in another action.

From the Kent Inquirer.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

It becomes our painful duty to record the demise of Capt. Robert Constable who was on Thursday evening last, found dead in the loft of his Granary, having cut his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, which was found lying by his side. The deceased, was about 50 years of age, and resided about 5 miles from this Town, and formerly commanded the packet "La Fayette" running between this and Baltimore. He had been the subject of mental suffering for some time past, occasioned by a severe palsy stroke during the last summer. On Wednesday, he embarked for Baltimore in company with a friend, but before the vessel got out of Chester River, his mind appeared somewhat excited, and he made an intellectual attempt to destroy himself by leaping overboard, but was taken up by the crew and reserved for a more melancholy end. He was landed at Rock Hall and proceeded home, where as soon as he arrived, he ordered the shaving apparatus, deliberately went through the operation of shaving; feigned some excuse to go to the Granary, where he was found in the situation described.



Captain C. bore an unblemished character, and was to the time of his decease, in full communion with the Methodist E. Church.

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1833.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT commenced its fall session yesterday—Judges HOPPER and ECCLESTON in attendance.

There is, it now appears, good ground to hope that the apprehended collision between the general government and Alabama will be averted, by the determination of the President to cause the Surveys for the Indian reservations, to be immediately made, and to compel the removal merely of those settlers who are occupying Indian reservations.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—The remarkable meteoric or electric phenomenon, which was seen here on Wednesday morning last, was also observed as far east, west and south, as we have yet heard from. We have made some interesting extracts from our exchange papers on this subject.

### [COMMUNICATED]

Mr. Mullikin.—As a friend to agriculture, I am delighted to see a proposition in your paper, extracted from the Cambridge Chronicle, proposing a Sweepstake for the product of an acre of ground in Indian Corn, to be raised in Dorchester and Talbot counties. All such stimulus to excite the ambition of the farmers is laudable, and may tend to convince them of the impropriety of cultivating so much land in the loose and slovenly way generally pursued. But in my humble opinion the entrance is too high; I am confident it is not the desire of the gentlemen with whom this proposition originated to make it a money making business, but merely to stimulate; I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of reducing the sum from one thousand, to five hundred, or two hundred and fifty dollars, and the entrance to ten or five dollars; either sum will amply restore all loss, and be a sufficient excitement, and the entrance would be of little consequence to those who may be unfortunate; and again it will not assume the appearance of gambling. The additional idea suggested by the editor of the Chronicle relative to manner and mode of culture, and kind of corn, is a very good and important one, and should be embraced in the contest. Should my proposition be favourably received by the author in the Chronicle, I hope he will give a speedy reply, so as to allow the competitors an opportunity to make up their minds.—I would prefer two hundred and fifty dollars, and five entrance.—I do assure the author my wish is to see the trial made, and am desirous of putting it on the surest foundation, and am inclined to believe I shall take part in the contest.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.  
Talbot county, Nov. 16, 1833.

### READ THIS.

A fortunate Printer.—The New Hampshire Patriot says, "Our list of subscribers during the whole period of publication of this paper, has averaged twelve hundred, and there is now due us from those subscribers but fifty dollars."

[Will our subscribers be outdone in acts of justice by the Yankees?—E. S. Whig.]

### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Wm. Turk, the fleet surgeon of the U. S. naval forces in the Mediterranean, received at the Navy Department, dated 13th July, 1833, on board the Frigate United States.

"One year has elapsed since I entered on the duties of Fleet Surgeon; during that period, only one man has been lost by disease on board this ship."

"It was formerly too much the practice to vet the decks, without sufficient regard to the weather, or the opinion of the medical officers on the subject. I am happy to say there is a great improvement in this respect, to which may be ascribed, in some measure, the greatest share of health enjoyed by our crews at present."

The Baltimore Gazette thinks that Alabama nullification goes far ahead of that of South Carolina. It says—

If this be not nullification, it is something still worse. In fact it is even a more daring and unscrupulous assault upon the rights and dignity of the General Government than the proceedings of the nullifiers of South Carolina. They, at least, waited until they could ascertain the sense of a majority of the people of the State through the legislature and a convention. But here the Governor individually, without waiting for the meeting of the legislature, or convoking it, assumes the responsibility of placing the State in such an attitude towards the General Government as would necessarily and immediately result in a civil war, unless the latter should succumb to his menaces. He assumes the right, as Governor, to declare an Act of Congress null and unconstitutional, and to call upon "all good citizens" to aid in resisting the execution of it. This call extends, of course, to the posse comitatus and the militia of the State—and therefore this Governor, who effects to consider the pretensions of the nullifiers in Carolina as "extraneous and absurd," goes far beyond them in a practical disregard and contempt of the authority of the General Government. According to the theory of nullification—as it prevails in South Carolina—an act of Congress is valid, at least, until pronounced otherwise by the State Legislature, or a convention, no matter how "unpalatable and indefensible" its violation of the Constitution may appear to individuals. The Governor, alone, cannot nullify an act of Congress passed in due form, nor call out the militia of the State to prevent its execution, although he may be perfectly convinced in his own mind, that it "crosses the Constitution at right angles." [Baltimore Gazette.]

Libels.—W. L. Garrison has been arrested in Connecticut on five writs for as many libels on the characters of individuals in Canterbury. The offensive language appeared in the Liberator before its editor visited England, and efforts to prosecute were made at the time without being able to arrest Garrison. Sufficient surety has been given for his appearance at the County Court to be held in Brooklyn, and the prisoner discharged.

Modesty.—There is no charm in the female sex that can supply the place of virtue. Without innocence beauty is unlovely, and quality contemptible; good breeding degenerates into wantonness, and wit into impudence. The best preservative of female honor is female delicacy, modesty is the hand maid of virtue.

appointed to tend, to dress, to serve her, it is, as it were a kind of armour, which the sex should always wear to adorn and defend them, and when that is laid aside, they are neither beautiful nor safe."

### From the Baltimore American.

#### POLISH PATRIOTS.

It appears by the following article that about three hundred of the natives of Poland are expected in this country under peculiarly interesting circumstances. They are some of the survivors of the unhappy struggle, which Poland made to throw off the tyrannical yoke of Russia,—only to sink into more hopeless slavery and intolerable oppression,—who took refuge for a while after their defeat, in Austrian Galicia, part of ancient Poland. They are now about to be sent to the United States, by aid of the Government of Austria, doubtless willing to pay the cost of removing from among its own Polish subjects, such melancholy proofs of the misery of their native country, and such heroic examples of what can be done and suffered in the cause of liberty.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that wherever they may land, these gallant exiles will be greeted with warm welcome and cordial sympathy. Whatever of counsel, of courtesy, and of aid, they may need,—and we readily imagine that thus sent forth by a government hostile to their principles and persons, they will need much,—will we doubt not, be most promptly and liberally accorded. They are not only unfortunate, and therefore entitled to the benefit of an enlarged benevolence from all who are alive to human charities—exiles and strangers, and therefore claiming under the sacred title of guests, seeking a house of refuge,—patriots who have staked and lost every thing but life and honor, for their country, and therefore offering a title to higher admiration and respect,—but they are our own natural and ancient allies—the descendants and kindred in feeling as in blood, of those who were with us in our revolutionary struggles, pouring out their blood for American liberty—the Kosciuskos, and Pulaskis, who were adopted into the American family as compatriots and brothers. We cannot doubt that these things will be called up with a lively sense of gratitude to mingle with the more diffuse considerations of sympathy and renovation for these Exiles of Poland.

From the Washington Globe.  
We are informed that a number of Poles, who at the late contest with Russia, took refuge in Galicia, where they have been supported by the Austrian Government, having expressed a wish, in compliance with a proposal of the Emperor, to emigrate to the United States, he has offered them a conveyance to our shores without expense. Two national vessels have been assigned to that service, and are probably now on their way from the port of Trieste to this country. This unfortunate people, deprived of the asylum which had been offered them within the limits of Austria, and fearful of encountering the penalties which awaited them on their return to their own country, at first determined to seek protection in France; but in consequence of the sudden departure into Germany of some hundreds of their countrymen, from the depots which had been established by the liberality of the French Government, that door was found to be closed against them. Under such circumstances, excluded as they were from all hope of assistance in Europe, they naturally turned their eyes towards the American shores, and are about to throw themselves, for a time, upon the hospitality of our citizens. It is understood that their number is about three hundred, and that each one will receive from the Austrian Government, at the time of his landing in this country, a donation of about fifty dollars.—Without other property, and ignorant of our language, it is evident that if they are left to themselves this small fund will soon be exhausted, and as they cannot, with propriety, be made recipients of the public bounty, they will be forced to rely, for their subsistence, upon the contributions of private benevolence. It is yet uncertain at what port they will arrive; but wherever it may be, we hope, as well from a regard to the honor of our country, as from a deep sympathy with these exiled patriots, that they meet with the ready counsel and assistance of our citizens, for the purpose of enabling them to use their money to the best advantage, and to engage in such occupations as may afford the earliest prospect of a support from their own exertions and industry; and that they may not be permitted to suffer in the mean time for want of pecuniary aid, if their helpless situation should render such relief necessary.

We lay before our readers to day, to the exclusion of our usual variety of matter, the letters of the Secretary of War and Governor Gayle, in relation to the unfortunate controversy, which has lately arisen between the General Government and the State of Alabama. It will be perceived, that this conflict arises from a direct variance of opinion, as to the intent and meaning of the various laws of Congress concerning the public lands, as well as to the acts and conduct of the settlers whose forcible removal by the Federal Authorities, had led to this unfriendly state of affairs. We trust, however, that the time for a calm discussion of the subject between the two parties, has not yet expired. The case is one in which there is a difference of view, not only as it regards the law, but the correctness of the information upon which the obnoxious orders of the Secretary of War were based. Under these circumstances, it would well become the dignity of the President and the State of Alabama, to pause to investigate facts—and to endeavor, in the spirit which should ever animate the different authorities of the Confederacy, to reconcile their present conflicting views of the matter in dispute, before they proceed to extremities. Threats of force on the one side, and of resistance on the other, may produce a breach involving the country in all the horrors of a civil war and endangering the very existence of the Union. From our view of the matter, the present controversy need not necessarily lead to such disastrous consequences. Whilst we would resist to the last extremity every encroachment upon the just rights of the States,—whilst we unequivocally denounce the application of force by the Federal Government as the very threshold of a dispute—we would, in the name of our common country, implore both the contending parties to avoid the fatal consequences which must result from a hasty appeal to arms.—Petersburg Intelligence.

State of Society in New York.—The Correspondent of a Dublin paper (Stewart's Dispatch), who has lately emigrated to the New World, makes the following truly national reflections on the men and manners he has seen there. Some of his strictures on "Prologues Mrs. Trollope herself. The Canadians resemble the French, wanting the politeness for which the latter are so conspicuous, but retaining every other bad quality. The Yankees are principally of English extraction, and retain most of their habits. They are proud and high in their own estimation, ignorant, illiterate, and for the most part, rogues. In New York, the bankers are not even trustworthy. If you part with a sovereign or a guinea, you will never see even the ghost of it again. Flour, meat, &c. much the same; but vegetables, firewood, and house rent, are next to robbery. This is making very free with the land of freedom. On Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, public attention was attracted towards the Girard Bank, in front of which were many carriages, from which we saw issuing detachments of seamen, dressed in their peculiar garb, and winding their way directly into the building. It was soon understood that these were a part of the crew of the U. S. ship Warren, recently arrived. These men appeared healthy and careless—we say not happy; and they drove from point to point in the city, as if willing to condense as much of enjoyment as possible, into a single day's experience. The eccentricity of these men was evinced even in their mode of riding. Some coaches would have only two or three passengers, others would be crowded out side and in, one in front with the driver, and one hanging behind, like a long boat at the davits, while in another carriage a single jolly fellow sat "alone in his glory," enjoying his "odium cum dignitate." How much money was spent before night, we have no means of ascertaining, but probably twice as much as the same number of men could earn in two months. How desirable that these men should know and appreciate the value of a "savings institution." U. S. Gazette.

THE WARREN'S MEN.

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raising. Is not such a wife a treasure invaluable?

YANKEE INGENUITY.—Some weeks ago, we spoke of a Yankee corn grinder. Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of. We saw on Saturday, at a chaise manufactory in this town, a piece of board, or rather a slice of bass wood, which was sawed off by a saw lately invented by Mr. John White, an ingenious mechanic in Belfast,—which machine, as we are informed, is so constructed as to saw circularly, or in other language to roll a log in one piece, as a piece of cloth. This saw works horizontally—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility we suppose to be in the ability to make a wide board out of a small log. The Pannels, &c. are thus sold much cheaper. The boards we presume, can be of any thickness.—Portland Advertiser.

We learn from the New York Evening Star, that HENRY WILKINSON, charge des affaires at Denmark, who has been several years absent from this country, is shortly expected on a visit. He is engaged in an important law suit with RICHARD PETERS, of this city, the writer of the Supreme Court of the United States, for an alleged infringement of his copy right. His visit we understand, has reference to the prosecution of that suit alone. Phil. paper.

A writer estimates the export of the cotton crop of Mississippi, at 200,000 bales;—if these at \$10 per bale, would amount to \$2,000,000. The entire agricultural interests of this State, yearly are about ten millions.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.  
By Divine permission there will be preaching in the Methodist Protestant Church, THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock.

MARRIED.  
In this town on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Wm. H. Groom, Esq. Merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Owen Kennard, Esq.

DIED.  
At Baltimore on Tuesday evening last, 12th inst. Dr. LUDWIG ELBERT, formerly of this county, and for many years a respectable practicing physician of Falls Point, Baltimore. By the death of this gentleman, the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost one of its ablest and most useful members, and society in general has sustained a loss not shortly to be repaired.

A CARD.  
JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton, Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney. Easton, Nov. 19

Corn and Pork Wanted.  
The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 25th inst. Proposals to be left at the Poor House, or with Samuel Mackey, in Easton.—By order of the board of Trustees. W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer. Nov. 19

To be drawn November the 20th, the New York Lottery, Extra Class No. 34. GRAND SCHEME.  
1 Prize of 20,000 5 Prizes of \$1,000  
1 " 5,000 10 " 500  
1 " 2,000 10 " 200  
1 " 1,500 10 " 100  
1 " 1,375 25 " 50  
No prize less than \$5. Tickets \$5. Shales in proportion.

Also the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 23 draws on Nov. 24, 1833. GRAND SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$25,000 100 prizes of \$1,000  
1 " 10,000 10 " 500  
1 " 5,000 10 " 200  
1 " 3,000 50 " 100  
1 " 1,500 100 " 50  
1 " 750 200 " 25  
Tickets \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters \$2 50. At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton. Nov. 19

STATE OF MARYLAND, Caroline county, to wit:  
PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John Whitley, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said John Whitley, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March.

Given under my hand this tenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

True Copy,  
Test,  
Jo. Richardson, Clk.  
Nov. 19 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself JOHN ROBINSON; says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand; both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarponia hat, fine lace shoes.

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.  
Nov. 8-19 Sw

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR  
Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,  
which added to their former supplies render their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style

Valencia, Gingham, 4-4 and 5-4 black, white and Searlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings, Gro de Sues and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.  
—At SO—  
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.  
Nov. 19

Astronomical Lectures.  
Lecture 1—For Wednesday evening the 4th, will consist of an historical view of the progress of the science of astronomy from the creation of the world to the present time, including brief sketches of its advancement and elevation in Chaldea, Egypt, Persia, China, India, Greece, Italy, Arabia, Prussia, Norway, and England. Due regard shall be paid to the Holy Scriptures wherever they relate to the subject, particularly where Joshua commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still—Josh. 10. 12. And where mention is made of the prodigious motion of the Sun on the dial in the days of Hezekiah—Is. XXXVIII. 8. &c.

Lecture 2—For Friday evening the 6th, shall include a description of three celebrated systems of Astronomy, namely, the Ptolemaic, the Tychoenic, and the Copernican, during which the Copernican system shall be shown to be the most consistent, the most reasonable and Scriptural.  
Nov. 19

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.  
ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, late administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot 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 twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x. of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.  
Nov. 19 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Charles Dukes for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Charles Dukes, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty three.

True Copy,  
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.  
Nov. 19 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself GYLTUS WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered round about, white, drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpaulin 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.  
Nov. 8-19 Sw

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 delinquent will pay up—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, Shd.  
Oct 29

NOTICE.

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 names 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

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. Nind'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

SAMUEL OZMON, CABINET MAKER.

Notice.  
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.  
The owner of 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.  
Oct 4-22 St

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the  
Tailoring Business, in all its various branches,



## POETRY.

**THE HEART IS FIXED.** Heb. xii. 1.  
The heart is fixed, and fixed the eye,  
And I am girded for the race;  
The Lord is strong, and I rely  
On his assisting grace;  
Race for the swift—it must be run;  
A prize laid up—it must be won.

And I have tarried longer now  
(Pleased with scenes of time)  
Than fifteth those who hope to go  
To Heaven, that holy clime;  
Who hope to pluck the fruit which grows  
Where the immortal river flows.

The atmosphere of earth—Oh! how  
It hath bedimmed the eye,  
And quenched the spirit's fervent glow,  
And stayed the purpose high;  
And how these feet have gone astray,  
That should have walked the narrow way.

Race for the swift—I must away,  
With footstep firm and free;  
Ye pleasures that invite my stay  
And cares, are nought to me;  
For lo! it gleameth on my eye,  
The glory of that upper sky.

"A prize laid up"—said he who fought  
That holy fight of old,  
"Laid up in Heaven for me, yet not  
For me alone that crown of gold;  
But all who wait till thou appear,  
Saviour, the diadem shall wear."

Patiently wait—so help thou me,  
O meek and holy One,  
That dim although to vision be,  
The race I still may run;  
This eye thus lifted to the skies,  
This heart thus burning for the prize.

—Religious Souvenir. G. E. A.  
From the Saturday Evening Post.  
**THE GRIEF OF JUDAH!**

FROM THE "GOSPEL MELODIES," BY THE REV.  
ALBERT A. MULLER, D. D.  
"In Ramah was there a voice heard, lamentation  
and weeping, and great mourning; Rachel  
weeping for her children, and would not be comforted."

Hush'd is the voice of Judah's mirth,  
And Judah's minstrel too are gone;  
The harp that told Messiah's birth  
Are hung on heaven's eternal throne.

Fled is the bright and shining glory;  
That swelled on earth the welcome strain;  
And lost in air the choral song,  
That floated wild on David's plain.

For dark and sad is Bethlem's fate,  
Her valleys gush with human blood;  
Despair sits wild beside her gates,  
And murder stalks in frantic mood.

At morn each mother's heart was light,  
Her infant bloom'd upon her breast;  
At eve 'twas pale, and wither'd quite,  
And gone to its eternal rest.

And Rachel's burning tears are there—  
O'er the pale brow and faded wreath;  
Where the clasp'd hand, with flowers yet fair,  
Conceals the canker-worm of death!

Weep on, ye childless mothers, weep!  
Your babes are hush'd in one cold grave;  
In Jordan's stream their spirits sleep,  
Their blood is mingled with the wave!

\*This melody was originally published with many other productions of the same author, in Charleston, S. C., and was, with another melody entitled "The Song of the Angel," incorporated into an American edition of Moore's Sacred Songs. They were favourably received some years since in the Analytic Magazine, a periodical magazine published in Philadelphia, as the offering of the translator of Anacreon, and still hold a place in many of the American editions of that author's poems. The fifth verse has been lately added by the Rev. author.

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRI-  
CULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR  
TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUN-  
TIES.**

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—no shall the number exceed fifty.

Nov. 12, 1833.  
N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

**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, are 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, situated 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, situated 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. 9, 1833.

## WOOL.



**LYMAN REED & CO.**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,  
**BALTIMORE.**

**DEVOTE** particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.  
L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffney, Shaw & Co., Daniel Cobb & Co., Baltimore Samuel Wymann & Co., Baltimore  
May 14 cowan

**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 flatted 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.**  
oct 29 Sw

**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. if

**A CARD.**  
**MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL,** having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.  
**JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.**  
nov 5

**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)

**NEW GOODS.**  
**RICHARD P. SPENCER**  
**BEGS** leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

**A new and handsome assortment of  
FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS,**  
CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,**

among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.  
He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.  
Easton, Nov. 5.

**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 MACKAY,**  
Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 24

**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 OEHLEK,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
Court street, opposite the Market house,  
oct 29, 1833.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

**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.**  
oct 29 if

**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 desirable with them to settle up the business of the old firm immediately.  
**R. W. KENNARD,  
WM. LOVEDAY.**  
oct 29 Sw

**MANLOVE HAZEL**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,  
**A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
GOODS**

uitable for the present, and approaching season; which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.  
nov 5

**FALL SUPPLY.**  
**SAMUEL MACKAY,**  
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

**ASSORTMENT OF  
FRESH AND FASHIONABLE  
GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching seasons  
consisting in part of  
**DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,**

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.  
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.  
nov 5 w

**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 CASSI-  
NETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,  
AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH  
MERINOS.**

**CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style)  
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,  
MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS,  
CASSIMERES & VALENCIA 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

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
**RESPECTFULLY** inform their friends and the public generally that they have just opened at their store opposite the Court House, a fresh and very handsome

**ASSORTMENT OF  
FALL GOODS,**  
among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Blankets, Baizes, English Merino's, new style Calicoes, Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Woolen & Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
**GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.**

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers, or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey, Kersey, &c. The public are invited to give them an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 22

**JUST** received and for sale at the Drug Store of **SAMUEL W. SPENCER.**  
**A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS,  
GLASS, &c.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:  
Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,  
Morphine, Emetine, Strichpine, Cornine, Pimperine, Oil Cubebs, Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, D-marcosified Laudum,  
Ditto Opium, lodine,  
Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, 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

## An Overseer wanted.

**WANTED** for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel.  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Easton, Nov 12 (G)

**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 w

**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 himself 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, 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 Pittsburgh 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 w

**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 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 w

**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 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 w

**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 advertisement.

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.

**NOTICE.**—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.

**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 his patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,  
**WILLIAM FLETCHER.**  
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.  
Oct 29, 1833. w

**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, \$2.50  
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1 50  
All Children under 12 years of age half price.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.**  
oct 15

## 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.

**Oct. 29, 1833. w**  
**Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.**  
THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

**MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S  
MILL.**  
Her stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

**JAMES G. ELLIOTT.**  
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.  
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

**Lectures on Astronomy.**



**MR. McKEE** will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesday and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth.—The Solar System. Planetary motions—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude; satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Moon.—The changes of the moon.—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq.

For one person \$5 00  
for one lecture 3 00  
for one person 50  
Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

**CHANCERY SALE.**  
PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 30 day of December next, at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county, near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

**P. PAGE, Trustee.**  
nov 12 Sw  
The "Gazette" and "Whig," Easton, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

**For Sale, Cheap.**  
**A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR  
WHEEL CARRIAGE,** built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.  
nov 12

**MULES FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month, from seventy-five to one hundred MULES, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase, will please make application to,  
**ASBURY JARRETT,**  
No 20, Market Space, Baltimore.  
nov 12 Sw

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THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month, from seventy-five to one hundred MULES, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase, will please make application to,  
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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. 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 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 Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. 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



John Catrup Jr

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 12.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1833.

WHOLE No. 289.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the re-  
sidue 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 ar-  
rars 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.

### MEMORY OF THE REV. JAS. HERVEY

At the village of Weston Favel, Northamp-  
tonshire, where the Rev. James Hervey, the  
pious author of the Meditations, &c. was  
Rector, and where he died, a rural fete was  
held, on Tuesday, June 18th, when the neigh-  
bouring clergy and gentry gathered, to do hon-  
or to the memory of that holy and useful man.  
A procession was formed, in which certain re-  
ligious of the deceased were borne, and ladies  
carried baskets with flowers to strew over his  
grave. Whatever our readers may think of  
some parts of this ceremonial, we are sure they  
will read with pleasure the following Ode,  
from the pen of the Bard of Sheffield, which  
was recited on the occasion. Mr. James Mont-  
gomery understands the feelings of the author  
he celebrates, and into which a "stranger"  
cannot enter. *London Con. Mag.*

Where is the House for all the living found?

Go ask the deaf, the dumb, the dead;

They answer without voice or sound,

Each resting in his bed—

"Look and see,

Beneath thy feet,

A place for thee;

There all the living meet!"

Whence come the beauteous progeny of Spring?

They hear a still small voice, "Awake!"

And while the lark is on the wing,

From dust and darkness break;

Flowers of all hues,

Laugh in the gale,

Sparkle with dew,

And dance o'er hill and dale.

Who leads thro' trackless space the stars of light?

The Power that made them guides them still;

They do his perfect will:

Unchanged by age,

They hold on high

Their pilgrimage

Of glory round the sky.

Stars, Flowers and Tombs, were themes for solemn

thought

With him, whose memory we recall.

Yet more than eye can see, he sought:

His spirit looked through all,

Keenly discern'd

The truths they teach,

Their lessons learn'd,

And gave their silence speech.

Go meditate with him among the Tombs,

And there the end of all things view;

Visit with him Spring's early blooms;

See all things there made new;

Thence rapt aloof

In ecstasy,

Hear, from heaven's roof,

Stars preach "Eternity."

We call him blessed whom the Lord hath blest

And made a blessing—long to shed

Light on the living, from his rest,

And hope around the dead:

Oh! for his lot!

He dwells in light,

Where flowers fade not,

And Stars can find no night.

### OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The packet ship *Susquehanna*, Capt. Dixey,  
arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Liver-  
pool, and brought London papers to the 7th  
October inclusive, containing the official an-  
nouncement of the death of the King of Spain.  
We are indebted to our correspondents of the  
Philadelphia Gazette and National Gazette for  
the annexed extracts:—

From the *London Courier*, Oct. 7.

The news of the King of Spain's death,  
which we published on Saturday, is fully con-  
firmed, and all the information on the subject  
which we have been able to collect will be  
found in another column. That event will  
probably expose Spain to all the horrors of a  
disputed succession. It would be hazardous,  
if such an occurrence were to take place even  
in our own country to offer a conjecture as to  
its immediate or ultimate results. How much  
more hazardous, then, must such conjecture  
be, in relation to a country, of the political  
parties of which and the chief actors in them  
we know little? It will be seen by our extracts  
that the Queen, assisted by a Council of five  
persons, has quietly assumed the Regency on  
behalf of her daughter. Of this lady, the  
head of the Government, we only know that  
she is a daughter of the House of Naples, and  
an affable woman. From the acknowledged  
influence which she obtained over Ferdinand,  
she appears to be ambitious, and we suspect  
is not destitute of those masculine talents which  
give her a chance of success. Much, it is ob-  
vious, will depend on her, and being yet a young  
and untried woman, she may possess energies  
which will ensure her a decided advantage.—  
Her near relative, the Duchess de Berri, is an  
example of a powerful mind, lent to a bad cause,  
by a woman. The competitor of the Queen  
and of her daughter, Don Carlos, has been  
tried and found wanting. He is the more  
tool, we believe, of that party, the priests, by

whose means he seeks to gratify his ambition.  
The late prime Minister, M. Zea Bermudez,  
is a Member of the Council of the Regency,  
and will be, if he remain in it, we presume,  
the Leader of Council. The talents which  
raised him to his high station under Ferdinand,  
must either secure him commanding influence  
in the Queen's Cabinet, or his disappointed  
ambition will lead him to break down that  
throne which his late master confided to his  
protection. He is suspected, however, of be-  
ing favourable to Don Carlos, and his appoint-  
ment is looked on as a most inauspicious cir-  
cumstance to the cause of the Queen. From  
the little that we know of M. Zea Bermudez,  
however, we should be inclined to suppose  
that he is one of those wary politicians—one  
of the Metternich and Talleyrand school—who,  
to use a homely adage, watch which way  
the cat jumps, and who will throw his weight  
into that scale which is likely to preponderate,  
and then keep the adverse scale permanently  
kicking the beam.

To the friends of the constitutional cause  
in Spain, the appointment of M. Zea Ber-  
mudez has given great offence. With the  
greatest respect for their principles, we think  
the appointment, if he be anything but an  
out-and-out partisan of Don Carlos, a wise  
step. Of much of his influence no removal  
from the Council could deprive him. By re-  
taining him there is a chance of enlisting that  
influence, as well as his talents for busi-  
ness, in the service of the Queen. By retain-  
ing him, a guarantee is also given to all par-  
ties, that the present system of Government  
will not be abruptly departed from—a guar-  
antee which, such times, we hold to be of  
great importance, as the apprehension of sud-  
den change would excite more alarm through-  
out the country, and make the Queen more  
enemies, than any changes which may be ac-  
tually and gradually effected. We think such  
an appointment, if the services of M. Zea Ber-  
mudez can be secured for the cause of the  
Queen, a wise one, as tending to allay general  
alarm.

The influence of the Constitutionists must  
tell for what it is worth. They have acquired  
wisdom, we believe, and moderation, we hope,  
in the school of adversity; and nothing can  
prevent a contest for the throne of Spain, be-  
tween two branches of the reigning family,—  
dividing as that will, betwixt them, many of  
the adherents of the Absolutist faction—from  
being advantageous to the Constitutional cause,  
and the causes of the people—but an over-  
generous in the friends of liberty in Spain to  
seize upon power before they have overcome  
the prejudices of their countrymen.

The French Government has sent an agent  
to Madrid with instructions to its Ambassador,  
and it means probably to recognise the infant  
Queen immediately. Were any other country  
but Spain in question, we should say that the  
immediate recognition of Ferdinand's  
daughter might have a considerable influence  
in her favour, but the jealousy which makes  
prevail of foreign interference might make  
such a recognition a handle for her enemies to  
overthrow her throne. The conflict between  
the parties, which seems to be inevitable, will  
be one more of principles than of persons, in  
which each man and each shade of opinion will

be engaged. It is an appeal to the nation. Old  
barriers will be thrown down, and the people a-  
gain invited to assume that political power  
which custom had heretofore deposited in  
other hands. It is like the first establishment  
of a Government, and, in proportion as the  
people are enlightened will be the advances  
they make in political improvement.

City, 12 o'clock.—The advices received  
this morning from Paris, confirmatory of the  
accounts of Saturday, relative to the death of  
the King of Spain have caused a rather con-  
siderable advance in the price of Cortes Bonds,  
which have been as high as 24, buyers, but are  
now at 23 1/2. The same effect was produced  
on the Bourse in Paris the Rentes d'Espagne  
having advanced from 164 to 18. The French  
Funds were rather heavy. The Three per  
Cents having closed at 75 3/4. For the end of  
the month. The Miguelite Loan had suffered  
from the accounts of the retreat of Marshal  
Bourmont, the last quotation having been 48  
"The state of the Quarter's Revenue is look-  
ed for with some degree of anxiety, as rumors  
relative to it are afloat, but nothing to depend  
upon has yet transpired. The Consol market  
is rather heavy, the quotation having been  
88 1/8, sellers but is now 83 1/8 1/4 for the  
account.

There is no arrival from Portugal.  
In the mean time, some of the Tory prints  
are affecting to disbelieve the fact the cession  
of Bourmont and other French Officers, but  
upon what grounds, we know not. Drowning  
men catch at straws.

The fact is vouched by the evidence of gen-  
tlemen of respectability, who left Lisbon, in  
the African, on the 25th, ult., and of letters of  
persons of unquestionable veracity, at Lisbon,  
which, without hesitation, mention Bourmont's  
defection to have been known at Lisbon on  
the 23d.

The French Journals, received to-  
day, confirm the intelligence.  
We have heard, in a quarter entitled to  
credit, that Bourmont did not adopt the resolu-  
tion to retire until he found that his advice  
was not followed; and the officers accompa-  
nying him were so disgusted with Don Migu-  
el, and with the service, that even some of  
those on the Staff were corresponding with  
Don Pedro.

General Mina, who has been for some time  
in this country for the benefit of his health, is  
on the point of taking his departure for Paris  
and the South of France. The death of Fer-  
dinand, it is said, has accelerated his depart-  
ure.

From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, Oct. 5.

Death of the King of Spain.—The Monitor  
announces this long expected event in the fol-  
lowing terms:—  
"The King of Spain died on the 29th ult.  
at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A telegraphic  
dispatch, sent off by M. de Rayneval, announ-  
ced the event to the Government yesterday.—  
In conformity to the last will of his Catho-  
lic Majesty, the Queen, D. Maria Christina,  
declared Regent during the minority of the young  
Queen Isabella. The Ministry has not yet  
been changed. Madrid was perfectly tran-  
quil. A courier set out last night with or-  
ders for M. de Rayneval to declare that the  
French Government is disposed to recognise  
the new Sovereign as soon as it shall have re-  
ceived the necessary notification.  
M. Jules de Larochefoucauld one of the  
King's Aides de Camp, set out, it is said, yester-  
day morning for Madrid, with dispatches, among  
which are autographic letters from his  
Majesty and the Queen to the widowed Queen  
of Ferdinand VII.  
We learn from Madrid that a Council of  
Regency was formed just before the King's

death to assist the Queen in the government  
of the kingdom. It consists of five members,  
namely, the Infante Don Francisco de Paula,  
the Duke de Infantado, M. Zea Bermudez,  
the Bishop of Seville, and General Castagnos.  
In the night of the 29th ult., a great number  
of proclamations ornamented with the ancient  
armorial bearings of France, were dissemina-  
ted about Bordeaux, calling upon the people  
to acknowledge Henry V. as heir to the  
throne; others invited the inhabitants to revolt,  
announcing the coronation of the young Duke.  
The German National Gazette, referring to  
the Conferences at Muenchen Gratz, intimates  
that it is in contemplation to substitute a new  
convention in the place of the treaty of the  
Holy Alliance, and says, that England no longer  
forms part of that Alliance, and the prin-  
ciples of the French Government do not allow  
of its being admitted into it, it naturally fol-  
lowed that those two Powers were excluded  
from the Conference between the three Nor-  
thern Sovereigns.

### From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### THE SURPLUS.

The last New York Evening Post presents  
the following views—in some of which we cor-  
dially concur—and on others we are compell-  
ed to differ:—  
"The appropriation of the surplus in the  
treasury of the United States, after the pay-  
ment of the national debt, has of late become  
a subject of discussion. The projects for dis-  
posing of the public money are as various as  
the interests of individuals and communities.—  
There is a party among us, who, for the pur-  
pose of advancing private interests, are for ex-  
pending the money of the nation in internal  
improvements. This subject is introduced into  
Congress at every session, and has become a  
very embarrassing one. The views of the  
President as to the powers of the general gov-  
ernment in the expenditures of the public funds  
for internal improvements are unquestionably  
correct, and strictly in accordance with the  
letter and spirit of the Constitution. It has  
heretofore been usual to introduce a bill for  
the prosecution of internal improvements, contain-  
ing appropriations for some proper and con-  
stitutional objects, and for a great variety of  
others, which are clearly unconstitutional, and  
intended merely for the promotion of private  
interests. The motive for such proceed-  
ings has been to oblige the President to accept  
or reject the whole bill, the opposition hoping  
in this way to injure his well earned popularity.  
They do not know the man with whom they  
have to deal, for he has always promptly put  
a stop to this system of degradation on the  
public treasury, and the reasons assigned by  
him have always received the sanction of the  
people and increased their esteem. There is  
one object of internal improvement, however,  
which has always appeared to us to be clearly  
within the powers of the general government,  
and to which we are not aware that there is  
any constitutional objection. We allude to  
the improvements of the roads for the trans-  
portation of the mails between large cities.—  
This may be done by the construction of rail-  
roads on the principal routes, or in such other  
manner as shall be deemed most advisable.—  
We are not aware that there could be any rea-  
sonable or constitutional objection to a bill  
framed for this sole purpose. It is an object  
in which the whole community are more or less  
interested. Our attention has been attracted  
to this subject by the repeated complaints re-  
specting the delays of the mails, which in many  
instances are doubtless justly attributable  
to the state of the roads on which the mails  
are transported."

We differ with the Evening Post entirely as  
to the mail roads—and we submit the following  
propositions for its consideration:—  
1st. Most of the friends of internal improve-  
ments have founded the power of the Federal  
Government to expend money on them, upon  
this very ground. They contend, that the  
power to "establish post-offices and post roads"  
carries with it the right to appropriate money  
to post roads. The friends of a limited Con-  
stitution on the other hand, construe this pow-  
er very differently. They hold, that "to estab-  
lish" a road is not to construct it—but merely  
to designate the route, and to have the power  
of carrying the mail along it, free from any  
interference of the States.

2nd. If the power be granted to construct  
mail roads it is a general one—and not con-  
fined to "principal routes" or "between large  
cities." It goes the whole; for, there are no  
words to confine its meaning to such routes only.  
The position of the "Post," therefore, to con-  
struct under the power to "establish," is ex-  
tensive with every route, which is or may be  
designated, for the carrying of the mail—in  
other words, the power would spread, through-  
out every quarter of the Union—and would  
involve an expenditure of public money, great  
or small, which may ever be expected to  
flow into the public Treasury. In fact, the  
E. Post thus gives up the whole question  
of power.

3d. It is vain for the E. Post to attempt to  
limit the power by the words "whole country."  
Upon what part of the Constitution does it  
rely for this limitation? Is it upon the words  
"to establish post roads?" But those words are  
general in their application. Will it take re-  
fuge in the words "general welfare?" This  
would be the most alarming construction of  
the Constitution which could be employed.

4th. The only safe and just conclusion,  
therefore, to which we can arrive, is, that no  
power has been given to appropriate money  
to internal improvements—be they mail routes  
or not. Let us cut down the wants of the Fed-  
eral Government to the few, but important  
powers which are expressly or necessarily con-  
fided to the Federal Government—and let us  
cut down the revenue to these necessary and  
constitutional powers. Upon these two great  
principles, hang all the Law and the Prophets.  
Thus, we reduce the Government to the sim-  
plicity and safety which the authors of the  
Constitution had originally in view—and thus,  
we place upon a firm and a durable basis, the  
two great Pillars of our Prosperity—the Rights  
of the States, and the Union of the States. Thus  
we are equally protected against the encroach-  
ments of the Consolidationists, and the excesses  
of the Nullifiers. "To this complexion, (if we  
are wise,) we must come at last."

### From the New Hampshire Spectator.

#### CULTURE OF SILK.

The culture of silk has of late been suggest-  
ed to the American people as affording a  
prospect of reward to the cultivator of the  
New England or Eastern States. If you think  
the following experiment worth an insertion  
in your paper, you may oblige some who wish  
for more information on this subject. I have  
made an experiment personally, and can attest  
the truth of every item that I communicate,  
for I have kept an exact diary of the whole

experiment, and the result. I may be permit-  
ted to say in the outset, that I never had had  
an opportunity of attending any silk worm  
establishment, and all the previous knowledge  
I have ever had, before commencing the exper-  
iment, was in 1831. I saw one silk worm in  
the action of winding, and one other on the  
shelf, nearly ready to ascend the bushes to  
spin; and in 1833, one or two hundred about  
ten days old, reared by those who had no pre-  
vious opportunity of seeing, the development  
of the silk worm, and were as unlearned as  
myself. This fact is only hinted at to prove  
that any person may, by diligent care, raise  
silk, if they never were acquainted with the  
art; yet, to make it profitable in the end, as in  
every other species of cultivation, a complete  
knowledge of the subject is undoubtedly neces-  
sary.

On the 20th of June last past, my eggs were  
hatched. I counted out 1500, and a few more  
to supply the place of those that should die in  
the several stages, say from 50 to 100. These  
were uncounted. My calculation was to raise  
about 1500. By reason of the cold and rainy  
summer, the worms were retarded in their  
growth, as will always happen—warm and  
dry weather being the climate suited to the  
full perfection of the worm, and facilitates its  
growth and maturity; yet, the food in either  
case, will be about the same—the only differ-  
ence will be the length of time required for  
the insect to eat the same quantity of leaves.  
The first cocoon was wound off the 28th day  
of the age of the silk worm. After the fourth  
moulting, or in other words, shedding of their  
skin—for they skin four times during their life  
before they commence winding their balls or  
cocoon—they are usually about ten days in  
winding up their cocoons. Previous to their  
moulting the fourth time, I counted 1450; so  
that 50 had died out of the 1500, beside the  
worms I held in reserve above stated. Of  
these 1450 worms, beside those that died dur-  
ing this last age of the worm, and during their  
winding, I counted 912 that remained on the  
shelves on the 40th day—585 on the 42d day  
—303 on the 43d day—186 on the 44th day  
—90 on the 45th day—43 on the 46th day  
—26 on the 47th day—13 on the 50th day. In  
ten days from the beginning of winding, all  
had wound their cocoons, except 13 worms.—  
In four days more, these were all wound.—  
The whole time the silk worms were progressing  
through their several ages, each age designat-  
ed by their moulting, including the winding,  
was 53 days—the usual time is from 42 to 45  
days—retarded no doubt from the cold and  
dampness of the season. There died in the  
whole 257, during the several ages, till the  
completion of the cocoons. I had 1243 co-  
coons of all descriptions, and but few, say 15,  
that would not reel off. The reserved un-  
counted worms are not included in this esti-  
mate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling, and  
as such as they were picked from the bushes,  
weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz. 20 cocoons weighed pro-  
cess 1 oz.

Raw reeled silk, 61 ounces.  
Raw silk, 14 ounces.

Making the whole product of silk nearly one  
half pound.

The weight of leaves consumed and wasted,  
was 10 lbs.

After I had found the quantity of leaves the  
1500 worms consumed, I made a comparison  
with a statistical table communicated in a let-  
ter to the 20th Congress of the United States,  
by Hon. James Messrs, on the method of rear-  
ing silk in Bavaria, and found by this table  
20,000 silk worms consumed 1000 lbs. mul-  
berry leaves—exactly corresponding to 75 lbs.  
for every 1500 worms—and that from 7 to 10  
lbs. of cocoons make a pound of raw or reeled  
silk—from this estimate the product of my  
experiment nearly coincides, for 4 lbs. 5 oz.  
produced 74 oz. of silk. Nor does this esti-  
mate of the consumption of leaves and the  
product of silk, materially differ from the esti-  
mate and exact result of Count Dandolo trans-  
mitted to Congress by the Hon. Richard Rush,  
then Secretary of State.

It will readily be perceived that the rearing  
of silk worms in our State is practicable, and  
with due management equals the product raised  
in Bavaria, and the careful management in  
the extensive laboratory of Count Dandolo,  
where eight ounces of eggs, or 100,000 worms  
are reared. In this laboratory the leaves are  
chopped, the thermometer regulates the tem-  
perature, and the pyrometer the dampness of  
the atmosphere; and every measure of precau-  
tion used to secure the worms from disease—  
by ventilation, by stoves, and by cleanliness.  
On reading these treatises, and observing all  
the nice directions contained therein, any per-  
son would almost shrink from the task, and  
become discouraged before they attempted to  
enter a field where so many obstacles seemed  
to threaten him. I have chopped no leaves—  
made no fire but once or twice, and then when  
the weather was extremely cold and damp for  
the season. I gave them what they would eat,  
and they appeared to know what to do with  
the leaves as well as any other insect, and not  
more at a loss about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture of silk  
is as easily learned as any other kind of busi-  
ness or art—and that many families in every  
town would find as profitable reward for their  
labor as our rich farmers do, by correspondent  
care and exertion.

Plainfield, August 27, 1833.

From the Museum of Foreign Literature for

### THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE.

The conspirators finding themselves a  
bandoned, gave themselves up to despair: the  
National Guard rushed rapidly up the stairs,  
and entered the room where Robespierre  
was sitting with his elbow on his knees, and  
his head resting on his hand; Meda discharg-  
ed his pistol, which broke his jaw under, and  
he fell under the table. St. Just implor-  
ed Le Bas to put an end to his life. "Coward!  
admit my example," said he, and blew out  
his brains. Benthon was seized under the  
table, feebly attempting to strike with a  
knife, which he wanted the courage to plunge  
in his heart; Coffinhal and the young Ro-  
bespierre, threw themselves from the windows  
and were seized in the inner court of the build-  
ing. Henriot had been thrown down the stair  
by Coffinhal, but though bruised and mutil-  
ated, he contrived to crawl into the entrance  
of a sewer, from whence he was dragged out  
by the troops of the Convention.  
Robespierre and Conthon being supposed  
to be dead, were dragged by the heels to the  
Quai Peletier, where it was proposed to throw  
them into the river; but it being discovered,  
when they returned, that they still breathed,  
they were stretched on a board, and carried  
to the Assembly. The members having re-  
fused to admit them, they were conveyed to

the Committees of General Safety, where Ro-  
bespierre lay for some hours stretched upon a  
table with his broken jaw still bleeding, and  
suffering alike under bodily pain, and the ex-  
ecrations of those around him. From thence  
he was sent to the Conciergerie, where he was  
confined in the same cell which had been oc-  
cupied by Danton, Hebert and Chaumette.—  
At length he was brought, with all his associ-  
ates, to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and as  
soon as the identity of the persons were es-  
tablished, they were condemned.

At four in the morning on the 29th July, all  
Paris was in motion to witness the death of  
the tyrant. He was placed on the chariot, be-  
tween Henriot and Conthon, whose remains  
were as mutilated as his own; the crowd  
which so long had ceased to attend the execu-  
tions, manifested the most joy at their fate.—  
The blood from his jaw burst through the ban-  
dage, and overflowed his dress; his face was  
ghastly pale. He shut his eyes, but could not  
close his ears against the imprecations of the  
multitude. A woman breaking from the crowd  
exclaimed—"Murderers of all my kindred,  
your agony fills me with joy; descend to Hell,  
covered with the curses of every mother in  
France!" Twenty of his comrades were exe-  
cuted before him; when he ascended the scaffold,  
the executioner tore the bandage from his face;  
he uttered a yell, which filled every  
heart with horror. For some minutes the  
frightful figure was held up to the multitude;  
he was then placed under the axe, and the  
last shouts, which reached his ears, were the  
exulting shouts, which were prolonged for  
some minutes after his death.

Along with Robespierre were executed  
Henriot, Conthon, St. Just, Dumas, Coffinhal,  
Simon, and all the leaders of the revolt. St.  
Just, alone displayed the firmness which had  
so often been witnessed among the victims  
whom they had sent to the scaffold. Conthon  
wept with terror; the others died uttering  
blasphemies, which were drowned in the  
cheers of the people. They shed tears of joy,  
they embraced each other in transport, they  
crowded round the scaffold to behold the  
bloody remains of the tyrants. "Yes, Robes-  
pierre, there is a God!" said a poor man as  
he approached the lifeless body of one so lately  
the object of his dread; his fall was felt by  
all present, as an immediate manifestation of  
the Divinity."

### MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

The Newport Spectator ascribes Zerah Col-  
born's wonderful mathematical powers, to the  
fact that when his mother was *enroute* with  
him, she met with much difficulty in preparing  
a net for the loom, and was obliged to desist  
late at night and retire to bed. She fell into  
a disturbed slumber—in which a vision of the  
web and loom were pictured in her imagina-  
tion—in her sleep she untangled the yarn,  
wove and wove, and fixed every end to its pro-  
per place; and in the meantime, imparted to  
her son his wonderful powers of calculation.—  
In the morning, all the difficulty in fixing the  
web, which existed the previous evening, had  
vanished. The Spectator gives the fact upon  
the authority of a "respectable gentleman"—  
who establishes his doctrine by the following  
singular case, for the truth of which he pledges  
his reputation.

There is a young man in the town of H.—  
in Vermont, who cannot speak to his father.—  
Previous to his birth, some difference arose  
between his mother and her husband, and for  
a considerable time she refused to speak to him.  
The difficulty was subsequently healed—the  
child was born, and in due time began to talk  
—but when sitting with his father was invariably  
silent. It continued so until it was five  
years old, when the father, after having ex-  
hausted his powers of persuasions, threatened  
it with punishment for its stubbornness. When  
the punishment was inflicted, it excited noth-  
ing but sighs and groans, which told too  
plainly that the little sufferer was endeavoring  
to speak. All who were present united in  
the opinion, that it was impossible for the child  
to speak to his father—and time proved their  
opinion to be correct. At a maturer age—  
after it had arrived at manhood—its efforts to  
converse with its parent could only produce the  
most bitter sighs and groans.

The individuals we have alluded to, says the  
Spectator, are all in respectable circumstances,  
and our informant has not only resided in their  
neighborhood for years, but is personally ac-  
quainted with them.—*Boston Morning Post.*

Presentiment of Death.—We know several  
individuals impressed, or supposed to be im-  
pressed, with the belief that they were to fall  
in battle but who, nevertheless, escaped from  
from injury. Some also escaped who were  
doomed to certain death in the opinion of their  
brother officers; whilst others, that were con-  
sidered fortunate, either fell or were wounded.  
This false and foolish kind of presentiment  
was strongly illustrated in the regiment to  
which the writer belonged. An officer doomed  
to death in the estimation of nearly all his com-  
rades, served from Lisbon to Bayonne without  
the slightest wound, whilst another, looked  
upon as a favorite of fortune, and considered  
perfectly safe, was killed in the second action  
in which he was engaged. In both cases ap-  
pearance and manner alone gave rise to the  
belief, for both were equal favorites. In the  
same corps was a young officer who consider-  
ed himself bearing a charmed life; the delu-  
sion, which was nothing more than the result  
of strong health and youthful spirit, faded of  
course with advancing years. On the same  
principle, we may easily suppose that hypo-  
chondriacs, or persons suffering from a depres-  
sion of spirit, would look upon themselves as  
likely to fall when approaching scenes of dan-  
ger. It happened, of course, that such  
individuals occasionally suffered as well as  
others, and then the presentiment, which was  
supposed to have warned them of their end,  
surprised the marvel of the hour. With Sir  
Alex. Gordon the case was altogether differ-  
ent. His presentiment, if such it can be called,  
resulted only from high spirits, and a readi-  
ness to purchase honorable fame even at the  
expense of life itself.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 4th

and 5th ult., contains letters of O. P. Q. from  
Paris, which are not without interest, though  
declaratory as usual. We subjoin an ex-  
tract.

### THE PROJECT OF A DISARMING.

"The Journal de Paris, which is the Journal  
of M. D'Argout and his coteries, says that  
France should disarm! The Journal des  
Debats, which is the organ of Marshal Soult,  
and of his friends, says that France cannot,  
and ought not, and must not disarm. I will  
not enter into this discussion. When rogues  
fall out honest men profit. As we have nothing  
to do with either D'Argout's or Soult's

parties, we will leave their differences to be  
settled by the Monitor; but we will ask this  
one question, "can France, and will Europe,  
disarm?" And the reply to both queries is the  
same. No! A thousand times no. What



ent truly many events which, for years have been misrepresented to the world. There is no person better qualified as his biographer than Mr. Davis, not only on the score of ability, but a close and confidential intimacy with Col. Burr for more than thirty years.—We know of no work that will comprise so many subjects of deep interest, or will have a more extensive circulation. Every politician, statesman, and professional man, will have Col. Burr's Life in his library.—N. Y. Star.

[FOR THE WEEK.]

Easton, Nov. 22, 1833.

To SAMUEL STEVENS, Esq.

Foreman of the Grand Jury.  
DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request of the Grand Jury, I send you the charge delivered at the opening of the Court, on Monday last; and though I am sensible that it is not deserving of the high compliment paid to it in your resolution, I am willing that the sentiments contained in it should be made public. When I wrote the Charge, which was hastily done, during the sitting of the Queen Ann's Court, I had no expectation of its publication, and consequently did not revise it as carefully as I should have done.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
P. B. HOPPER.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

It is the duty of the Court to give a number of our acts of assembly in charge to you; and custom has induced an expectation that the Court should, at least once a year, deliver a formal charge. It has fallen to my lot generally to open the Court of this county; and consequently the task of addressing the Jury has often devolved upon me. It has however always been to me a matter of sincere pleasure to find many gentlemen on the Jury of so much intelligence and experience as to render a very labored exposition of their duty unnecessary, and if I shall now discuss some of the subjects heretofore discussed upon it, it will be because I am convinced that there are almost always a portion of inexperienced gentlemen on the Jury. I have before had occasion to say, and now repeat it, that there is no branch of our jurisprudence more important than that which has fallen to your lot to discharge on the present occasion. Probably there are few States in any one of these United States, besides our own, where the presentment of the Grand Jury forms the only mode by which our Courts can take cognizance of the perpetration of crime. This being the case, it becomes comparatively your duty to be active and vigilant in the discharge of the powers assigned to you; to seek the solemn appeal which you have just made to Heaven, not only in the prosecution of your inquiries, but points out in most comprehensive terms the manner in which you should perform the high trust committed to you. It first obliges you diligently to enquire and true presentment make of all such matters as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge. Now gentlemen, the whole criminal code of your State, so far as your county is concerned, is on your charge, and you are not authorized to overlook any violation of your criminal laws; but are diligently to inquire into the charges of any infringements of these provisions. Grand Jurors have been sometimes too negligent in these matters, and have given themselves little trouble to search for evidence in cases of flagrant violations of some of our acts of Assembly.—They have taken it upon themselves to determine that the law was inexpedient or absolutely wrong in itself, and therefore to be disregarded. If there be such a latitude given them in their oath, I have no sagacity enough to discover it. Your oath, at the same time it urges you to be industrious in looking after the violators of your laws, cautious you against presenting any one for hatred, malice or ill will, or from leaving any one unpunished for love, fear, or affection, or for any hope or promise of reward. Friends and enemies stand alike before you in your official investigations. I need not, I am sure, multiply words to inculcate upon you the observance of these provisions of your oath. You are too enlightened in regard to the obligations you owe to your God and to your Country, to render this necessary. In the first charge I had the honor to deliver to the Jury of this county, I called attention to that clause of the oath, which enjoins secrecy; but I have had reason to fear that subsequent Jurors did not hear me, or have wholly disregarded the advice then given. The object of that clause of the oath, in the first place, is to prevent the escape of offenders; and secondly, to prevent parties charged from knowing by whom their cases were brought before the Grand Jury.—This duty is sometimes imposed upon the best friends of individuals charged with serious misdemeanors, and is calculated to engender the most deadly and deep rooted prejudices. Not only your oath, but common prudence should enjoin a perpetual silence in regard to the matters agitated before you, not only during your session but even after it. At the full courts it is made especially the duty of the Court to call your attention to the election laws, and there is probably no branch of your duty more important and at the same time more unpleasant; but ours being a government of the people and the best government on earth, it becomes our sacred duty to guard vigilantly the tenure by which our invaluable rights are held. Once destroy the purity of elections and let bribery and corruption stalk abroad unpunished, and your government will be a curse and your liberty but a name. Let not, I beseech you gentlemen, any feelings of respect for any one, or any other consideration whatever, prevent you from forming out every violation of your election laws, if unhappily you have any man in your county, who is so lost to a sense of honor, or so regardless of the interests of his country, as to offer or give a bribe, or attempt to do so, when he is not entitled to do so. I trust, however, that you have no man in your county thus debased, and therefore you will be spared the painful and delicate task of investigating the subject. If, however, there should be such, your oath is imperative upon you to drag him from his concealment, and to expose him to the heavy penalties of the law, and to the contempt of all good citizens. The offer to bribe or the giving a bribe may be indirect as well as direct. Sometimes it is artfully concealed behind a bet and sometimes by other indirect means. There is one species bribery, which though not punishable by law, and hitherto not esteemed dishonorable, is fast subsiding. I mean electioneering treats. The spirit of temperance and of religion I hope will soon strangle this herculean of iniquity, who has so long been destroying the peace of society and of families. It is strange that such a monster should have been so long tolerated in a land of Bibles. It must rejoice the heart of every patriot that the qualifications of candidates for office is ceasing to be measured by the pint and half pint, and that sober men will soon be preferred to the bloated inebriate. The next subject gentlemen, to which I shall direct your attention, and which loudly calls for your notice is that

of gaming. The acts of Assembly, a list of which you will have, point out those species of gaming which are properly cognizable by the law; and I feel assured that you will not pass lightly over them. Many unsuspecting men have been ruined by the arts of those pests of society, who although they are clad in the livery of gentlemen and travelling cheats. It should be remembered that not only these men, but the tavern keepers, who suffer their tables to be kept in their houses, are amenable to your laws. Whilst upon this subject it may not be improper to state that at the recent session of Queen Ann's County Court, our Grand Jury represented formally to the Court that some of our tavern keepers tolerated gambling with cards in their bar rooms, and that the Court, (at that time full), declared if it could be proved that any tavern keeper was in the habit of permitting cards, and of course any other kinds of gambling by persons assembling for that purpose, his license would be suppressed. It has been the case in some places that young men have been often enticed by experienced gamblers to the tavern until they have acquired so great a fondness for gaming as to neglect their studies and other avocations and acquire not only a habit of idleness but also of dissipation. The preservation of public morals requires that this matter should be investigated. The act of 1809 chapter 136, generally called the Penitentiary law demands your particular attention as it comprehends very many of the crimes which your oath compels you to notice, and I would most earnestly advise you to read that act carefully over. If time had been allowed me from my other official duties, I had intended to have entered into an explanation of the different offences pointed out in that statute. However your experience in courts of justice will supply I am sure, this defect. The act of 1816 called the duelling law, I have several times remarked upon at large in this court, and therefore I think it unnecessary, at this time, to enter more particularly into that subject. This is one of the laws which it is made our duty to give you in charge, and which it is your duty attentively to consider. Before I conclude my observations permit me to say to you gentlemen that our grand juries sometimes are too cautious in making presentments and sometimes too incautious. The presentment of a Grand Jury for a high crime or misdemeanor has a prejudicial influence upon the character of the party charged, though he shall establish his innocence upon his trial. Presentments should not therefore be made without the evidence be strong enough to convict the party before a Petit Jury, and the Grand Jurors would do so if they were on the Petit Jury. It is however to be distinctly understood that you are not to seek after or receive exculpatory evidence, or to try the credit of witnesses. If an offence is clearly avowed by an accusing witness, a presentment must be made and leave the accused to make his defence before the Court and Jury, where ample opportunity will be given him to confront the State's witnesses and to impeach their credit, and to produce witnesses of his own. If you should have difficulty at any time in deciding any business before you, you have an experienced State's Attorney, who I am sure will always render you all the assistance in his power, and the Court will take great pleasure in offering you at any time such information as it will be proper for them to communicate. The object which should always be had in view by Courts and Jurors, should be a just, faithful and impartial execution of the laws. The punishment of offenders is necessary for the protection of the rights and liberties of the peaceable portion of the community. Offences, by whomsoever committed, should be properly punished. It is too often the case however that the rich and popular escape, whilst the poor and unprotected are punished. You have a duty to perform and so have we, and I trust at the end of our session, we may mutually have the satisfaction to know that we have conscientiously and fearlessly discharged our respective duties to our God and to our country.

Bell's (London) Messenger of the 29th September, in an article on the "critical situation of the foreign relations of Great Britain, and the danger of war," furnishes the following speculations:  
"We have repeatedly had occasion to mention that though the circumstances of the finances throughout all Europe, and the exhaustion of the people, render it the manifest interest of all the nations to avoid war at every cost except that of their actual peril of their thrones, still there is such a general agitation of the public mind, and such powerful principles have been called into operation, that every sovereign in Europe lives in a state of jealous anxiety, and they feel it to be a matter of common interest to avail themselves of all favorable circumstances to repress the insurrectionary spirit of their subjects. We have only, indeed, to cast the most transient glance around us, and we shall see enough to be convinced of both these truths; the exhausted state of every European nation as regards its finances, and the revolutionary ferment in the minds of the people.  
In England, though we are now nearly in the twentieth year of peace, our general commerce, our agriculture, our internal trade, and the industry of our labouring classes, are still suffering under the effects of the war, and its inevitable consequences. Our commerce and manufactures have lost the support which the extraordinary nature of the war afforded to them, and it is easier to invest immense capitals in costly and durable machinery, than to withdraw them; the machinery and frame work of this vast commerce and manufacture still remain, and though they cannot work to their own former and proper profit, they continue to work so as to destroy, one by one, all inferior capitalists. They make nothing, or nearly nothing, themselves, and destroy all those of less means. Our agriculture is nearly ruined by the heavy and increasing burden of poor rates,—the diminished resources of peace having to maintain the immense family which the vast expenditure of the war called into birth and nourished into maturity. In the same manner our internal trade has sunk with our agriculture, and with the diminished income of all the classes, whilst wages have been reduced by competition and by the poverty of the farmer.  
The same causes must have produced nearly the same effects in all the other kingdoms of Europe. As regards, therefore, its financial state, every nation in Europe has a strong interest to maintain the general peace. But, unhappily for us, there is this difference: our debt is comparatively the largest by fourfold of any debt in Europe, and no nation has lost so much of her former commerce. In this latter respect, most of the other nations of Europe have, in fact, recovered what we have lost. We shall do well to bear this in our minds when we rely upon the common financial difficulties of other nations for the steady maintenance of the general peace. The truth is, that though they are all in a state of some difficulty, it bears no proportion with our pressure, our taxes, dead weight, and national debt of England.

The necessary result of this state of things is, that we must not place too much reliance upon this ground of evidence, and we must not forget that no country in the world is so much embarrassed in this respect as ourselves.—Our best ground of hope is not in the comparative state of English and foreign finances, but in that general state of the public mind throughout Europe, which renders it a matter of prudence with the Allied Sovereigns not rashly to incur the peril of war, when their only subjects are divided amongst themselves, and where other Kings, as powerful, are ready to take part with the disaffected.

We entertain no manner of doubt in our minds, notwithstanding all the accounts which have appeared in the papers of last week, that the civil war in Portugal exists in a degree and character which is very little understood in this country; in plain words, that Don Miguel is not half conquered, but is still supported not only by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, but what is more incredible, by a very great majority of the Portuguese people. We should say that seven out of ten of the Portuguese nation are in favour of Don Miguel; and knowing this to be the fact, and to be the general feeling in Portugal, it will excite no surprise in us if Don Miguel should recover Lisbon.

But the most material circumstance resulting from this state of the contest in Portugal is in the avowed and declared resolution of the three Allied Sovereigns, that whilst they observe a strict neutrality between the two brothers, they consider themselves to possess the right of insisting upon the same neutrality from France and England; that the issue shall be determined by the Portuguese people only, and that Don Pedro shall not be forced upon an unwilling ally. Now we hesitate not to say, that Portugal, as a nation, is not well known to the three Allied Sovereigns.—What, therefore, is our inference? It is that one of the subjects in the ensuing Conference of the 3 northern sovereigns will be the settlement of the affairs of Portugal, and that we apprehend a very serious danger, and an imminent peril of war, from the tone and language which Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are prepared to hold upon this subject. Their avowed principle is, that Don Pedro shall not be forced upon an unwilling people; and they assert, and certainly with truth, that the majority of the nation are against his cause.—Their complaint will be, that the presence of our fleet in the Tagus is an effectual cherishing and countenance of his cause, and a departure from the neutrality which we exact from other powers.

The presence of the French in Italy, and their extraordinary possession of Ancona, is another very sore topic with these Allied Sovereigns; Austria in particular, regards this act with the most jealous indignation, and will spare no efforts to make it the common cause of herself and her allies. In the event of a war, it would indeed be a powerful advanced post in the hands of France, and so much the more so, as it would become the rallying point of all the disaffected in Italy and Naples, and perhaps would again awaken the Italians to assert their liberty from the German yoke. Italy by itself is nothing; her armies are mere mobs and rabble; but Italy, drilled and disciplined, and intermixed with French squadrons, has always sent forth a powerful auxiliary army. In the campaigns under Napoleon no soldiers fought better than the Italians, and none sooner became disciplined and well trained troops. The truth we believe to be that Austria feels this French possession of Ancona as the most imminent peril of her Italian provinces, and that Prussia regards it with almost equal indignation. It is seizing in peace what can have no other purpose and character than that of serving as an outpost in war. It is in strict consistency with the restless indolence and daring ambition of the French people; in a word, it can have no object but one, a preparatory step to the recovery of Italy.

Add to all these causes the question between Belgium and Holland, and the danger which Belgium, the Russian possession of Poland from principles avowed in England and France, and we may form some imperfect conception of the spirit and feelings which will probably characterize the expected conference of the Sovereigns. It will excite no astonishment in our minds, if the ultimate issue be a rupture between these Sovereigns and France and England; at least, the cup of mutual bitterness and exasperation is so nearly full that a single drop may cause it to overflow. Upon one point we understand the Emperor Nicholas is resolved,—not to acknowledge Donna Maria, and to exact the same neutrality from England and France which he has observed, and which they require him to observe himself.—He sees with an evil eye the presence of an English fleet in the Tagus, and still indignantly remembers the speeches in the British Parliament upon his treatment of the Poles.

From the Baltimore American.

#### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—GREAT LOSS OF LIVES.

The New Orleans mail of yesterday furnishes, in a ship from the Bulletin office, the particulars of a most disastrous occurrence on the Mississippi, involving the loss of thirty to forty lives, occasioned by the conflagration of the steamer St. Martin, while on her way from Bayou Sarah to New Orleans. The fire, it will be seen by the account below, was discovered at midnight, and must have spread with fearful rapidity to have caused, either by burning or drowning, so large a loss of human life.

Account of this event was brought to New Orleans by the steamer Black Hawk, from Cincinnati, which boarded the wreck of the St. Martin and took off the surviving passengers. The extract from the log book of the former is as follows:  
"Oct. 31st came along side of the wreck of the St. Martin, about 2 miles above Donaldsonville—rendered all the assistance possible to those that were saved. The St. Martin was from Bayou Sarah, bound to New Orleans had on board 500 bales cotton and 90 lbs sugar. She was discovered to be on fire at 12 o'clock (noon) and, melancholy to relate, about 30 or 40 lives were lost. Of the number now recollecting are Capt. Cash, the Clerk, 2nd Mate, 2 cooks, the chamber maid, 2nd steward and 5 firemen—of passengers as far as can be ascertained, Capt. Sengstack, N. M. Moss, Esq. of New Orleans and servant, Mr. Whitney, of Franklin, La., Mr. Easton and servant, Mr. Allen, Mr. Wilks, of Bayou Sarah, and a Lady, name unknown and 3 slaves. It is said by several of the passengers that she had on board about \$50,000, belonging to some of the Banks in Orleans, which is lost."

JOHN W. OVES,

Clerk of the Steamer Black Hawk.

On the 29th October the Black Hawk also fell in with the wreck of the steamer Don Brunswick, from New Orleans bound to St. Louis, with a full cargo, at the foot of Island 98. The Black Hawk received on board one of her crew, from whom she learnt that the New Brunswick took fire on the 28th, at 4 o'clock, p.m. and was entirely consumed.—No lives were lost; every thing belonging to the boat was entirely destroyed.  
The surviving passengers and crew of the

St. Martin, on their arrival at New Orleans, published the following card:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1833.

We, the undersigned passengers, officers and crew of the steamboat St. Martin, which was burnt on the 31st inst. tender our sincere and grateful thanks to Captain Hartshorn, of the steamer Black Hawk, of Cincinnati, for the generous welcome with which he received us on board his boat, and the many attentions and necessary comforts, shown us on our trip to this city.

J. Nichols, Aaro Derbes, A. K. Van Rensselaer, Charles V. Foster, John F. Miller, Wm. Knight, John D. McDonald, James H. Henderson, David Nevins, Jr., J. M. Trescott, Richard M. Murryns, Thomas Grace, Andrew Lair, 2d Engineer for himself and crew.

#### ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Grafton, Capt. Crowell, at Boston, brought a Liverpool paper of the 9th October, and one from London of the evening of the 9th.

The London Globe says the combinations among the working men in the manufacturing districts are beginning to produce defensive associations of the master manufacturers.

It was reported in London on the 7th, that there had been an increase in the receipts from the customs and excise, particularly the former, during the preceding quarter. Nothing was mentioned of the other branches of the revenue.

There was a review of Don Pedro's troops at Lisbon on the 24th; they were 30,000 strong and in fine order. It was expected the next news from that quarter would be, that Don Miguel's army had been entirely broken up. The King and Queen of the Belgians were expected in Paris on the 16th. They would remain a month in that capital.

The Dublin Corporation refused to move an address to the New Lord Lieutenant.

Don Carlos has left Portugal, and it was expected he would be proclaimed at Toledo. On the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, at Modlin, a deput from Warsaw waited upon him, but he refused to receive him, declaring that he came merely to see his army, but would not return to Warsaw, until the inhabitants had re-established themselves in his good opinion.

The Parisian journals of the 6th and 7th; are occupied with the affairs of Spain, which appear to engross the public attention in the French Capital almost exclusively.

A large portion of the English papers are devoted to the affairs of Spain. The speculations growing out of the death of the King are "plenty as blackberries."

The Liverpool Courier of the 9th, says:—"The failure of Bourmont's attack on Lisbon, and the subsequent abandonment of most, if not all, the French officers, may, we presume, be considered as having given the coup de grace to the Miguelite cause, unless it should turn out the Carlists make common cause with Miguel, an event by no means improbable in consequence of the death of the King of Spain as it is said that the apostolicals are gathering together, both men and money for the aid of Carlos."

Female tact and courage.—The editor of the New York Baptist Register, having recently visited the Lunatic Asylum at Hudson relates the following instance of the effect of a mild and judicious treatment of an insane patient, which occurred at that place.—Boston Journal.

"A professional gentleman of some distinction, of giant size and great strength, who could fell a man with a blow, escaped from his room, and on his way through the entry, fell in with another gentleman in the same state of mental alienation, and proposed to him that they should make a tour through the Union together. He said he would draw on the United States Bank in the city of New York, for \$100,000; he would draw on the bank in Philadelphia for half that sum, and on the branches in one or two other cities for the same amount, and they would procure the necessary vehicles, and make an excursion through all the United States. The proposal was agreed to readily by the afflicted gentleman addressed, with the utmost pleasure and confidence, as to its execution. The keepers became alarmed by the determination manifested; and on their further progress, the athletic gentleman insisted upon it, that a positive contract had been made in the matter, and it could not be broken.

"The keepers, knowing his strength, and apprehending that it would be no light affair to grapple with it, sent for Doct. White. The lady who manages the interior department, seeing the alarming state of things, and the firm purpose of both gentlemen, to escape, walked up politely to the largest one, and asked him for his arm: to this his gallantry very soon yielded, and after walking off a little way with him, he remarked that he had never given her a history of his interesting family, which she was quite desirous of hearing.—This took with him, and she proposed accompanying him up to his room and hearing an account from his own lips of his wife and children. They accordingly ascended the stairs together, she entering his room on his arm.—Here she seated herself, and he commenced the narration. In a few moments the doctor arrived, and despatched her little daughter to call her mother. The child went up with haste, and told her that the doctor wanted her immediately. She politely apologized for leaving him a few moments, and proposed that the story should be resumed on her return.—This of course was acceded to, and she left the room and closed the door behind her, which being fastened with a spring lock, effectually secured him in his apartment, and conquered the alarming difficulty."

From the Boston Transcript of Monday.

THE HURRICANE.—On Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock, we were visited by a hurricane from W. S. W. which for the time of its duration, was uncommonly severe and threatening. We learn however, of no damage done in the city and of but one accident in the harbor. A schooner went ashore on the Hardings. At Cambridgeport, however it did much damage, and had it continued any considerable time, would have terminated in an extensive and serious catastrophe. Many houses, of the best construction, standing in the current of the storm, rocked and shook to an alarming degree, and a number of fences and some chimneys were blown down.

The N. W. corner of the roof of the brick meeting house (Rev. Mr. Garnett's) was blown entirely clear of the building, and the joists and rafters carried by the hurricane 250 to 300 feet distant. It is remarkable and fortunate that no damage was done to the interior of the meeting house, although the organ and pulpit were almost directly under that part of the building which "took its flight and left no trace behind." Some considerable rents were noticed this morning in the galleries, which the sexton states were occasioned by the earth quake, on Saturday, during worship, in 1817.

The building appears in so dilapidated a state, that it would seem advisable to take it down, and erect another on a more modern, elegant, and economical plan.

A gentleman in Norfolk has invented a Horizontal Balance and Nautical Observatory.—The Norfolk Beacon thus notices the machine:—"Observations, whether solar or lunar, can be accurately taken by its means, amidst the conflicting elements of wind and sea—by it sea sickness will no doubt be prevented, at all times at meals or in berths, the fixtures being so attached as to ensure a level equilibrium in the most agitated ocean or motion of the vessel. Its application may be extended to every department of a ship or other vessel, for the purposes above mentioned, in all climates, and in all weather. This has been a desideratum long sought in vain, but which is now confidently believed to be accomplished. The utility of this invention in its various applications above mentioned, and for many other purposes to which it may be made subservient, must at once strike every scientific mind; it not only furnishes a correct standard of observation, but will, it is confidently presumed, prevent the most dreadful malady, sea sickness."

A battle with the Siamese Twins.—The Athenian (Alabama) of the 30th ult. notices the arrival at Athens, of the Siamese twins, who were visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. On the first day of the exhibition, a medical gentleman present, proposed to make an examination of the "connection" of the Twins—which was objected to by them in rather a rude insulting manner—when some persons present observed that they were "impostors," or "scoundrels," upon which one of the Twins made battle, several blows were given and received, and a considerable uproar ensued—finally it was quelled, and no serious injury done. The Twins were immediately arrested and carried before a Magistrate, and after an investigation of all the facts, were bound to appear at the next Circuit Court, in a bond of three hundred and fifty dollars.—They gave the requisite security and were discharged.

It will be recollected by our readers that in giving an account of the reception of the President of the United States at this place in June last, we stated that he attended morning prayers, at a very early hour, in the College Chapel, and subsequently, had visited the Libraries, Philosophical Apparatus, and the Museum connected with the College of New Jersey. He mentioned to the Officers of the College, that he had in his possession a collection of entomological specimens which he had received from South America, and which he would be happy to present to the College to be added to their already interesting cabinet of curiosities. It will be perceived from the following letter recently received from the President that his promise then made has not been forgotten.—Princeton Courier.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1833.  
Sir,—I delivered to-day to Mr. John S. Nevins, of the U. S. Branch Bank here the collection of insects from South America, which you were kind as to say would be acceptable, as an addition to the Museum of the College at Princeton. Not doubting that the object of the donor to me will be better attained by this disposition of them, I cheerfully consign them to your care.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Rev. Dr. James Carnahan, President of the College at Princeton, N. J.

The specimens have been received by the Professor of Natural History, and are considered by him as a gift of rare value.

At Issue.—A Virginia paper in noticing our remarks in which we stated instances in which the Post Master General has been censured for circumstances beyond his control, such as snow storms, freshets, robberies of the mail, the blunders of Post Masters, their failures to deliver letters and papers when called for, the use of flimsy wrappers, and the lateness of the hour at which some papers have been sent to press, in consequence of which letters and papers have not been received in due time, admits that "under the most prosperous administrations of the Post Office Department these things have occasionally happened," but alleges that "these blunders, robberies and defalcations have increased ten fold since the commencement of the administration of the Post Office Department by Major Barry." Considering the great extension of the Mail routes it would not be surprising if some increase had taken place; but we have had some experience in the matter, and we can venture to affirm that there has not been any very extraordinary increase of those evils; and we feel perfectly safe in appealing to the experience of the public generally to sustain our assertion. We are under no obligation to Mr. Barry of any kind—we have received no special favors from him, and are personally unacquainted with him, and therefore we have no private feeling to gratify in defending him; but having some knowledge upon the subject, and knowing that the charges which are so liberally made against him are unfounded, we feel bound in honor and duty to pronounce them unjust. —Balt. Repub.

Under the rose.—This phrase is derived from the custom among the ancients to have a rose decorating the ceilings of those rooms to which their guests were invited. The rose being consecrated to Harpocrates the god of silence, was emblematic of secrecy or silence; and when attached to the ceilings it denoted that all done sub rosa or under the rose was sacred to privacy and confidence.—ib.

How is it that there is not one observatory in any part of the States? Astronomy must be at a very low ebb among us indeed, when there is not an spirit and liberality enough to rescue our country from such an opprobrium as being dependent wholly on an English Ephemeris for all our own nautical calculations.—ib.

Don Francisco Tacon was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the President, to whom he delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain to the United States.—Washington Globe.

A blow up.—An instance of a steamboat bursting her boiler has at length occurred in England. The Royal Sovereign, at Margate, blew up in consequence of a high pressure of steam. No passengers were injured.

Explosion.—An English paper mentions a most dismal disaster that lately befel a French soldier at Grenoble, while exercising at target. Having accidentally spilt a quantity of powder from a ball cartridge in his "upper works," Monsieur in firing off his firelock, ignited the loose grains, and blew off his mustashoes, but received no other material injury. This we suppose may be fairly enough called a "hair breadth escape."

Alabama.—The Mobile papers received yesterday of the date of the 6th inst., contains the letter of Secretary Cass, in reply to Gov. Gayle, dated Oct. 22d, which has been published in most of the northern papers. We find also, that before that letter had been written, instructions had been given, such as have since been made public, for hastening the location of the Creek lands. The United States Marshal had given public notice, of a letter of instructions from the Department of War, dated on the 19th of October, directing no time to be lost, "in the performance of this service, in order that the Indians may be removed upon their own reservations and the necessity of your (the Marshal's) action in the affair, obviated at as early a day as possible." The Commission instituted to make up the location, were to commence on the 1st of November at Fort Mitchell. There is in consequence a space of ten weeks left, before the time assigned to the Marshal for the removal of intruders arrives, and no doubt appears to be entertained that any occasion will arise for any difficulty with the soldiers.

In corroboration of this, we perceive in the Alabama papers that sales of the lands in question are already advertised. The Montgomery Advertiser announces that the Surveyor General has directed public notice that "twenty five townships of the land in the Creek Nation will be offered for sale on the first of January." This could only be because the Indian reservations are actually selected there, or because the lines of demarcation within which the reservations are to be made, have been drawn with sufficient distinctness to exclude these townships from the Indian claim, which answers the same purpose, and satisfies the requisition of the treaty for the protection of the Indians in their claim.

Balt. Amer.

The Phenomenon.—The late meteoric display which was witnessed in this city, seems to be very general. The Norfolk papers give us an account of its appearance at that place. The editor of the New York Star says that the editor of the Gazette of that city expresses the opinion that it indicates that we shall have a hard winter. What does the editor of the Star think of it? Perhaps he thinks it indicates the approach of some dreadful scourge, such as "war, pestilence, or famine," as the consequence of the removal of the deposits. —Balt. Rep.

In a book recently published, called "The Geography of the Heavens," with a celestial Atlas, by E. H. Burritt, A. M. 1841, an account is given of a scene similar to the above.

"Mr. Andrew Ellicott, who was sent out as our Commissioner to fix the boundary between the Spanish possessions in North America and the United States, witnessed a very extraordinary flight of shooting stars, which filled the whole atmosphere from Cape Florida to the West India Islands. This grand phenomenon took place the 12th November, 1799, and is thus described:—"I was called up" says Mr. Ellicott, "about three o'clock in the morning, to see the shooting stars as it is called. The whole Heavens appeared as illuminated with sky rockets, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after day break. The Meteors, which at any one instant of time appeared as numerous as the stars, flew in all possible directions, except from the earth, towards which they all inclined more or less, and some of them descended perpendicularly over the vessel we were in, so that I was in constant expectation of their falling on us."

"The notion that this Phenomenon betokens high winds is of great antiquity. Virgil, in his Georgics, says:—"When the stars are seen, the winds will rise."

"And oft, before tempestuous winds arise, The screaming stars fall headlong from the skies, And shooting through the darkness, gild the night With sleeping glories, and long trails of light."

The subject of astronomy is a peculiarly delightful study, and is designed to lead to a serious contemplation of those stupendous works of the Almighty, above all other departments of human knowledge.

"An undevout Astronomer is mad."

Nov. 13, 1833. REMITAL.

Professor Olmstead of Yale College, closes his remarks upon the recent phenomenon in the firmament, by the following request:—"As the cause of 'Falling Stars' is not well understood by meteorologists, it is desirable to collect all the facts attending this phenomenon, stated with as much precision as possible. The subscriber, therefore, requests to be informed of any particulars which were observed by others, respecting the time which it was first discovered, the position of the radiant point above mentioned, whether progressive or stationary, and of any other facts relating to the meteor."

NAVAL.—Capt. Foxhall A. Parker, is appointed to succeed Captain Thomas T. Webb at the Navy Yard, Gosport.—Norfolk Beacon.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Ninety four towns give Davis, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 11,951. Adams, (Anti Masonic,) 9985; Morton, (Jacksonian,) 7732; Allen, (Working Men candidate,) 2063. There is no probability of a choice by the people. The election will therefore be made by the Legislature, in the following manner. Out of the four persons having the highest number of votes, the House of Representatives will select two, and of those two the Senate will select one, who will thereupon be declared Governor for the ensuing year.

In the Norfolk Congressional District there is again no choice. In the townships heard from, Gen. Dearborn has 1610 votes, Jackson 1553, Thuben 618.

In Essex County it is believed there is no choice for the State Senators. In Plymouth County, no choice. In Middlesex, but one Senator is elected, viz. Nathaniel Austin, who was on the National Republican and Anti-Masonic tickets. In Norfolk, the Anti-Masonic candidates for the Senate are elected. In Bristol, the Anti-Masonic candidate probably.

Parliamentary and Congressional Documents.—Would it not be materially advantageous to have effected an interchange of the documents of our Congress and of the British parliament? A similar interchange has been effected between Britain and Belgium, Britain and France, and why should it not be accomplished as a national object between this country and Britain?

The utility of such an interchange of documents needs very little advocacy or proof. —Amer. Sentinel.

The venerable Nathaniel Macon, is as active now that he has lived some three score and ten years, as when scarce thirty summers had passed over his head. We understand that during the last season he was in at the death of some sixty foxes!



## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, 1833.

We are indebted to the Grand Jury for a copy of the excellent Charge of Judge Hopper, delivered at the opening of the Court, on Monday last, the 18th instant. The Court adjourned on Saturday morning, having postponed to May term, the most important civil trial on the docket.

From Alabama.—A rumour prevailed here on Saturday, brought by a gentleman, passenger in the steamboat on Friday, that a skirmish had taken place between the United States troops and the militia of Alabama. The rumour went on to say that orders had been issued for the troops garrisoning Fort McHenry at Baltimore, and the fort at Annapolis, to move immediately for the scene of disturbance, and that they had been embarked already on board a vessel, for the purpose of going round by the way of Pensacola, Mobile or New Orleans. The Baltimore American of Saturday, makes no allusion to the rumour—and we sincerely hope it may be found to be without foundation.

The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Minister to Russia, having accomplished, as we understand by the address of his fellow citizens of Philadelphia,—the special object of his mission, has returned to his native country, on a visit; and has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Randolph and Mr. Pleasants.—It will be seen by our extracts from the Richmond Enquirer, that the above gentlemen have been arrested, the former on a writ for debt due the United States, and the latter for a contempt of Court, in refusing to obey the process requiring his appearance before the County Court of Alexandria, as a witness in the case of Mr. Randolph's assault upon the President. From the following extract of a letter, published in the Baltimore Gazette, it would appear that considerable excitement had grown up in Richmond, on the occasion.

"RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1833.  
"Our city is in considerable agitation to-day. The Governor has ordered the troops of Cavalry to be in readiness at a moment's warning with nine rounds of ball cartridge. It is said by some that Robert B. Randolph will be rescued to night, and the jail forced. The feelings towards R. in his favour is very great in this city. Others say that it is to prevent the taking away of John H. Pleasants, in case the Judge decides against P. The Governor has actually been to see it, some say twice, after which his orders were issued. The excitement here this evening is very great—the preparing of fire arms looks rather ugly. I am in hopes that every thing will be right."

The United States vs. Lt. R. B. Randolph.  
We understand, that R. B. Randolph was arrested by the Marshal (Major Christian) on Wednesday last, and committed to the jail of Henrico county, on a warrant from the Treasury Department of the U. States under the Act of 1820, for a sum which is reported to be about \$25,000. It is presumed to be for the whole sum, which appears to be unliquidated on the books of the Treasury.

We have not seen the law, though from what we understand of its provisions, it gives summary powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, and what we should consider to be very harsh provisions, at once against the person and property of a delinquent, without the preliminary interposition of any judicial tribunal. A morning paper states, that "the only relief for one prosecuted in this way, is by bill of complaint to a District Judge of the U. S., in or out of Court setting forth the nature and extent of the injury, which Judge may, if in his opinion the case requires it, grant an injunction to stay all proceedings on the warrant—but no injunction shall issue until the party applying shall give bond and sufficient security for the performance of any judgment that may be awarded against him, in such amount as the judge granting the injunction shall prescribe."

It is presumed that some arrangements may be made between the Treasury and Lt. Randolph, by means of which, his person may be liberated, and his property may be made eventually liable for any balance which may be found due by him, on a fair and final settlement of the accounts.

We are astonished to hear of a rumor's being afloat, that threats have been thrown out of delivering Lt. R. from the jail by force. It cannot be—Such a design cannot be entertained. What! in the Old Dominion—a State which has uniformly distinguished herself by her love of order—who quietly suffered Callender to be led away to her jail, even under the infamous Sedition Act—shall any one dare to fly in the face of the law?—It cannot be, let the law be ever so harsh—let this Treasury warrant be even supposed to be ever so improvidently granted—does it become any Citizen of Virginia to violate the law? Lieutenant Randolph has already offended the public sentiment by his indignity against the President of the U. S. He will not add to this indignity by even marching open to him by force. It would be infinitely better for his friends to become his securities—and return him? Whatever the warrant be, he can only be bound to pay what may be fairly found due. If only \$4,000, his friends say his property is amply competent to meet it. This is the course which should be taken, if no arrangement can be made with the Treasury.—We are satisfied, that the authorities of the State, and the good citizens of Richmond, will not permit such an outrage to be perpetrated, if it should be true that any one should be mad enough to think of resisting the law by force.—Rich. Enq.

ATTACHMENT against J. H. Pleasants.  
The Senior Editor of the Whig was arrested on Thursday last by the Marshal of the Eastern District of Virginia for a contempt, in refusing to obey the process of the Court of Alexandria county, summoning him to appear there as a witness in the matter of an alleged conspiracy against the President. On the same day, Mr. Pleasants obtained a writ of Habeas Corpus from Judge Brockenbrough, then holding his session of the Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Henrico county. The writ was made returnable at 10 o'clock next morning—when it was taken up, Messrs.

Leigh, John Robertson, (Attorney General of the State), Wm. H. McFarland of Norfolk, and Forbes, addressed a few remarks to the Court in opposition to the jurisdiction of the Court of Alexandria, when the case was postponed till next morning. The defendant was permitted by the courtesy of the Marshal to go at large.

On Saturday, it was again taken up—and Mr. Thomas E. Burfoot, the U. S. Attorney for this District being absent in St. Augustine, East Florida, on account of ill health, Mr. Holden Rhodes appeared in his place, and opened the case in behalf of the Defendant.—Mr. Rhodes requested time until Monday to prepare his reply—which was granted him.

Yesterday the case was again taken up; and Messrs. Rhodes, Robertson and McFarland closed the argument. The Judge has taken time until this morning to deliver his opinion. We understand that the argument will be reported for the Press—and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to lay it before our readers.

We know not who has been most active in getting up or continuing this prosecution in Alexandria. But we have no idea that the President of the United States has directly or indirectly participated in this prosecution.—It may have been improper to commence this proceeding at all; it may have been inexpedient to press it—we have not heard the argument, nor examined the question at all—but it will be productive of this effect: that if the act of Congress be unconstitutional, it may be forthwith repealed. If it be agreeable to the Constitution, yet exceptional or defective in its provisions, it may be amended.

Richmond Enquirer.

From Spain.—By the brig Marcellus, at N. York, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Gibraltar papers to the 11th ult. containing intelligence from Madrid to the 5th October.

The progress of the cholera is one of the most prominent topics in the papers. The number of cases in Seville on the 26th September had been 3001, and the new cases on the 27th no fewer than 777. Seville has a population equal to about one third of that of the city of New York. The deaths in Seville had, on some days, been more than 3000;—the latest papers, however, state that the disease was abating in that city. It was still raging at Badajoz, Olivenza and several other places.

A gentleman of Northfield, Ms. whose wife was on board the steam boat New England at the time of the late explosion, is about to commence an action for damages before the U. S. D. Court. This measure will fix the responsibility where it should be, upon the owners. It is high time that something should be done to stay the profligate waste of human life on board these misnamed "public conveniences." In Great Britain there is a law imposing severe penalties on the captain of each steamboat who raises the steam beyond a certain height, and the safety valve is under the exclusive control of a government officer; these precautionary measures have rendered the travelling by steam quite as safe as by land carriages and stages; steamboat disasters are a rare occurrence in England.—Dunstable Gazette.

An attempt was made, on Sunday night last, to rob and destroy the dwelling of Mrs. Schley, in Franklin street, which exceeds in atrocity any thing which has occurred lately.

It appears that, during the night, Mrs. Schley's daughter was attacked with the tooth ache, and, thinking to ease the pain, she came down stairs and sat by the fire, in the hopes that its genial warmth would mitigate, if not entirely relieve, the pain. While in the room, her attention was attracted by the reflection of a light, through the seam of the door, from the adjoining room, by which she perceived—on the centre table—a small trunk which she recognized as her own, and which had been taken from her chamber by the robbers: on examination, she found it to contain several valuable articles, among which were her mother's pocket book, enclosing about three hundred dollars—a gold watch, jewelry, silver spoons, &c.—which were gathered from different parts of the house.

Being fully convinced that the house was invaded by robbers, she directed her footsteps to the stairway, intending to ascend and give the alarm to her mother; but, on reaching the foot of the steps, she heard the sound of voices, which appeared to come from up stairs—fearing to ascend, under these circumstances, she returned to the room in which she made the discovery, seized the trunk and repaired to the front door, which was left ajar by the robbers, for the purpose of calling the watchman, but unfortunately, he was not to be found. Recourse was then had to the neighbors, who came to her assistance, but when they entered the house together, they found that the robbers had decamped, after setting fire to all the combustible articles in the kitchen, the stair way leading from it, and laying trains of paper, which they set on fire, upon the general stair case, with the intention of destroying the house, having been disappointed in their prospect of gain by the judicious conduct and self-possession of Miss Schley. The silver spoons, which were in the trunk, were carefully wrapped up in cotton by the robbers, who seem to have acted with great deliberation.—Balt. Gazette.

We yesterday published an account of the attempt to rob and burn the house of Mrs. Schley, on Sunday night last. Suspicion having been attached to the two negro women in Mrs. Schley's family, of being concerned in this transaction they were secured, when the younger, aged about sixteen, made a confession of the whole particulars, and named those concerned. By the exertions of those zealous and indefatigable officers, Messrs. Riggs, Hays and Jackson, the whole of the incendiaries were arrested and yesterday committed by Col. Thomas Shepherd, police magistrate.—The girl above mentioned underwent an examination before Judge Brice and Col. Shepherd, when she stated that by direction of Mrs. Schley's cook she let in through the cellar and otherwise, at different times during the early part of Sunday night, five negro men, slaves, and one free French negro and his wife—that she knew nothing of the intended robbery until she was compelled by the cook to go up stairs and get Mrs. Schley's gold watch, and bead bag containing the keys of the Secretary and sideboard—that the cook, assisted by the others, took the money from the secretary and silver from the sideboard, and Miss Schley—in a small trunk belonging to her—she found the trunk insufficient to hold the articles, one of the men went to bring his master's market basket—that it was proposed to murder Mrs. Schley and daughter previous to the robbery, but that it was finally resolved to destroy them by fire as soon as they had secured their plunder—that, on missing the trunk (taken by Miss Schley, as stated yesterday) they dispersed, when the cook and the witness closed and fastened the front door, and retired to bed. Previous to the retreat of the negroes, they had set fire to the house in two or three places.

The whole scheme of robbery and murder, appears to have been arranged with great deliberation; and but for the providential circumstance of Miss Schley's being troubled with the tooth ache, together with her uncommon presence of mind and courage, it must have proved successful; and the whole family have become the victims to the murderer or the flames.

We have had frequent occasion to bestow praise on the police officers above mentioned for their activity and perseverance in detecting and bringing offenders to punishment, and their industry in the present instance has added to their claims to public approbation.

One of the negro men was, we understand, provided with a Spanish knife.—Baltimore Chronicle.

THE OYSTER WAR.  
We learn from the Centreville Times of the 16th inst., that the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, acting on information given, took his posse of 57 men, and after getting possession of the Steamboat Wolcott, proceeded down Chester River on the 15th, in pursuit of the Philadelphia Oystermen, who were there dredging for oysters contrary to an express law of this State. About 11 o'clock, they came upon 6 sail of the line and captured them, and brought the vessels and some 25 men to Centreville. All the vessels had unlawful implements on board, and among them two or three thousand bushels of oysters. After an examination before a magistrate the men were all committed to jail, for a further hearing. The law directs that they shall be fined and their vessels forfeited and sold, and a portion of the money goes to the captors.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, of New York, to be Attorney General of the United States, in the place of Roger B. Taney.  
RICHARD POLLARD, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States in the city of Mexico, in the place of James S. Wilson, resigned.

Stage Accident.—An unfortunate accident happened on Tuesday evening last, about half past 7 o'clock, on the Washington road, between Mr. Butler's near Elk Ridge Landing and the bridge, by the suddenly coming in contact of Stockton & Stokes' stage, hence for Washington, with Belzhoover's & Co's stage from Washington for this city. The latter had in it five passengers, all of whom were thrown out, by the stage being upset, which was stove to pieces, and two of them very dangerously hurt. Mr. Delano, of Pittsfield, (Mass.) continued out of his senses last evening, with his head much bruised; and a young lady, whose name we did not learn, equally injured about the head—the other three, though badly hurt, were less dangerously so than the others. We do not learn that any uncommon blame is ascribed to either of the drivers. Baltimore Chronicle.

In our account of the stage accident, published yesterday, we were in error in stating that the stage of Messrs. Belzhoover & Co. was upset—the accident occurred by the tongue of the opposite stage coming in contact with the body of the coach, after the driver had succeeded in turning the leaders, and that such was the impetus caused in descending the hill, that the utmost skill of the driver failed to avert the calamity.—Balt. Chron.

Another Steamboat Burnt.—We stop the press (says the St. Francisville (La.) Phoenix, of the 2d inst.) to announce the loss, by fire, of the Steam boat Caspian. She was burnt near the mouth of Red River, and we are informed that between twenty and thirty souls perished in the flames. Particulars not yet received.

The same paper adds, "The Gin house of A. Dunbar, situated about four miles north-east of this place, containing two Cotton Gins, forty bales of Cotton, and a Negro woman, was consumed by fire, on Tuesday night last; loss estimated at \$5,000."

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.  
Two very interesting contests are anticipated before both houses of Congress for seats in those bodies. In the Senate, Messrs. Potter and Robbins are the competitors from Rhode Island. In the H. of R., there is to be a violent contest between Messrs. T. Moore and Letcher of Kentucky. On the 29th ult., Mr. M. made another effort to waive the controversy. He proposed to Mr. L. to submit the question to referees—but Mr. L. declined the proposition.

A PROTRACTED MEETING, will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church, at Centreville, to commence on Friday evening the 6th of December next. The members of Society in Talbot, and friends to such meetings, generally, are invited.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d of December next.

MARRIED.  
In Baltimore, in the Cathedral, on Thursday the 21st inst., WILLIAM HEMSLER, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, to Miss MARY HESTER Brook, of Kent county, Md.

DIED.  
In this county, on Sunday the 17th instant, NICHOLAS LOVEADY, in the 74th year of his age.

BALTIMORE PRICES, Nov. 22.  
GRAIN—Wheat, white, bush. \$1 18 a 1 27  
do. best red, 1 12 a 1 16  
do. ordinary to good (Md.) 1 00 a 1 12  
Corn, white 59 a 60  
Do. yellow 59 a 60  
Rye 34 a 36

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &C.  
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.  
Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip  
Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,  
Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,  
Currants, Salt Petre,  
Goshen Cheese, Lard & Lump Sugar,  
Family Flour, Powder and Shot.

CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of Old Wines, Liquors, &c.  
W. H. P. GROOMER.

NEGROES FOR SALE.  
WILL be sold at public sale, in Centreville, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 30th inst., two Negro Women, slaves for life, to the highest bidder for cash.  
Nov. 26.

To be drawn November the 25th, the Grand Consolidate Delaware Lottery, Class No. 47.

SPLENDID SCHEME.			
1 Prize of	20,000	5 prizes of	\$2,000
1	6,000	10	1,000
1	4,000	10	500
1	3,000	10	400
5	2,112	25	300
100	150		

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.

Also the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 24, draws on Nov. 30th, 1833.

GRAND SCHEME.			
1 prize of	\$20,000	100 prizes of	\$1,000
1	10,000	16	600
1	5,000	56	100
1	3,000	56	80
1	3,000	56	50

Tickets \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters \$2 50.

At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton

nov 26

## A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLER.

Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, heretofore granted, the subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder and on a credit of 6 months, at Queenstown on TUESDAY, December 10, if fair (if not the first fair day) all the residue of the personal property of Robert Larrimore, deceased, viz—some valuable SLAVES, consisting of 1 man, several boys, from 4 to 16 years of age, and several women and children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and further terms of sale made known by

ROBT. LARRIMORE, Adm. D. B. N.

Nov. 26.

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r.

of John C. Leonard, deceased.

nov 28 3w

## BILL IN EQUITY,

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. Algermon Smith, William Smith, Mary Smith, Ann Smith and Deveraux Smith, children of William Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith.

THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised unto his son one William Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith, all his the said testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the Testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The Bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said Legacy of one hundred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid. That the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said Legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The Bill further states that the said Deveraux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. 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 Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to show cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, and to discontinue the others.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

## Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Anne's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wootters. 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 if

## 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 conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.

oct 9

## For Sale, Cheap.

A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

## Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 1.—for Wednesday evening the 4th, will consist of an historical view of the progress of the science of astronomy from the creation of the world to the present time, including brief sketches of its advancement and cultivation in Chaldea, Egypt, Persia, China, India, Greece, Italy, Arabia, Prussia, Norway, and England. Due regard shall be paid to the Holy Scriptures wherever they relate to the subject, particularly where Joshua commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still—Josh X. 12. And where mention is made of the retrograde motion of the Sun on the dial in the days of Hezekiah—Is. XXXVIII. 8. &c. &c.

Lecture 2.—for Friday evening the 6th, shall include a description of three celebrated systems of Astronomy, namely: the Ptolemaic, the Tychoenic, and the Copernican, during which the Copernican system shall be shown to be the most consistent, the most reasonable and the most rational.

nov 19

## THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. PAULKNER.

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 Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. R. Haywood, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. 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 Ostlers 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 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

## 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 FASHIONS, 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.

## THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOOTT,

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 about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

apr 30

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nov 12

## Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

## MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICES MILL.

Her stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven-eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser, paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

nov 12 (6) J. G. E.

## Lectures on Astronomy.

MR. McKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth—The Solar System—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Sun.—The changes of the moon—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars



From the Washington Globe of this morning.  
We republish, from a specimen number of the Globe, which we have sent as a sample to our subscribers at many of the Post Offices, the following notice of our intentions, with regard to the improvement of the present paper, and also the issuing of a new publication called the "Congressional Globe."—The sample sheet, from which we extract the article below, will be found to contain four columns more than this paper, and to be greatly superior in its quality. We trust that the subscribers to our Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly print, will find in the improved condition of the Globe as contemplated, after the 1st of December next, a motive to encourage us by extending the circulation of the old, and also obtaining subscriptions for the new undertaking.

**Specimen number of the Globe.**  
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi-weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a "Congressional Globe," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of the Debates of Congress of 1859, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale, and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object; and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

**THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.**  
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a net abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.  
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum  
Semi-weekly Globe, \$5 " "  
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "  
For less than a year.  
Daily per month, \$1  
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

**ON THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.**  
A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, a parallelogram, of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of May, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Eastern or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

## 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 remain.

JOSHUA CLARKE.

Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1853.

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.

## A CARD.

**JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton,**  
Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.  
Easton, Nov. 19

### 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 of 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, 1853.  
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.

### CHANCERY SALE.

**PURSUANT** to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county, near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

P. PAGE, Trustee.  
Nov. 12 3w  
The "Gazette" and "Whig," Easton, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

### REMOVAL.

**JAMES B. GEORGE** feeling thankful 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 line 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 Eastern Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent County, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$1 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.  
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1853, a negro man who calls himself **Armstrong Watkins**, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, has several scars in his face; his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Wilkerson, of Prince William county, Virginia.

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.

Nov. 1—12  
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

### For Sale, Cheap.

**A SECOND HAND HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE**, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

Nov. 12

### MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber expects to receive in Baltimore, from the 15th to the 18th of the present month, from seventy-five to one hundred **MULES**, from the State of Missouri, being young and of the largest size ever offered for sale in this State. Those wanting to purchase, will please make application to.

ASBURY JARRETT.

No 20, Market Space, Baltimore.

Nov. 12 3w

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.

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

Oct 15

## A CARD.

**MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL**, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.  
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.  
Nov 5

### LOST.

**WENT** a drift from Tilghman's Island, on the 12th instant, a **RAFT OF PINE TIMBER**, containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flatted 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. HADDADWAY.  
Oct 29 w

### 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, 1853. If

### An Overseer wanted.

**WANTED** for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, Nov. 12 (G)

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 14th day of October, 1853, 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 w

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1853, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **CLYDE WILLIAMS**, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark checked round about, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpaulin 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.  
Nov 8—19 3w

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1853, by Wm. A. Schaffner, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself **JOHN ROBINSON**, says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine 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.  
Nov 8—19 3w

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.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.**

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye

Water,

Morphine, Emetine,

Strichnine, Cornine,

Piperine, Oil Cabels

Solidified Copra,

Oil of Cantharidin,

Demarcotized Laudanum,

Opium,

Hydrochloric Acid,

Do. Calomel Comp.

Do. Jalap.

Do. Colicomp.

Do. 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 and 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

## 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 all 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.

Oct. 29, 1853. w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of **GOODS** of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

**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.

Oct 29 If (G)

**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.

Oct 29 w (G)

**MANLOVE HAZEL**

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF**

**GOODS,**

suitable for the present, and approaching seasons;

which he will sell on accommodating terms. His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

Nov 5

**FALL SUPPLY.**

**SAMUEL MACKEY,**

INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant

ASSORTMENT OF

**FRESH AND FASHIONABLE**

**GOODS,**

suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

China, Glass, and Queensware,

which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of **LUMBER.**

Nov 5 w

**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 CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,**

**AND BAISES, and ENGLISH**

**MERINOS.**

**CALICOES and GINGHAMS, (new style)**

**BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,**

**MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS,**

**CASHMERE & VELENCEIA 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

**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, 1853. w

**WOOL.**

**LYMAN REED & CO.**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET,

**BALTIMORE.**

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of

wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to

Messrs. Tiffan, Shaw & Co.

Daniel Cobb & Co.

Samuel Wyman & Co.

Baltimore

May 14 6w6m

## Corn and Pork Wanted.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of **CORN and PORK**; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 28th inst. Proposals to be left at the Poor House, or with Samuel Mackey, in Easton.—By order of the board of Trustees.

W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Nov. 19

**MORE NEW FALL GOODS.**

**WILLSON & TAYOR**

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

**HANDSOME GOODS,**

which added to their former supplies render their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk

and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize,

Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and

6-4 English Merinos, new style

Calicoes, Gingham, 4-4 and 8-4

black, white and Scarlet Merino

Shawls, handsome Thibet and

Valencia Shawls, Lustings

Gro de Swiss and Gro de

Naples Silk a very

splendid assortment;

Woolen and Cotton

Hosiery,

&c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

Teas, Hardware and Cut-

l